POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1894.

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MAP
of the
THAR AND PÁRKAR
COLLECTORATE
SIND
Scale of Miles
Note - The red ink figures represent the orders in which the Police Posts were visited
KHAIRPUR STATE
MALANI
RUN OF CUTCH
HYDERABAD
REFERENCE
P Head Quarter Stations of Talukas
Declared Police Stations under the Criminal Procedure Code
Police Posts
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1893
(Signed) H E Watson
Deputy Commissioner Thar & Parkar
KHARAGHAR
KHIPRA
PARKOT
CHACHRA
MITTI
DIPLA
VIRGOOR
PARKAR
69 0
69 30
70 0
70 30
71 0
26 0
25 30
25 0
24 30

No. 6693 of 1893.

From

H. SCANNELL, Esquire,
Acting Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona;

To

G. C. WHITWORTH, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 1st August 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the Bombay Presidency, excluding the Province of Sind, for the year 1892, together with usual statements.

2. The statistics of this year are exclusive of the figures for Sind, as that Province, having been removed from the control of the Inspector-General of Police, a separate report for it submitted by the Commissioner to Government through my office—*vide* Government Resolution No. 718, dated 1st February 1893, Judicial Department, accompanies.

3. The figures of crime in the Presidency Proper for 1892 when compared with the previous year show a further reduction in both real and reported Police cognizable offences. The causes generally assigned are the favourable and good season, the more successful working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a better supervision over bad characters. The first cause is of course a responsible agent to a certain extent. A good harvest means employment to many persons, who would otherwise employ their leisure in thieving. In the Northern Division there was a general decrease, but the season was unfavourable in Kaira and Ahmedabad. In the Central Division, the season was favourable except in Poona, where there was a small increase of crime. In the Southern Division the season was unfavourable in Belgaum and Dhárwár, where there was consequent increase in crime. There is no doubt that the supervision over bad characters is a great factor for keeping down crime. The imposition of punitive posts is also in my opinion a very great preventive of crime.

4. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1890, 1891 and 1892 under each class with a heading for each division. The figures are all taken from supplementary statement No. I and according to the same process as was adopted last year, *viz.*, by the addition of column 6 to column 14 :—

Offences.	Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.			Column 6+14.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Murders	58	39	43	59	53	67	50	64	45	167	156	155
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	40	54	30	19	19	24	11	14	20	70	87	74
Dacoities	22	25	13	62	52	68	12	18	39	96	95	120
Robberies...	56	67	44	176	143	112	50	38	58	282	248	214
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	775	684	...	1,005	829	...	572	604	...	2,352	2,117
Thefts, including cattle thefts ...	2,794	1,974	1,705	3,462	2,024	1,999	1,722	1,360	1,452	7,978	5,358	5,156
Receiving stolen property ...	234	203	176	132	146	128	68	57	66	434	406	370
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Class I	82	108	124	128	170	135	123	119	89	333	397	348
Do. II	505	482	422	387	399	398	336	319	302	1,228	1,200	1,122
Do. III	1,055	1,013	856	971	1,362	1,097	569	594	615	2,595	2,969	2,568
Do. IV	31	40	45	95	93	69	46	44	38	172	186	152
Do. V	2,530	2,389	2,123	3,921	2,883	2,618	1,981	1,978	2,043	8,432	7,250	6,784
Total, Indian Penal Code Cases...	4,200	4,041	3,570	5,502	4,907	4,318	3,055	3,054	3,087	12,760	12,002	10,975
Class VI	2,862	2,028	2,102	1,566	1,439	1,491	1,288	1,082	998	5,716	4,549	4,591
Grand Total ...	7,065	6,069	5,672	7,068	6,346	5,809	4,343	4,136	[4,085	18,476	16,551	15,566

The above table shows a decrease in actual crime from 18,476 in 1890 to 15,566 in the year under report. Compared with 1889, there is a reduction of no less than 5,501 cases. The number of serious offences against the person, including murders and attempts and culpable homicides, are not offences which the Police can keep down. The figures do not show any marked increase or decrease, being 237, 243 and 229 for the 3 years, viz. 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively. The decrease on 1891 is only 14. A greater portion of the cases under this class was committed in the Central Division. I note with regret that in the detection of this class of crime, for which the Police are responsible, the results have been lamentably bad. Dacoities have risen from 95 to 120. Of these, no less than 68 were committed in the Central Division, which number far exceeds that of other divisions. In this respect, the Northern Division shows a decrease of 12 cases over 1891 and 9 over 1890, but the Southern Division an increase of 21 over 1891 and 27 over 1890. The reduction in the number of dacoities noticeable in the Northern Division is general except in the Panch Maháls District where their number rose from 2 to 4. In Kaira and Thána, the decrease is more marked, and is due, as reported in my reviews on these districts, to the special precautionary measures taken to guard against the professional criminals and gangs of robbers and dacoits. Dacoities were of frequent occurrence in the Mándvi and Párdi Tálukas of the Surat District, but for the reasons given in my review on this district, it has been quite free from this class of crime for the past two years. The Central Division shows an increase of 16 cases over 1891 and 6 over 1890 ; the increase is chiefly found in the Násik, Poona and Khándesh Districts. The increase of 21 dacoities in the Southern Division will be found in Bijápur and Dhárwár where they have risen, from 5 and 4, to 19 and 14. The special measures taken to prevent this crime by the imposition of heavy punitive posts in the Ghát villages of the Poona District will, it is expected, lessen the number of dacoities in that district in the current year. It was found necessary to detach additional Police from Sátára and Kolába districts to assist the Poona Police in suppression of these dacoities. Dacoities committed by organised gangs of robbers from the Nizám's territory are the most difficult of detection ; unless the dacoits are arrested on the spot or before they make their way back to foreign territory there is little chance of getting conviction, or even of effecting their arrest. Formerly the British Police were allowed to follow such criminals into foreign territory, and after arresting them the procedure was to hand them over to the local Police. Now a *primâ fâcie* case has to be made out before the arrests can be made, which gives ample time for the robbers to dispose of stolen property, and the consequent delay renders identification difficult. *Primâ fâcie* evidence of dacoity or robbery consists as a rule of the recognition of the accused by the complainant or by any one present ; but as dacoities are generally committed at night this evidence is not always forthcoming. The confession of one accused is not always sufficient evidence to convict the remainder of a gang. The possession of stolen property is valuable *primâ facie* evidence, but the delay in obtaining a warrant to arrest gives time to do away with proof of this sort. As soon as the restriction imposed by the Nizám's Government on the action of our Police in investigating and arresting offenders in the Moglai is removed, better results, both in the number of dacoities and in their detection, will follow. Under the Extradition Act and Treaty which exists between the British and His Highness the Nizám's territory, the Moglai Police have the same reason for complaint as we have. A mutual arrangement for a more simple procedure than exists at present, would be conducive to less crime. Bobberies have decreased from 248 to 214. This decrease is apparent in all the Divisions except the Southern, where the number of robberies have risen from 38 to 58. The Central Division shows a decrease from 143 to 112 and the Northern Division from 67 to 44. House-breaking cases have receded from 2,352 to 2,117 and thefts from 5,358 to 5,156. The general decrease in offences against property is mainly due to the same causes which have induced the general decrease in crime. The decrease in the number of cases of receiving stolen property is not satisfactory. Although their number has decreased in proportion to the decrease of offences against property, it is not large enough considering the large amount of stolen property unrecovered. The detection of this class of crime is no doubt difficult and as the Detective Branch develops, a better result may follow. Turning to classes, the decrease in crime noticed

above runs through all classes, especially in class III and V. Under Class VI, there is, on the whole, a net increase of 42 over 1891, Northern and Central Divisions showing an increase of 74 and 52 and the Southern Division, a decrease of 84.

5. The foregoing remarks refer to true cognizable crime reported to the Police as well as to the Magistrates. They have been dealt with together, as fluctuations among them depend more or less upon the deterrent influence of the Police. But in discussing the success of the Police in dealing with true crime in general, I will treat Police cases separately. In the first place, the number of cases pending at the close of the year has decreased from 2,136 (column 11) in 1891 to 2,088 in all classes, and from 1,925 to 1,908 under Indian Penal Code. This gives an average of 116 per district in all classes and 106 in Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 118 and 107 in 1891. The Police alone are not to be blamed for a large number of cases remaining over at the end of the year; the Magistrates are to a certain extent responsible for it. There are still complaints from some districts that Magistrates are not punctual enough in the disposal of cases sent to them, and that they have frequently to be reminded for sending up their summaries to the Police. As regards the discrepancy noticed by Government in paragraph 7 of their Resolution No. 7068 of 13th December 1892, Judicial Department, with respect to pending cases, I beg to point out that in paragraph 4 of the Inspector-General's report for 1891, the number of Indian Penal Code cases pending at the close of the year 1890, which was 2,335 was compared with the number 2,599 pending at the close of 1891. These figures must vary every year according to the manner in which cases were generally dealt with by both Magistrates and the Police. Probably Government have taken altogether a different view of what was said in that paragraph. They appear to think that 2,335, which represented the number of cases pending at the close of 1890, was taken to show the number of pending cases at the beginning of 1891, which however was 2,559. The increase being due principally to several undetected cases of previous years having been brought to trial in that year. Similar difference between 1891 and 1892 has been fully explained—*vide* explanatory notes on supplementary statement No. I for the Presidency for 1892. The amount of real crime reported during the year under Indian Penal Code was 10,241 against 11,041 and in all classes 13,887 against 14,623. 9,387 were disposed of under Indian Penal Code, during the year under report, of which 3,121 were classed as undetected, giving a percentage of 33 against 36 in the previous year. The percentage of undetected cases though showing a little improvement over last year is by no means small. This figure does not accurately represent the number of undetected cases, as a certain percentage of cases tried in Courts in which the accused were acquitted or discharged as innocent, must be added. A large proportion of undetected cases appear under 'house-breaking.' Simple house-breaking cases, in which no property is stolen, are difficult to detect unless the thieves are caught in the act. Very often houses are broken into, not with intent to commit thefts, but with other objects, such as I have quoted in my review of the Dhárwár District. The success of the police as a body in securing convictions in cases tried in Courts is on the whole good, the percentage being under Indian Penal Code 84 against 82 in the previous year. In class VI, the corresponding percentage is 90 against 89 in 1891 and in all classes it has improved from 85 to 86. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of are less satisfactory. They are 56 in Indian Penal Code, 89 in class VI and 65 in all classes as compared with 52, 88 and 61 of the previous year. These percentages however show some improvement over last year. Referring to more important heads of crime, the percentages of convictions in cases decided by trial are generally good, but those to disposed of cases are not so. Under murders, dacoities, robberies and house-breaking, these percentages are very low on account of a large proportion of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year, which is not a satisfactory feature in the year's report. With regard to the discrepancy pointed out by Government in respect to the figure showing increase in real crime in the Broach District, in paragraph 5 of their resolution on last year's report, I beg to say that the figures therein put down relate to real police cases entered in column 6 of supplementary statement No. I, while the figures referred to by Government

include Magistrates' direct cases. I here take the opportunity of explaining that in all my reviews of this year I have, as in last year, invariably treated true police cognizable cases alone, without regard to Magistrates' direct cases; the former alone giving a correct test of the Police work.

6. The number of persons arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases was 14,158 or 1,024 less than in the previous year. Adding pending persons of last year, the number of arrested persons for disposal was 15,085 against 15,996 in the preceding year, of whom 769 were released without being brought to trial, a percentage of 5·09 against 6·07 in 1891. In all classes, the percentage is still lower, *viz.*, 4·3 against 5·2. Government remarked in paragraph 8 of their resolution quoted above that there was a great tendency among the police of some districts to arrest persons without sufficient grounds. The following table will show how each district stands with respect to this point :—

District.	Number of persons arrested in all classes, (Column 20).	Number of persons released without trial (Column 21).	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	2,226	145	6·51
Kaira	1,370	56	4·08
Panch Maháls... ..	438	9	2·05
Broach	871	5	·57
Surat	634	33	5·20
Thána	2,201	34	1·54
Ahmednagar	539	5	·92
Khándesh	2,029	255	12·56
Násik	1,072	20	1·86
Poona	1,352	32	2·36
Sátára	1,024	44	4·29
Sholápur	854	34	3·98
Belgaum	1,317	22	1·67
Bijápur	1,094	74	6·76
Dhárwár	883	33	3·73
Kánara	515	11	2·13
Kolába	624	14	2·24
Ratnágiri	527	18	3·41

In Ahmedabad where this tendency was said by Mr. H. Kennedy to exist to a large extent, the percentage of persons arrested to persons released without trial is only 6·51, which is very little above the average of the Presidency. In Khándesh, the percentage is 12. Surat stands at the average and Bijápur is almost on the same level as Ahmedabad. In all other districts the percentages are much below the average. In some districts, the Village Police and the Head Constables at the outposts were held responsible in some measure for these unnecessary arrests. Officers of the latter class are very often found wanting in knowledge of law and procedure. They are also due to officers in charge of police stations not personally investigating offences at the scene of crime but sending for the accused and witnesses in cases. The percentages mentioned above will be higher if the persons arrested by the Police and subsequently discharged or acquitted by Magistrates after trial as being innocent, were taken into consideration. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, improved from 52 and 56 to to 55 and 58, in class VI from 78 and 80 to 80 and 81, and in all classes from 58 and 62 to 61 and 64. These percentages cannot on the whole be considered satisfactory. Under murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicides, they indicate a great failure on the part of the Police in dealing with persons. The percentages respecting persons arrested for minor offences against property are fair. Under dacoities and robberies, they are poor. The number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year was 855 against 1,101 in last year. The decrease is creditable both to the Police and Magistrates. The number will

not appear large if considered with the number for disposal, which was 19,570. The discrepancy noticed by Government in paragraph 8 of their resolution quoted in the foregoing paragraphs in the entry in column 24 of Supplementary Statement No. I for 1890, and column 18 of the same statement for 1891, was due to 18 persons being omitted from the statement of 1891 on account of the cases against them having turned out non-cognizable and 2 on account of transfer to foreign territory for trial.

7. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 8,81,352 as compared with Rs. 7,83,626 in the previous year. Including property stolen in pending cases of last year, the total value to be accounted for during the year by the Police amounted to 9,81,967 against Rs. 9,17,742 in 1891, of which they succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 3,91,470; the percentage of recovery was therefore 39 against 48. Property was stolen in 8,564 cases against 8,942, and recovered in 5,679 cases against 6,406, giving a reduced percentage of 66 against 71. The value of the information conveyed in columns 8, 9 and 10 of property stolen and recovered table is not much, as many cases in which property thrown away by the thieves, such as a box or papers worth a few annas, are included in column 9. The amount of stolen property to be accounted for at the close of 1891 was put down at Rs. 1,68,857, while the amount actually brought to account during the year was Rs. 1,00,615. The difference of Rs. 68,242 has been explained by the property involved in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted. My predecessor, Colonel Humfrey, suggested in paragraph 7 of his last year's report certain directions in order to cause agreement between the property columns of Supplementary Statement No. I and Statement A, Part I, and they were approved by Government in paragraph 9 of their Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department. These directions have been carried into effect, with the result that the amount of the property shown as stolen and recovered, also the number of cases in which it was stolen and recovered in Statement A, Part I, agree with the property and cases entered in the property stolen and recovered table of Supplementary Statement No. I. A new column has been added to the above memorandum and numbered 12, on the authority of the Government Resolution mentioned above, and is to contain the property stolen in years antecedent to the year immediately preceding the year under report. According to Colonel Humfrey's orders, the additional column represents the amount of property stolen in cases which occurred before 1891 but were dealt with or disposed of in 1892, the year under report. In order to give this column some real value, I would suggest that another column headed "Value of property stolen in cases referred to in column 12 recovered" should be added and numbered 13. This will enlarge the table, but perhaps Government will consider the desirability of retaining columns 8, 9 and 10. The property stolen in foreign territory but recovered in any district has not been included in accordance with the view of the Commissioner, Northern Division, expressed in the review of his Division in 1891 and approved of by Government in their resolution quoted above; such property has been mentioned separately by some Superintendents in their yearly reports, and alluded to in my reviews of those districts.

8. As usual I now put the results obtained by the Police in the three Divisions in tabular form :—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
													Rs.
Northern Division...	73·10	Northern Division...	86·96	Northern Division...	62·55	Central Division ...	66·23	Central Division ...	40·54	Northern Division...	75·63	Northern Division ...	35,939
Central Division ...	62·48	Central Division ...	86·69	Central Division ...	61·95	Northern Division...	65·16	Northern Division ..	39·89	Southern Division...	63·42	Central Division ...	86,165
Southern Division...	59·57	Southern Division...	86·61	Southern Division...	58·40	Southern Division...	60·65	Southern Division ...	38·47	Central Division ...	61·48	Southern Division ...	95,528

The Northern Division has been the most successful in all respects except in recovery of stolen property and the percentage of persons convicted to persons

disposed of. Considering all results together, the Central Division ranks second, and the Southern Division the last. The highest percentage of recovery of stolen property is 40, which is little above the average of the Presidency. The recoveries are poor. With regard to convictions in cases tried in Courts, the three Divisions are on the same level. 86 is a tolerably good percentage of convictions, and indicates that cases were prepared with reasonable care and intelligence. The Southern Division had a large amount of stolen property, *viz.*, Rs. 95,528, remaining over at the close of the year. I confine my remarks to the above, as I have criticized and given my opinion more in detail in my review of each district.

Excluded cases.

9. I agree in the opinion expressed by Colonel Humfrey in his last year's report that neither the Police nor Magistrates are in any way responsible for the large number of excluded cases which varies in different districts. I do not think that there exists any great tendency among the Police to get true cases excluded, if they fail in detection, in order to improve their returns. This fact has been proved with regard to certain districts as will be seen from the reviews. I give the following table showing the percentage of excluded cases in each district :—

District.	Number of cases for disposal, Column 4.	Excluded Cases, Column 5(*a*), 5(*b*).	Percentage.
Ratnágiri	1,162	785	67·55
Ahmednagar	776	451	58·11
Sholápur	992	548	55·24
Colába	1,061	533	50·23
Sátára	2,123	1,055	49·69
Bijápur	1,410	642	45·53
Násik	1,716	775	45·16
Broach	1,096	472	43·06
Kánara	744	310	41·66
Poona	2,321	931	40·11
Khándesh	2,552	1,019	39·92
Dhárwár	1,397	548	39·22
Ahmedabad	1,879	668	35·55
Kaira	1,536	537	34·96
Thána	2,408	758	31·47
Surat	753	158	20·98
Relgaum	1,200	238	19·83
Panch Mahals	434	59	13·59
Total ...	25,560	10,487	41·02

The total number of cases excluded is 10,487, out of 25,560 dealt with by the Police during the year. The percentage of cases excluded is 41 against the same percentage in 1891 for the Presidency proper. Ratnágiri, which has so prominently come to notice in this respect during the previous two years, shows the highest percentage of excluded cases, and Panch Mahals, the lowest. Cases of this kind are scrutinized by the Superintendents and decided on by the Magistrates. False complaints are made from malice and from ignorance. Neither the Magistracy nor the Police can prevent them, although the frequency of such complaints is yearly brought to their notice by Government. A reference to columns 12 and 13 of Supplementary Statement No. I for the Presidency proper will show that the Magistrates have the same experience as the Police as regards the prevalence of false complaints. 1,272 cases were excluded out of 2,951 complaints, which is 43 per cent. and higher than that in Police cases.

Maliciously false complaints.

10. On reading the reports of several districts, I am inclined to think that Magistrates have not sufficiently carried out the wishes expressed in the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the yearly

report for 1891. I subjoin a statement showing the number of maliciously false complaints in each district and the number of prosecutions instituted with results :—

Districts.	Number of maliciously false complaints.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending.
Ahmedabad	72	40	13	23	4
Kaira	54	25	7	11	7
Panch Maháls	2	2	1	...	1
Broach	48	3	1	2	...
Surat	4	5	2	3	...
Thána	49	29	8	9	12
Ahmednagar	29	26	8	17	1
Khándesh	89	77	3	31	43
Násik	103	33	13	10	10
Poona	114	23	7	14	2
Sátára	32	32	9	5	18
Sholápur	31	9	2	5	2
Belgaum	181	9	4	5	...
Bijápur	132	6	2	4	...
Dhárwár	56	21	...	12	9
Kánara	47	13	3	10	...
Kolába	40	22	10	7	5
Ratnágiri	12	6	2	4	...

Out of 1,095 cases declared maliciously false prosecutions were instituted in 381 cases and convictions obtained in 95. Such results as this will of course not tend to diminish the evil of maliciously false complaints. If the evidence be sufficient for the Magistrates to class the complaint as maliciously false, there should be sufficient evidence for them to convict under Section 211 of Indian Penal Code or to fine under Section 560 of Criminal Procedure Code (Act IV of 1891).

11. The following table will show the action of the Police in certain cases under class VI :—

	Cases reported.		Cases for disposal.		Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Cases investigated by Police *suo motu*.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Excise Law ...	1,826	1,793	1,864	1,848	1,768	1,737	1,620	1,567	1,363	1,582
Opium do. ...	324	245	340	260	320	225	293	204	310	238
Salt and Customs Act	370	349	370	353	356	349	332	334	194	157
Abkári Act ...	42	51	42	53	41	50	38	49	31	40

	Percentages of					
	Cases investigated to those reported.		Cases ended in conviction to those investigated.		Cases ended in conviction to those decided by trial.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Excise Law	74	89	86	85	90	92
Opium Act	95	96	88	81	92	91
Salt and Customs Act	52	44	88	94	94	95
Abkári Act	73	76	100	95	100	100

12. The subjoined table gives the names of several officers who held charge of the offices of Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police in each district of the Presidency proper and my office.

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, from 1st January to 31st December 1892.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. A. R. Maidment, from 1st January to 31st December 1892:—

	District.	Name of officer.	Period. From	Period. To
Northern Division.		*Superintendent.*		
	Ahmedabad	Mr. H. Kennedy ...	1st January 1892.	12th February 1892.
		„ L. H. Spence ...	13th February „	25th April „
		„ C. E. Frost ...	26th April „	12th May „
		„ R. MacTier ...	13th May „	31st December „
		Asisstant Superintendent.		
		Mr. E. F. Green ...	1st January „	9th February „
		„ H. Kennedy ...	10th February „	12th February „
		„ L. H. Spence ...	13th February „	25th April „
		„ C. E. Frost... ...	26th April „	12th May „
		„ R. MacTier. ...	13th May „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Kaira ...	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1st J[illegible]uary „	11th February „
		„ E. F. Green ...	12 F[illegible]bruary „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Panch Mahals.	Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January „	22nd September „
		„ J. V. Cooke ...	23rd September „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January „	22nd September „
		„ J. V. Cooke ...	23rd September „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Broach ...	Mr. C. F. G. Lester ...	1st Jan[illegible]uary „	31st May „
		„ S. L. Batchelor ...	1st Jun[illegible] „	6th July „
		„ H. Pogson	7th Jul[illegible] „	20th October „
		„ R. P. Lambert ...	21st Octo[illegible]ber „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Surat ...	Mr. F. Austin	1st January „	[illegible]t December „
		Superintendent.		
	Thána ...	Mr. Dhanjisháh Dádábhoy ...	1st January „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Jehángirsháh Ardeshir...	1st January „	10th May „
		„ Dhanjisháh Dádábhoy ...	11th May „	16th May „
		„ Nánábhoy Cáwasji ...	17th May „	31st August „
		„ Jehángirsháh Ardeshir...	1st September „	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Central Division.	Ahmednagar.	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	1st January 1892.	31st March 1892.
		„ R. B. Stewart, Assistant Collector... ...	1st April „	23rd May „
		„ H. Kennedy ...	24th May „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Khándesh.	Mr. D. Davies	1st January „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent, E. D.		
		Mr. F. J. B. Thatcher ...	1st January „	9th September „
		„ D. Davies	10th September „	9th October „
		„ F. J. B. Thatcher ...	10th October „	31st December „
		Assisant Superintendent, W. D.		
		Mr. W. H. Luck ...	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Násik ...	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Poona ...	Major T. R. M. Macpherson...	1st January „	15th February „
		Mr. H. Kennedy ...	16th February „	15th May „
		Major T. R. M. Macpherson .	16th May „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Sátára ...	Mr. J. E. Down... ...	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Sholápur ...	Mr. F. W. Warden ...	1st January „	9th April „
		„ Snow, District Magistrate.	10th April „	26th April „
		„ F. W. Warden ...	27th April „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	Mr. W. J. Holland ...	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.
		Superintendent.		
	Bijápur ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January „	16th August „
		„ F. L. Goldsmid ...	17th August „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Dhárwár ...	Mr. F. C. Jones... ...	1st January „	19th May „
		„ H. J. Duggan ...	20th May „	1st July „
		„ W. L. Souter ...	2nd July „	23rd August „
		„ F. C. Jones... ...	24th August „	26th August „
		„ W. L. Souter ...	27th August „	28th September „
		„ J. B. D. Adams ...	29th September „	31st December „

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	Superintendent.		
Southern Division—*continued.* Kánara ...	Mr. R. MacTier... ...	1st January 1892	5th May 1892
	„ H. Ingle	6th May „	19th May „
	„ Jehángirsháh Ardeshir...	20th May „	25th August „
	„ J. B. W. Biddle ...	26th August „	6th November „
	„ H. Ingle	7th November „	19th November „
	„ J. B. W. Biddle ...	28th November „	31st December „
	Superintendent.		
Kolába ...	Mr. H. N. Alexander ...	1st January „	18th May „
	„ H. R. Hume ...	19th May „	31st December „
	Superintendent.		
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley ...	1st January „	31st December „

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency proper during the year under report and the results of the year's operations in comparison with the previous year :—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentages of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS. Number of Persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	14,894	17,996	17	32	·1	·17	17,444	19,482	3,745	6,101	8,816	6,234	4,839	6,809	50·5	31·9
Kaira	6,145	14,174	26	9	·4	·06	7,593	7,091	3,486	2,918	2,119	2,156	1,793	1,934	27·9	30·5
Panch Mahals.	810	946	6	9	·7	·95	1,322	1,684	260	637	326	346	729	656	24·6	20·5
Broach ...	7,320	5,057	17	143	·2	2·82	3,153	4,489	798	880	951	729	4,098	2,859	30·1	16·2
Surat	3,795	4,005	41	25	1·08	·62	5,810	6,236	957	1,930	1,969	1,907	2,800	2,346	33·8	30·5
Thána... ...	6,712	6,591	110	110	1·6	1·66	11,372	10,958	3,786	2,618	1,030	1,375	6,339	6,918	9·05	12·5
Total ...	39,676	48,769	317	328	·5	·67	46,694	49,940	13,032	15,084	15,211	12,757	20,598	21,522	32·5	25·5
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar .	2,704	3,766	14	27	·5	·71	4,730	5,844	532	1,405	1,370	1,963	2,804	2,443	28·9	33·5
Khándesh ...	5,664	6,819	9	94	·1	1·37	10,161	12,131	1,510	1,737	1,701	2,058	7,022	8,329	16·7	16·9
Násik... ...	9,308	7,037	105	6	1·1	·08	12,037	11,932	1,675	2,135	4,432	3,611	5,845	6,101	36·8	30·2
Poona... ...	7,407	9,507	16	17	·2	·17	13,755	28,798	4,784	3,046	2,655	4,919	6,062	8,022	19·3	17·8
Sátára... ...	7,722	9,616	168	47	2·1	·48	8,408	9,054	2,173	1,679	2,084	2,032	4,067	5,271	24·7	22·4
Sholápur ...	14,372	7,491	33	30	·2	·40	9,190	8,685	2,473	3,651	2,773	1,265	3,906	3,759	30·1	14·5
Total ...	47,177	44,236	345	221	·7	·49	58,281	76,444	13,147	13,653	15,015	15,848	29,706	33,825	25·7	20·7
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...	1,877	1,998	212	52	11·2	2·61	3,434	3,767	1,182	988	679	711	1,567	2,009	19·7	18·8
Bijápur ...	1,558	1,462	88	166	5·6	11·35	2,851	2,153	590	652	408	328	1,846	1,144	14·3	15·2
Dhárwár ...	2,124	2,702	52	69	2·4	2·55	3,591	3,850	380	349	888	833	2,311	2,644	24·7	21·6
Kánara ...	1,081	1,031	8	2	·7	·19	1,788	1,599	258	233	475	421	1,050	917	26·5	26·3
Kolába ...	3,828	3,556	38	18	·9	·50	6,999	6,219	2,112	974	937	673	3,929	4,549	13·3	10·8
Ratnágiri ...	3,047	2,843	421	254	13·8	8·93	3,529	3,899	841	741	415	622	2,251	2,492	11·7	15·9
Total ...	13,515	13,592	819	561	6·05	4·12	22,192	21,487	5,363	3,938	3,802	3,588	12,954	13,755	17·1	16·6
Grand Total...	100,368	106,597	1,381	1,110	1·3	1·04	127,167	147,871	31,542	32,675	34,028	32,193	63,258	69,102	26·7	21·7

There is a large increase of 6,229 over 1891 and 43,299 on 1890 in the number of non-cognizable offences reported during the year, the figures being 63,298 in 1890, 100,368 in 1891, 106,597 in 1892. The increase is mostly in the Northern Division, and the Central Division shows a decrease of 2,941

cases. Ahmedabad shows the largest proportion of offences recorded in the whole Presidency. The number in 1890 was 5,388 in that district. It rose to 14,894 during last year and to 17,996 during the year under report. Kaira ranks second on the list, the number being 14,174 against 6,145. The cause of this sudden increase should have been explained. Sholápur shows a decrease of 6,881 from 14,372 cases reported last year. In 1,110 cases the Police were employed to make enquiries against 1,381 in 1891. No less than 147,871 persons appeared before Courts against 127,167 in the previous year. Of these, 32,675 were discharged, 32,193 convicted, and 69,102 acquitted. The percentage of convictions to persons appearing before Courts is 21·7. The Northern Division shows the highest percentage in this respect and Southern Division, the lowest.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. Colonel Humfrey remarks as follows :—

"This year the number of cases taken up is 1,690 against 1,315 of last year. Last year it was not till nearly the middle of the year that this chapter was brought into regular working use. As these prosecutions have been going on throughout the whole of this year, it might perhaps be supposed that more cases would have been taken up, but consideration shows that the smaller number of cases is of itself a proof of the judicious working of this chapter, because the number of permanent bad characters is to a certain extent limited. A considerable number of those required to give security, it is believed and reported, have taken to honest labour through fear of being committed to jail. Others have left their old haunts and have betaken themselves to the adjoining Native States where the law is enforced with less strictness. Taking the year on the whole it was not a very favourable one as regards crops and high prices were maintained. Looking to this and to the marked decrease of crime, there can be, I think, no room for doubt that the steady enforcement of the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code has been of marked benefit. It is better to prevent than to detect crime and the vigorous and yet judicious working of this chapter should be considered as one of the most important duties of the Police. Poona, Sátára, Kaira, Belgaum and Ahmedabad undoubtedly have been the most successful, and great credit is due to Mr. Down and Mr. Green for the care and attention that they have given. In Sátára, a very criminal district, a great number of cases were undertaken and in 71·8 per cent. of cases security was required. In Kaira, which is a small though criminal district, only 67 cases were taken up, but it is worthy of notice that in no less than 65 cases security was demanded. It is important to impress on Police Officers that in these cases a very high percentage of successes should be demanded. Unlike cases in which an offence has been committed, the Police are not bound to prosecute. If therefore they prosecute cases unsuccessfully, they harass witnesses unnecessarily and for no good. No one likes to be made a witness in such cases, because it is certain that a witness renders himself an object of dislike to a class of man who is always inclined and very often able to gratify his dislike in a practical manner. Therefore witnesses in such cases are admittedly difficult to get. The only way in which this dislike can be overcome is by successful prosecutions which consign some of the bad characters to prison and compel others to seek other places of residence, and in this the witnesses reap their reward. The regular working of this chapter is a new thing, and like most new things does not command the support of all concerned. This year as last, punishments have had to be inflicted in order to keep the officers entrusted with the working of these prosecutions up to a proper sense of their duties. Much of the difficulties which were at first experienced are now gradually disappearing. But I do not think the real value of this chapter is appreciated at nearly its full value by the generality of Police Officers."

The system of obtaining sureties on payment brought to notice by the District Superintendents of Police, Sátára and Thána, and alluded to in my reviews on those districts, is deserving of consideration. This evil, if not checked immediately, will tend to weaken the hands of the Police, and obstruct the successful working of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent of Police, Násik, has also a complaint of this sort. The District Magistrates might be requested to caution their Subordinate Magistrates against accepting any but respectable persons as sureties for good behaviour of persons sent up under Chapter VIII.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for 1891 and 1892, dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	Number of Persons				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give Security.		
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	92	101	60	83	
Kaira	139	67	108	65	
Panch Maháls	14	...	11	...	
Broach	27	60	22	35	
Surat	20	21	14	19	
Thána	100	95	55	63	
Total ...	392	344	270	265	
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	59	73	51	61	
Khándesh	35	358	20	143	
Násik	74	73	41	38	
Poona	80	126	51	102	
Sátára	281	306	192	220	
Sholápur	93	76	66	62	
Total ...	622	1,012	421	626	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	47	164	24	127	
Bijápur	64	48	12	16	
Dhárwár	79	79	43	47	
Kanára	43	25	14	12	
Kolába	29	17	23	8	
Ratnágiri	39	1	30	1	
Total ...	301	334	146	211	
Grand Total ...	1,315	1,690	837	1,102	

The subjoined table shows the effect of successful prosecution of cases of bad characters on crime in each district :—

District.	Number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII.	Number of convictions under Chapter VIII.	Indian Penal Code Cases, Column 6.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			1891.	1892.			
Ahmedabad	101	83	1,071	791	...	280	
Kaira...	67	65	823	756	...	67	
Panch Mahals	...	...	230	241	11	...	
Broach	60	35	475	482	7	...	
Surat	21	19	314	217	...	97	
Thána	95	63	858	786	...	72	
Ahmednagar	73	61	293	215	...	78	
Khándesh	358	143	1,328	953	...	375	
Násik	73	38	664	728	64	...	
Poona	126	102	1,016	1,069	53	...	
Sátára	306	220	657	670	13	...	
Sholápur	76	62	408	373	...	35	
Belgaum	164	127	562	613	51	...	
Bijápur	48	16	731	595	...	136	
Dhárwár	79	47	624	747	123	...	
Kánara	25	12	367	334	...	33	
Kolába	17	8	363	417	54	...	
Ratnágiri	1	1	257	254	...	3	

16. The following table will exhibit the number of accused persons who were identified during the year as being previously convicted and adjudged as habitual offenders :—

District.	No. of accused Persons convicted under Indian Penal Code.	No. of accused identified as having been previously convicted.	No. of accused adjudged as Habitual Offenders.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad	795	68	7	
Kaira	678	162	22	
Panch Maháls	252	10	.....	
Broach	337	28	3	
Surat	212	47	1	
Thána	591	23	13	
Ahmednagar	241	60	16	
Khándesh	761	93	106	
Násik	508	49	7	
Poona	604	65	30	
Sátára	422	.....	.....	
Sholápur	363	15	15	
Belgaum	583	95	70	
Bijápur	511	173	173	
Dhárwár	402	45	74	
Kánara	188	26	24	
Kolába	277	28	.....	
Ratnágiri	233	23	12	

This statement has been for the first time introduced in the report with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, Judicial Department, on the administration report of the Bombay jails for the year 1891. 651 accused persons were classed during 1891 as habitual offenders. This number has gone down to 573—a decrease of 78. A very small number of persons were identified as having been previously convicted. It is doubtful if the Police Officers exercise sufficient care in the previous identification of accused before committing them for trial.

Statement D.

17. At the close of the year, the total sanctioned strength of the force was 14,818, or a decrease of 26 over last year, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,29,897 exclusive of that of the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police, or Rs. 13,473 more than in 1891. The above force was distributed as follows :—

General Police duties	8,139	men.
Jail guards	140	„
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	4,265	„
Town duties	2,031	„
Cantonment duties	212	„
Inspector-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	26	„
	14,813	„

The distribution of the force, as shown above, will appear short by 5 men of the sanctioned strength, and the explanation for it has been given in Statement D against the Panch Maháls District. The system of breaking up the appointments of privates and entertaining in their places recruit boys was noticed this year in the Panch Maháls District. Similar practice obtains in the Khándesh District, but in the Panch Maháls a recruit boy is considered as half a private, while in Khándesh he is counted as one. All these recruit boys were excluded from Statements D, E, and F for 1892, the idea being that they cannot be employed on any executive Police duties. I will shortly address Government on this subject in a separate letter.

The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole, as well as to each district, of the Presidency, excluding Sind :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force.	
				To Area.	To Population.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,193	3,818	921,712	3·2	772·6
Kaira...	717	1,609	871,589	2·24	1,215·6
Panch Mahâls	785	1,588	313,417	2·03	401
Broach	434	1,453	341,490	3·34	786
Surat...	760	1,662	649,989	2·18	856
Thána	768	3,935	819,580	5·12	1,067·16
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	707	6,645	888,755	9·41	1,258·8
Khándesh	1,687	10,907	1,460,851	6·46	865·91
Násik	773	5,940	843,582	7·68	1,091
Poona	1,149	5,369·4	1,067,800	4·67	929
Sátára	982	4,988	1,225,989	5·	1,248·46
Sholápur	573	4,521	750,689	7·89	1,310
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	691	4,657	1,013,261	6·5	1,427·1
Bijápur	665	5,695	796,339	8·5	1,197·5
Dhárwár	846	4,535	1,051,314	5·3	1,242·6
Kánara	728	3,910	446,351	5·37	613·1
Kolába	537	2,137	594,872	3·97	1,107
Ratnágiri	822	3,922	1,105,926	4·77	1,345
Total ...	14,817	77,291·4	15,163,506	5·21	1,023·38

Conduct of the Police.

18. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters, being placed first and others arranged in order :—

District.	Strength of Force.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total number of punishments in 1892.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishment in 1892 on total Strength.
Ratnágiri	821	1	22	23	22	2·80
Kaira	716	5	37	42	84	5·86
Kolába	536	...	33	33	51	6·15
Bijápur	664	2	64	66	73	9·93
Dhárwár	844	5	79	84	67	9·95
Surat...	759	6	74	80	100	10·54
Kánara	727	2	78	80	48	11
Thána	766	16	77	93	67	12·14
Násik	772	8	117	125	162	16·19
Poona	1,148	10	177	187	193	16·29
Sholápur	572	8	90	98	78	17·13
Ahmedabad ...	1,191	16	209	225	219	18·89
Ahmednagar ...	705	6	133	139	88	19·71
Khándesh... ...	1,684	14	370	384	325	22·80
Broach	433	3	97	100	39	23·09
Panch Mahâls ...	783	13	169	182	148	23·24
Belgaum	709	4	179	183	94	25·81
Sátára	981	2	283	285	86	29·05
Total ...	14,811	121	2,288	2,409	1,951	16·26

The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 2,409 against 2,022 in last year. The average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report is however 1,951 as compared with 1,844, the average of the three years preceding 1891. The percentage of punishments on total strength of the Presidency proper is 16·26 against 13·64 in 1891. The number of judicial punishments remains at the same figures as last year, namely, 121, dismissals are 8 less, and departmental punishments show an increase of 395. The greatest increase is in the Sátára District where punishments have increased by nearly 200. This has been commented on in the review of the district. Belgaum shows an increase of 74, Broach an increase of 46, and Ahmednagar 35. Yet in these four districts the result of Police work was by no means bad. Ratnágiri and Kolába are districts where Police service is eagerly sought and the percentage of punishments is generally very low. I think that when the service is made more attractive by higher pay and better prospects of promotion, the men will be more careful of keeping out of the punishment list.

19. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in the Presidency having been arranged in order of merit :—

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thána	766	2	·26	88	11·48
Sátára	981	99	10·10	5	·51
Ratnágiri	821	3	·36	61	7·42
Kolába	536	...	...	33	6·15
Poona	1,148	58	5·05	6	·52
Belgaum	709	...	...	39	5·5
Ahmednagar	705	29	4·11	4	·56
Násik	772	2	·52	28	3·62
Kaira	716	8	1·11	15	2·09
Khándesh	1,684	47	2·79	1	...
Kánara	727	2	·27	17	2·33
Sholápur	572	14	2·44	...	...
Ahmedabad	1,191	...	...	23	1·93
Surat	759	2	·26	4	·52
Broach	433	...	...	3	·69
Panch Maháls	783	1	·12	4	·51
Bijápur	664	1	·15	...	...
Dhárwár	844	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,811	268	1·82	331	2·23

There is a decrease of 44 in the number of rewards by promotion and 66 in that of money rewards. The falling off in the former head may probably be due to promotions given for special good service being only taken to account, in accordance with the orders of Government contained in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department. The decrease or increase in the number of rewards depends chiefly on the Superintendent's administrative views. An officer of experience will make much use of this incentive to good work. I am inclined to think that the figures as regards rewards by promotion are not correct and that many more men have been promoted out of their turns for good detective work; as regards money rewards they are chiefly for smuggling cases under the Opium, Salt, Ábkári and Excise laws.

Education.

20. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated Policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of crime, each district being shown in order of merit :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Belgaum	124	585	104	276	83·87	47·17	62·39	50·81
Sátára	183	798	144	399	79·12	50·	55·40	50·43
Surat	143	616	116	299	81·11	48·53	54·67	55·7
Ratnágiri	137	684	115	334	83·94	48·83	54·67	50·90
Ahmednagar	125	580	105	273	84·	47·06	53·61	54·6
Kánara	120	607	105	275	87·50	45·30	52·26	44·63
Ahmedabad	232	959	142	450	61·20	46·75	49·70	61·63
Kolába	99	437	76	183	76·76	41·86	48·32	44·63
Kaira	141	575	106	234	75·17	40·7	47·48	40·73
Dhárwár	139	705	103	295	74·10	41·84	47·27	43·1
Sholápur	103	469	78	184	75·73	39·23	45·80	43·53
Násik	137	635	108	235	78·83	37·	44·43	49·96
Poona	196	952	132	355	67·	37·	42·	38·7
Thána	146	620	108	194	73·97	31·29	39·42	35·06
Khándesh	282	1,402	181	394	64·18	27·66	33·7	28·3
Broach	85	348	44	89	51·76	25·57	30·71	43·85
Bijápur	113	551	60	124	53·09	22·5	27·71	25·16
Panch Maháls... ...	112	671	64	119	57·14	17·73	23·37	23·03
	2,617	12,194	1,891	4,712	72·28	38·64	44·58	43·19

There is a little improvement in the matter of education over last year. The number of educated officers and men was 1,891 and 4,712 respectively during the year against 1,873 and 4,653 in the previous year. It will be seen from this table that the standard of education among the Police is very low. The average percentage of education is 44·58 against 44·03 in 1891, which is not satisfactory. The percentage of men alone is 38. It is a general complaint from most districts that educated men do not offer for enlistment on account of the small pay. This difficulty will, it is hoped, disappear when higher rates of pay are sanctioned. Uneducated constables cannot be expected to know anything about law or procedure, and therefore can be of little use in the unarmed branch. The percentage of educated men should be over 50 per cent. so as to fill the ranks of unarmed Police with educated men when the reorganization is sanctioned. That Superintendents have this in view is apparent from the increase of 59 educated constables, and the number of vacancies which are left open for the employment of educated men when the better rates of pay induce them to offer for employment; at the close of 1892, there were 483 vacancies compared with 229 in 1890 and 270 in 1891.

21. About recruits Colonel Humfrey remarks as follows:—

"The necessity for a speedy improvement in the pay and prospects of the Police is very manifest in the very great number of vacancies in the Police; at the close of the year there were no less than 483 vacancies, and these were no vacancies occurring in the ordinary

course. Some Superintendents have had to send to other and distant districts to recruit; others have had perforce to enlist men by no means up to the present standard even if merely to carry on ordinary daily duties."

22. The following table will indicate the prevalence of sickness in the force of each district during 1891 and 1892 :—

District.	Percentage of sick.		District.	Percentage of sick.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Ahmedabad ...	39·7	56·75	Poona	42·07	40·15
Kaira	42·31	13·87	Sátára	21·22	20·15
Panch Maháls ...	68·19	71·46	Sholápur	26·39	6·99
Broach	77·51	42·4	Belgaum	15·3	19·6
Surat	47·95	32·41	Bijápur	20·4	12·7
Thána	62·04	42·29	Dhárwár	7·6	26·06
Ahmednagar ...	28·8	40·2	Kánara	41·08	53·23
Khándesh	32·8	4·5	Kolába	16·23	14·92
Násik	27·33	32·77	Ratnágiri	6·9	6·09

Drill and Ball Practice.

23. The result of the competition shooting this year shows a great falling off from last year. The number of marksmen has decreased from 844 to 566. This, the Superintendents generally complain, is due to the defective sighting of the new weapons, breech-loading, smooth-bore carbines, and also to the men not being familiar with them. The real reason, however, is not this but that shown in my report to Government, No. 5292, dated 19th June last. Khándesh heads the list this year. Dhárwár, which was uppermost for the last three years, has gone down very low. Out of the 18 districts represented at the competition shooting, 10 won Presidency prizes, 25 in number, against 29 last year. Sind held a separate competition shooting during the year under report. Khándesh alone carried off 8 prizes, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole number. The remaining 17 prizes were distributed among 9 districts thus : Sholápur 4, Bijápur 3, Poona, Sátára and Thána each 2, Panch Máhals, Surat, Násik and Belgaum each 1. The value of the 8 prizes won by Khándesh amounted to Rs. 93, or nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total sum of Rs. 525 distributed. Rs. 432 were distributed among the remaining districts, Násik getting the least amount. Among the Foot Police the competition was held with breech-loading, smooth-bore carbines, at which the first and second prizes were won by Poona and Panch Máhals respectively. Among the Mounted Police two competitions were held, one with breech-loading and muzzle-loading smooth-bore carbines, and the other with revolvers. The first and second prizes were carried off by Sátára and Bijápur respectively in the first competition, and in the second both the prizes fell to Khándesh. I subjoin the following table showing the number of marksmen in each district during 1891 and 1892 :—

District.	Number of Marksmen.		District.	Number of Marksmen.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Ahmedabad	54	29	Sátára	67	62
Kaira	8	24	Sholápur	26	46
Pánch Máhals ...	11	9	Belgaum	39	28
Broach	20	6	Bijápur	40	31
Surat	24	33	Dhárwár	121	24
Thána	76	56	Kanára	27	17
Ahmednagar... ...	84	25	Kolába	21	10
Khándesh	81	68	Ratnágiri	48	29
Násik	47	23			
Poona	50	46	Total ...	844	566

Fire-arms.

24. As regards new arms Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"The new fire-arm for the use of the Police is a vast improvement on the old muzzle-loader. The smooth-bore carbine now issued is a short handy weapon, suitable at short distances for ball and for buckshot, therefore a very suitable weapon for armed Police whose duties are chiefly the guarding of prisoners and treasuries. A breech-loading weapon with buckshot is effective against an escaping prisoner or a crowd. The sighting of this weapon, however, is admittedly defective, and after satisfying myself of this, after full trial, I have addressed the Inspector-General of Ordnance on the subject, and I anticipate little difficulty in altering the sighting."

Statement F.

25. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1891 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Christians	58	55	80	76
Mahomedans	883	877	4,282	4,116
Bráhmans	315	336	553	594
Maráthás	643	631	3,484	3,427
Rajputs	99	103	367	340
Bhils	79	83	908	821
Kolis	51	53	420	390
Pársis, Jews and Zoroastrians... ...	29	34	15	19
Sikhs and Gurkhas	...	...	1	1
Lingáyats and Jains	33	30	119	114
Banias	...	11	...	10
Hindus of all other castes	391	386	1,763	1,840
Total ...	2,581	2,599	11,992	11,748

Note.—There were 484 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

26. The total number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency proper has decreased from 17,535 to 17,187. Of these, 3,639 were issued in the Northern Division, 4,363 in the Central Division, and 9,185 in the Southern Division. The Southern Division, though showing a decrease of 403 licenses, has the largest number. In Kánara the necessity of granting a license to possess arms is explained in my review on that district. The number of licenses issued in the Ratnágiri District is the largest in the whole Presidency proper. Altogether 255 cases were taken up under the Arms Act and the fines to the amount of Rs. 2,062-12-0 were inflicted. The inspection of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was satisfactorily performed in most districts by the Superintendents of Police and his subordinates.

The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of Shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	5	2	Inspectors visited four.
Kaira	3	3	
Panch Mahâls	2	2	Both the shops were inspected 4 times by the Inspector.
Broach	3	3	All inspected twice by the Inspector.
Surat	3	3	
Thâna	18	18	
Central Division.			
Ahmednagar	33	25	One shop was closed at the time of the Superintendent's visit. The Inspectors visited 23 shops only.
Khándesh	42	17	Besides these 19 were for manufacture and sale of guns and blasting powder.
Násik	16	14	
Poona	47	47	All these shops were periodically inspected by Inspectors.
Sátára	20	20	
Sholápur	20	20	Besides these 16 shops were of saltpetre.
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	22	22	
Bijápur	5	5	
Dhárwár	21	9	
Kánara	10	7	All were visited more than once by the Inspectors.
Kolába	8	8	
Ratnágiri	20	20	All were inspected by the Inspectors.

Supplementary Statement No. III.

27. *Escapes and recaptures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from the Police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	5	5	...	
Kaira	4	4	...	
Panch Mahâls...	2	3*	1	* This includes two men who escaped in the former years (1 in 1887 and 1 in 1889) and were re-captured in 1892.
Broach...	2	2	...	
Surat	...	1†	...	† This prisoner escaped in 1891 and recaptured and prosecuted in 1892.
Thâna	13	13	...	
Total ...	26	28	1	
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	1	1	...	
Khándesh	4	3	1	
Násik	6	3	3	
Poona	4	5‡	...	‡ Includes 1 of the previous year recaptured this year.
Sátára...	1	...	1	
Sholápur	4	1	3	
Total ...	20	13	8	

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	4	3	1	
Bijápur	6	5	1	
Dhárwár	4	3§	...	
Kánara	2	2	...	§ One accused escaped from the custody of the Village Police and committed suicide by drowning himself.
Kolába...	3	3	...	
Ratnágiri	10	10	...	
Total ...	29	26	2	
Grand Total ...	75	67	11	

The return shows a slight increase over last year. The total number of escapes was 75 against 73 in the previous year. Of the 75 escapes, 67 resulted in recaptures, giving a percentage of 89 against 83 in 1891. There were 9 escapes from jails, 13 from lock-ups, 36 from the custody of the District Police, and 17 from the Village Police, as compared with 15, 4, 34 and 20, respectively, of the previous year.

General.

Trial by Sessions Courts.

28. Colonel Humfrey has recorded the following notes regarding public prosecutors :—

"I am still of the opinion expressed in last year's report that the failure to obtain convictions in Sessions cases is largely attributable to the want of interest on the part of the Public Prosecutors in preparing their cases. In this opinion, I know, more than one District Magistrate and Sessions Judge concur."

This year the District Magistrate, Surat, an officer of wide and varied experience, writes :—

"I am inclined strongly to agree with the Inspector-General that the prosecution often suffers in the Sessions Court through the apathy and weakness of its counsel. As a concrete instance out of many it may be mentioned that not long ago among five jurymen empanelled to try a case of culpable homicide in this district two were fellow castemen of the accused. The impropriety of this would have been obvious to a child, but no objection was taken under Section 277, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Public Prosecutor seemed much surprised when called to account by the District Magistrate for his negligence."

I give the following table showing the number of cases tried in the Sessions Courts and their results :—

Statement showing the number of cases that were tried in the Sessions Court during the year 1892 with their result in the Presidency Proper.

District.	Number of cases tried in the Sessions Court.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases acquitted.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ...	65	36	28	...	In 1 case the accused died.
Kaira	34	22	10	2	
Panch Mahals ...	7	7	...	...	
Broach	43	21	13	9	
Surat	8	3	5	...	
Thána	38	*19	13	6	*2 of which are convicted as non-cognizable.
Total ...	195	108	69	17	

District.	Number of cases tried in the Sessions Court.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases acquitted.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar ...	31	17	†11	3	†Of which 4 were excluded.
Khándesh	41	37	4	...	
Násik	29	19	10	...	
Poona	59	40	19	...	
Satára	42	25	15	2	
Sholápur	33	25	7	1	
Total ...	235	163	66	6	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	35	21	14	...	
Bijápur	51	28	15	8	
Dhárwár	24	11	11	2	
Kánara	20	15	2	3	
Kolába	21	13	8	...	
Ratnágiri	13	10	3	...	
Total ...	164	98	53	13	
Grand Total ...	594	369	188	36	

In all 594 cases were so tried and 369 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·12.

Detective Branch.

I reproduce in full Colonel Humfrey's notes on this subject for the year under report :—

"The Detective Branch came into force a few days before the beginning of the year. It consists at present of 1 Inspector and 4 Head Constables. The Inspector, I myself instructed in the system of criminal identification and measurements. He, in his turn, instructed selected English-speaking men from each district. I will briefly recapitulate the necessity for and the system of criminal indentification.

"In order to deter men from taking to crime as a profession, it is necessary to make their identification as habitual criminals certain, and to ensure that on conviction they will receive heavy sentences. Up to this time, a criminal, if he committed a crime outside the limits of the district, where he has committed a previous offence, has been treated as a first offender and received a slight punishment, as there has been no means of knowing that he had been previously convicted. He might, it is true, be recognized at the Central Jail by the jail officials, but this did no good as the light sentence had already been inflicted and it was impossible to enhance it. Thus a clever criminal was able to commit offence after offence and each time got a light punishment for a first offence, always provided that he was careful to commit each new crime in a place where the Police did not know him. The necessity, therefore, for some system by which a man on being once convicted, should be ever afterwards known throughout the district in which the system was in force, was plain.

"The development of this system has been the chief work of the Detective Branch throughout the year. I have already submitted a report to Government, No. 9035, dated 22nd December 1892, in response to a reference from the Government of India, and this report fully describes the system.

"Briefly the procedure is as follows :

"An offender on being accused of a crime, is carefully examined by trained men, of which men there are at present two at the head-quarters of each district. In time sufficient men will be instructed to enable every prisoner wherever arrested to be measured and identified. His height, probable age, measurement of length and breadth, of head, of foot and chest are taken down in a printed form provided for this purposes, and any indelible marks, wounds, &c., on his body or peculiarities by which he can be again known are also entered with great accuracy. This is a modification of the systems in use in Scotland Yard and with the Paris Police. I am informed that this system is so effectual that a mistake of iden-

tity is almost impossible, and that in England on a man being once measured, he scarcely ever takes the trouble on being again arrested to deny his identity. This printed form, on being filled up, is sent to the Detective Branch at Poona, where it is copied into a folio. These folios are carefully arranged and sub-divided. Should a criminal be again accused of a crime and if he is suspected that he has been convicted before, the Police of the district where he is arrested, fill up the identification sheet and forward it to the Poona office, and ask if anything is known of the man. If he has passed through the hands of the Police, by comparing the sheet sent with the register in the Head Office, it is at once known and a copy of the original register containing particulars of previous conviction is sent back by return of Post, and the accused for whom a remand has been asked is placed before the Magistrate, and if he is convicted, the magistrate has his full history before him and can sentence him according to his deserts.

"In order to hasten the introduction of operation of this system, the Inspector visited all the jails in the Presidency and measured, and took the marks of identification of every prisoner in them, who has been convicted of an offence which led to the belief that he would likely commit crime again after he was released. There is now in the Detective Branch the sheets of no less than 5,500 criminals. The accurate filling up of an identification sheet is one requiring care and time. All these sheets have to be revised and corrected, and eventually copied into the Detective Branch folios. Thus, during the year, a large portion of the work of this branch has been clerical, but it has been constant and hard work. In addition to this work :

"I have visited the principal jails in the Presidency and, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 943, dated 16th February 1892, Judicial Department, I have endeavoured to get a general history of organized crime throughout the Presidency, and have met with great success. This work is only now commencing, but in time the information thus collected from eye-witnesses and members of orgainzed gangs will be of the highest value. Already by means of this branch we are in possession of the whole history, and enquiry has shown it to be in the main an accurate history of the gangs of Kolis, Mángs and Rámosis and other dacoits who have for years past infested the Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sholápur, Bijápur, and Thána districts. This history I take to be a most valuable one. Should trouble ever arise, the Police will be in a position to know who are the really dangerous men, who assist them, their haunts, modes of procedure, and in fact every detail which is likely to be of service in dealing with these bands. In addition to the Kolis, Mángs and Ramosis who are local residents, there is a tribe of professional dacoits, named Kaikadis, with no settled place of residence. This tribe is very numerous, and Major Gunthorpe in his book on 'Criminal Tribes,' says of them that 'in no class is heavy crime more completely systematized and adopted as a hereditary profession. These men are the most dangerous dacoits in existence. They have no fixed abode and after a dacoity, which is their favourite crime, they travel long distances.' They do not shrink from taking life to save themselves, and their women are notorious and clever in disposing of stolen property. Having no fixed abode, it is most difficult to connect them with any crime, and their aliases are so numerous that hitherto they have been most difficult to identify.

"I have now got an amount of information of a large number of gangs, the real names and in some cases, descriptions of the members of each gang, the line of country that they take and the crimes that they have committed. The Detective Branch is also in possession of a great deal of useful information about railway thieves; also of the names and residences of a large number of receivers of stolen property. Some of these receivers are men in respectable position who would not ordinarily be suspected of such practices. I have also a great deal of information on the subject of violent crime in Khándesh, and on this point I hope shortly to have more. This information ought to materially assist in reducing the crimes in Khándesh to more reasonable limits than heretofore. This information has to a certain extent been tested, and it has stood the test. It is impossible that the Detective Branch in its present condition can do more than collect information. At present all information obtained is confidentially sent in full to the Superintendents of Police of the Districts concerned and it is left to them to work up the details. From direct information supplied by this branch, some Kaikadis had been arrested who have long been wanted for dacoities, but neither their identity nor whereabouts was known. These men were notorious criminals and several have been convicted more than once before, and they have now received heavy sentences, amounting, in one instance, to an accumulated sentence of 42 years.

"In time when this very important branch of Police Administration has settled down into its proper place and is in working order, it may be found advisable for it to work up its principal cases at least itself, but at present the system is new and sufficient trial has not been given it to determine on the most efficient way of working it. I am however thoroughly satisfied with its work during the year.

"My present intention is to limit its efforts to enquiries into organised professional crime; of such crimes we have hitherto been in almost complete ignorance. The Thugi and Dacoity Department no doubt knew of its existence, but they do not disseminate their information as I consider they should do. Of organized crime extending over more than one district, it is impossible for the District Police to get to the bottom. They can only

speak of or know what goes on in their own district, and if the criminals remove themselves, the District Police are unable to continue their enquiries, and so the matter drops, and the criminals generally get off scot free. It is evident that to deal with professionals who extend their operations from Khándesh to Sholápur, special agency must be employed. It is no discredit to the District Police that a gang who commit a dacoity in Sholápur and then betake themselves to Thána or Násik, for the next six months, by which time all property is got rid of, should be able to commit crime with impunity. However it is to be hoped that their day is drawing to a close.

"The Detective Inspector Ráo Sáheb Pránshankar Tripuráshankar has done his difficult and hard duties to my entire satisfaction. This officer obtained the title of Ráo Sáheb for detective work under me in Káthiáwár from 1886 to the end of 1889. I have great confidence in his integrity. His ability as a detective is undoubted; he is untiring in his work.

"During the year, the use of Photography as a means of rendering constables, especially at railway stations, familiar with the features and appearances of criminals is being extended. A number of criminals have been photoed and copies of the same are being distributed.

"I desire to bring to the notice of Government the real assistance given to me by the Inspector-General of Prisons and the other officers of that department."

Court Prosecutors.

30. Regarding this class of officers, Colonel Humfrey writes as follows:—

"These officers were appointed to six districts during the year. In the Poona District one Court Prosecutor was appointed on the 6th January 1892, but resigned on the 2nd August 1892, his successor was appointed on the 11th August 1892 and resigned on the 2nd December 1892. The District Superintendent of Police reports that both these officers resigned in consequence of being dissatisfied with their position. He further states that they were of material benefit to the district, and he considers that a really competent officer would be of the greatest value to the Police. In Sátára it was not found possible for want of efficient candidates to appoint a Court Prosecutor until July 1892. The District Superintendent of Police states that it is early to express an opinion of his work, but that he is intelligent and full employment has been found for him. The District Magistrate also expresses himself as unable at present to pass an opinion on the system. A Court Prosecutor was appointed to Dhárwár in February 1892 and his services were dispensed with by Government Resolution No. 1184, dated 23rd February 1893, Judicial Department, for ineffeciency. No successor has yet been found. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes that the Court Prosecutor's time is fully occupied and that, on the whole, he considers he has done well and should be continued. The Magistrates of the District, who were referred to, disagree as to this officer's capacity, by one he is considered efficient, by another as grossly inefficient. From my very limited opportunities of judging I do not think he is a suitable man. The difficulty however at present is to find capable men willing and competent to perform the duties required. A Court Prosecutor was appointed to Ahmednagar on 7th May 1892, and no fault has been found with him since. A Court Prosecutor was appointed in Khándesh on the 5th October 1892 and the District Superintendent of Police is therefore unable to express an opinion on his work.

"It will be seen from the above that the pay is not sufficiently remunerative to attract even moderately capable men. In several cases no men were obtainable for a length of time and of those appointed, two have resigned, the services of another dispensed with and another man is scarcely worth retaining. The pay is too low to make it worth the while of any men with ability or practice to take the appointment. Very careful enquiries were made in the first instance before the pay was settled; it was the unanimous opinion of all the officers consulted that Rs. 100 would not attract the right sort of man and experience has borne this out. Every officer who has expressed an opinion however concurs in thinking the system a good one, and in no case has anything been shown to lead to any other conclusion than that, provided a good man is obtained much good will result. I would strongly recommend the pay to be raised to Rs. 150 with travelling allowance and status as an Inspector, though there would be no necessity for grading these officers at present at all events. I retain my opinion that one of this class of officer is necessary for the efficiency of each district.

I give below the table showing cases conducted by Court Prosecutors during 1892 with their results:—

District.	Number of cases conducted by the Court Prosecutor.	Results.		
		Number Convicted.	Number discharged.	Pending.
Ahmedabad	86	61	20	...
Ahmednagar	42	38	4	...
Khándesh	10	8	2	...
Poona	87	64	23	...
Sátára	15	8	7	...
Dhárwár	50	26	23	1
Total ...	290	205	79	1

Hospital Assistants.

31. On this subject Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"With reference to the subject of Hospital Assistants yielding to temptation in criminal cases in which they have to give evidence, Superintendents were asked to report any cases of this nature which have come to their knowledge. Many Superintendents briefly record that no such instances have occurred in their districts. One experienced officer writes with reference to cases the classification of which as 'simple' or 'grievous hurt' depended not so much on the amount of injury inflicted as on the ability of the complainant or defendant to secure the goodwill of the Hospital Assistant. This officer supports his opinion by referring to several cases which occurred some time back but which sustain his views. Another officer reports what he describes as culpable negligence of the Hospital Assistant in a criminal case for which the man was punished by the Surgeon-General. Another Superintendent states 'that too much now depends on cases of life and death, on these officers whose pay is small in comparison, there can be no question.' Another officer cites a case in which a Hospital Assistant gave a false certificate and gave false evidence in Court. A case has but lately occurred in the Broach District in which the Hospital Assistant gave evidence in a murder case; the Magistrate commented severely on the manner in which he gave the evidence.

"From the opinion expressed and from my own personal experince I think that the case most liable to lead to perversion of evidence, is when a case of murder usually by beating has occurred. The Hospital Assistant in the first instance gives his opinion that death is caused by beating, afterwards in the Sessions he tones down his evidence in such a manner as to show that death could also have been caused by other causes such as a fall or that a vital organ was so diseased that a blow given with no intention to cause death, might yet have caused death, on which evidence, no Court could convict of murder, and which evidence, if truly given, in the first instance, would probably have prevented the accused being tried on a charge of murder.

"Mr. Austin, in his report on the subject, sums up the case so clearly that I prefer to quote him as I concur in all he says 'I consider that when a corpse is sent for medical examination, the Hospital Assistant should be compelled to commence the examination with the least possible delay, that he be furnished with a *post-mortem* case book in which the result of the examination shall be at once recorded, a copy of which shall be given to the Police Officer who may have brought the body to the hospital for delivery to his Chief Constable.'

"I certainly am of opinion that the Police should, immediately on the *post-mortem* examination being completed, be furnished with a copy of the examination in order that they may be in the best position possible to trace the offenders. It would also be well if it was compulsory in each *post-mortem* to state specifically the condition of the vital organs. This would be only fair to a man who might be accused of a murder caused by a blow, while it would be a certain protection against the toning down of evidence. That some such safeguard is necessary, no one with long experience of criminals in India, or of the customs or ways of its inhabitants, can deny. In the case of a well-to-do accused can it be supposed that some Hospital Assistant on Rs. 30 a month in a case in which the life of a man depended on his evidence, would not be open to corrupt influence to tone down his evidence sufficiently to cast a mere doubt on the cause of death, which doubt the Court would be bound to give the accused the benefit of."

I quote the remarks of the District Magistrate, Surat, on this subject :—

"The medical officer is furnished already with a *post-mortem* case book in the shape of a file of printed sheets containing, in serial order, the details to be noticed. A useful addition to these details might be inserted next to No. 3, *viz.*:—

"The date and hour of beginning *post-mortem* examination.

"The date and hour of ending *post-mortem* examination.

"The District Magistrate knows of no orders from the Medical Department which could be construed into forbidding the supply of full particulars to the Police. It appears that the practice of giving them a bald certificate after a *post-mortem* should be discontinued and nothing less than a signed copy of the authorized 'Memorandum' should be given for two weighty reasons, one as mentioned by Mr. Austin that it may assist in the investigation and the other that it may pin the medical officer to one statement of the case which would presumably be the true one.

"It is also very desirable that no time should be given him to vary it. Consequently it might be a useful rule to lay down that a signed copy of the 'Memorandum' should be sent to the Chief Constable by the hand of the Police Officer who brings the body. He should not go away without it.

"In all cases under Section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, the body should certainly be sent to the Civil Surgeon if there is a reasonable chance of its reaching him before putrefaction is far advanced."

Village Police.

On this subject Colonel Humfrey writes as follows :—

"In the last year rather more attention has been paid to this lowly paid but useful body of men and in consequence more work has been got out of them. The District Magistrates have in all cases paid attention to reasonable complaints and have punished the offenders. On the other hand, I am glad to say that Superintendents recognizing good work done, have, in not a few cases, rewarded village policemen for good service. It is to be regretted that no attempt has been made during the year to place the village police on an improved footing. It is a measure that is urgently wanted and would well repay the time and money spent on it. If this question were fairly gone into by an officer who could devote his whole time to the work, the result would be the increased efficiency of the Police force in general.

"Now that the country is so peaceful and quiet, number of outposts could be abolished and with a Police Pátel in each village, assisted by one or more village policemen, the best results ought to be obtained."

"The village police would be aware of every suspicious character who passed through or arrived in the village. No murder or serious crime could be committed without the village police born and reared in the midst of the village society with its scandals and quarrels being able to give an accurate guess as to who committed it and why. They do know even now, in most instances, but at present, it is no man's business. With an efficient village police, it would be possible very largely to reduce the stipendiary police. A Police Officer of the rank of 1st class Head Constable in charge of a group of villages with three or four fairly paid detectives under him would be more able to deal with crime than is the case at present. This question has been urged on Government more than once before. It is a question that could more properly have been taken up in connection with the reorganization of the stipendiary police, but the conditions of service and payment of village police throughout the Presidency are so varied that at present I believe no one man is even conversant with all the systems which exist."

During the year over 600 Police Pátels were reported for neglect of duty and 231 were punished either by fine or warning, &c. Colonel Humfrey's remarks on the improvement needed in the village police are much on the same lines as proposed by me in my reorganisation report No. 8569 of 20th November 1890. It would result eventually in a great reduction of the unarmed police. That branch, if aided by an efficient village police, would only have to provide officers for the supervision of the village police, a detective establishment and police for the larger towns.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

No. 1082 OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Province of Sind through the Inspector-General of Police as directed in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 718, dated 1st February 1893.

Tabulated statements for the province, similar to those which are submitted by the Inspector-General for the whole Presidency, have been prepared and are attached for embodiment with those of the Presidency, together with copies of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for each district and the reviews of the five district reports.

The lines of the Inspector-General's Annual Reports have been followed as far as possible, and the detailed tables which are found in the Inspector-General's reports, have been inserted in the body of the report and commented on, in order that a comparison may be easily made of the crime and the action of the Police between Sind and the rest of the Presidency.

2. The Commissioner may begin by stating that, generally speaking, the year was one in which an increase of crime might have been expected. In parts of the Frontier and Shikárpur the people had not recovered from devastation by locusts, nor, till the autumn had there been any *barani* (crops on rainfall) for two years. In Thar and Párkar the district was suffering from famine. The year was extremely unhealthy, cholera and fever being unusually widespread and virulent. The long-expected reorganisation was still held in abeyance, the policeman was worse paid than the ordinary agricultural day labourer, and in part of the country the force was very insufficient in numbers. There were 254 resignations, 90 dismissals, 26 deserters and 106 deaths. At the end of the year there were 40 vacancies and during the course of the year the number of posts vacant was far larger than that. Recruitment failed to bring forward men either of the old, sturdy, active, uneducated stamp, or, if high appointments were offered, of good educated lads. In one district the Superintendent was obliged to entreat men who wished to resign to stay in the service, a state of things quite incompatible with discipline. The organisation of the pagis or indigenous trackers into a body of village Police and the creation of Police Patels, measures which only await the sanction of Government to rules under the Village Cess Act submitted 14 months ago, still seem as far off as ever. With foreign territory on every border and wild and unsettled tribes on both sides of the Beluchistan Frontier, with generally one and sometimes two Assistant Superintendents short, with long distances to send the cases in a particularly fierce climate owing to the paucity of first class Magistrates, an evil since partially remedied, within one part of the province a weak Judge, where a strong one is most necessary, the Police have had much to contend against. But the results show that in spite of all these difficulties, there is a good return to place before Government. The Commissioner considers himself fortunate in having had two such Policemen as Messrs. Vincent and Cox, while the other three have also done their best. Mr. Vincent, it is true, calls the task of working with the material at his command "heart-breaking" and Mr. McIver "disheartening." It is all the more credit to them that they have worked so well. The Commissioner knows that Government themselves have the matter fully at heart, so he earnestly hopes that the reorganisation will soon be sanctioned, or the Police demoralised, will become even more, and if a recent very singular and abnormal rise in the rate of wages continues, Police service will only be accepted by the lowest and most worthless. On the other hand, there has been plenty of rain, the harvest this year (1892-93) is a very good one, saving only some areas of rice that were parched by the late rise of the inundation or flooded by its excessive height later. The people generally will be richer, the camels and cattle better fed, and there will be more for the criminal

classes to prey upon. The Commissioner in Sind therefore cannot conceal from himself that the prospect of a rise in crime is not improbable. The Commissioner has done what in him lay during his tour to encourage the Police and to reward those who have distinguished themselves at his Darbárs. But the despondency in the force is remarkable.

3. The table below shows the total for the province of the true police and direct cases reported during the past three years:—

Offences.	Sind.		
	Columns 6+14.	Columns 6+14.	
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Murders	48	52	49
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	21	20	24
Dacoities	1	2	1
Robberies	51	48	53
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	904	924
Thefts, including cattle thefts	4,106	2,979	2,847
Receiving stolen property...	234	194	172
Abetments	...	3	...
Class I	182	238	251
Do. II	369	381	354
Do. III	1,027	1,162	1,122
Do. IV	12	31	17
Do. V	4,125	3,569	3,352
Total, Indian Penal Code cases ...	5,715	5,384	5,096
Class VI ...	1,891	1,950	2,098
Grand Total ...	7,606	7,334	7,194

The number of cases is steadily diminishing. Putting aside for the present class VI cases, it will be seen that the smaller total of Penal Code cases, the reduction in which was due in 1891 to the very large reduction in class V cases, has been brought about in 1892 by a decrease in every class except the first, the majority of which are rioting and similar offences. Cases under class I are more common in Hyderabad than in other districts as the figures below testify:—

	1891.	1892.
Karáchi	26	23
Hyderabad	118	134
Thar and Párkar	12	17
Shikárpur	76	63
Upper Sind Frontier	6	14
Total ...	238	251

and the attention of the Superintendent has been drawn to the fact in the review of his report. The decrease of 556 under class V in 1891, followed by a decrease of 217 in 1892, is encouraging. Of this 127 must be credited to the Shikárpur District and the result is without doubt due to the steady application of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code there. Murders are 8 less and attempts to murder and culpable homicides 4 more in number than in 1891, but these crimes have risen from 7 to 18 in the Frontier District. There was one dacoity in Shikárpur which has remained undetected. Robberies were 5 more than in 1891. The more serious offences of this sort occurred in the Shikárpur District, where a gang has been successfully broken up.

House-breakings have risen from 904 to 924 and ordinary and cattle thefts have gone down 132, from 2,979 to 2,847.

In the Karáchi District the rise in the number of house-breaking cases nearly counterbalances the decrease in thefts, and in the Shikárpur District a similar interchange of crime is observed, though it is not so marked. Cattle-thefts have uniformly decreased throughout Sind. Exact figures for comparison cannot unfortunately be given. The information about them is embodied in the reports, and some figures include pending cases and others do not. The total number of cattle-theft cases in which property was stolen, and the number in which property was recovered (taken from Statement A, Part I) were 1,341 and 853 respectively. Similar information for previous years is with the Inspector-General.

Cases of receiving stolen property have again fallen and an increase would be more welcome. The decrease implies rather failure to detect than a diminution in the crime itself.

Class VI cases have gone up to 2,098 from 1,950 in 1891.

The increase is chiefly in Karáchi.

4. Turning from the above figures of crime generally to Penal Code cases investigated by the Police, which will show, as far as figures and percentages can, the action of the Police, it will be seen that 4,466 cases were disposed of during the year and 726, an increase of 50 over 1891, were pending. Of the cases disposed of, 1,573 or 35 per cent. were disposed of without being brought to trial and 2,878 were decided by the Courts. Convictions were obtained in 2,655 cases or 92·2 per cent., and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to the cases disposed of was 59·4, which is a slight improvement. Similar percentages for the different kinds of crime are bound to vary a good deal.

The following percentages have risen: under murders from 51·06 to 58, thefts from 61·4 to 64·3, and receiving stolen property from 76·1 to 78; under attempts to murder and culpable homicides the percentage has fallen from 89·4 to 80; under robberies from 62·8 to 60, and house-breaking from 40·2 to 35·7. In Sind if the figures for cattle-theft and house-breaking alone were given the success or otherwise of the Police could be accurately gauged. The total percentages for cases compare very favourably with those of the Presidency in last year's report, as do the percentages also of the different kinds of crime, except that of house-breaking. House-breaking in Sind is very common during the hot weather when the inhabitants sleep either on the roof of or on the open ground outside their houses and the thieves are frequently able to escape without leaving a trace behind them. The earth or daub-and-wattle of which houses in Sind are constructed are also much more easy to break into than the clay-constructed houses of the Presidency proper. During the cholera season in 1892 the Banias in parts of the country deserted their houses through fright, leaving them at the mercy of burglars.

The percentages of persons compare equally favourably. Persons convicted were 63·6 per cent. of those arrested by the Police *suo motu* and 67·6 of those disposed of by trial compared with 62·5 and 66·5 in Sind and 55·5 and 59·3 per cent. in the whole Presidency in 1891.

Another useful percentage has been taken out, namely, the percentage of persons released without trial to those arrested, which is 5·17 for the province and only 4·10 in the Shikárpur District where crime is most frequent.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Police was 6,083 as against 6,317 in 1891, of whom respectively 407 and 302 belonged to the previous year. The number therefore of persons arrested during the year, 5,676, shows a considerable diminution. Of the 3,751 arrested by orders of Magistrates, 3,675 were brought to trial, but only 747 were convicted. This shows apparently that the orders of Government, under which Magistrates are encouraged to enquire into complaints themselves instead of sending them directly to the Police to investigate, are being obeyed.

5. Two tables are given below framed on the model of those in the Karáchi District report, which give the above information in a compact form and makes it easy to see at a glance what the result of Police operations has been during the

year compared with the past year and the average of the past three years. It seems so useful that the adoption of it in all district reports is suggested: —

Real Penal Code cases.	1891.	Average of 3 years.	1892.
Investigated	4,631	5,138	4,466
Brought to trial	2,982	3,158	2,878
Convicted	2,691	2,796	2,655
Acquitted	289	361	223
Not sent for trial	1,643	1,888	1,573
Percentages.			
Brought to trial to disposed of...	64·39	61·46	64·44
Convicted to sent for trial	90·24	88·53	92·25
Convicted to disposed of	58·10	54·41	59·44
Not sent for trial to disposed of	35·47	36·73	35·22

Persons in real Penal Code cases.	1891.	Average of 3 years.	1892.
Arrested by Police...	5,899	6,335	5,728
Disposed of by trial	5,546	5,813	5,391
Convicted	3,691	3,475	3,648
Acquitted or discharged	1,855	1,848	1,743
Released without trial	344	511	296
Percentages.			
Convicted to arrested	62·56	54·85	63·68
Convicted to tried	66·55	59·77	67·66
Acquitted or discharged to tried	33·44	31·79	32·33
Released without trial to arrests	5·83	8·06	5·16

6. In paras. 6 and 7 of the 1891 annual report the Inspector-General discussed the want of uniformity between the figures of property stolen and recovered at the back of supplementary Statement No. I and those in columns 40 to 44 in Statement A, Part I. The suggestions made for securing corresponding figures in these statements, which were approved of by Government, have been acted on by the Superintendents in Sind, though the non-receipt of the Inspector-General's report until the 31st January necessitated the return of those statements to some districts. The figures for the additional column of " value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891 " required by Government in para. 9 of the review of the 1891 report are being obtained. As the figures in this column, which has been numbered 12, are already included in column 4 " Value of property recovered" and will not enter into column 3 " Total value of property stolen " (*i.e.*, during 1891 and 1892), their absence will not in any way affect the totals of property stolen or recovered on the percentages. The new column, it is understood, will be of value simply as a record of the value of property recovered during the year under report, which had been stolen and undiscovered during the second and more distant years previous to that under report, and as explaining an unduly large percentage in column 5. If a suggestion may be made here, the Commissioner would recommend that the value of the property stolen corresponding to the value of the property recovered and noted in column 12 should also be stated, or even added to the total in column 3, so that a better idea might be formed of the value of the percentage in column 5.

7. The value of property reported as stolen in 1892 was Rs. 2,02,478 and pending from 1891 was Rs. 15,660. The total for the year was, therefore, Rs. 2,18,758, which is Rs. 24,757 more than in 1891. The value of property recovered was Rs. 94,024, giving a percentage of 42·9 compared with 47·4 of 1891. Cases numbered in all 4,133, of which 282 were previous year's cases, and property was recovered in 2,578 of them, a percentage of 62·3. This was 62·4 in 1891. The value of stolen property in pending cases has risen to 41,927 from 25,170, and it

seems probable that Sind will not figure well in comparison with the 3 Presidency Divisions in respect to stolen property. In Karáchi and Hyderabad where the increase in the amount of property stolen is found, the percentage of cases in which it was recovered are above the average. In Shikárpur the percentages are bad but are capable of explanation to a certain extent.

The result of Police working is given below in the tabular form used by the Inspector-General for easy reference :—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
70·44	94·9	70·54	73·86	42·9	62·3	41,927

8. The total of all police cases for disposal was 10,344, of which 3,323 were excluded. Similar figures for Penal Code cases are 8,348 and 3,156. Of the Penal Code cases 704 have been classed as maliciously false and 2,177 as false owing to mistake of fact or law, and 709 and 2,336 respectively of cases of all kinds. By far the greater number came from the Shikárpur District, and the Commissioner is sure from what is stated by the Superintendent in his report and quoted in the review of it, that the exclusion of cases as false is most jealously watched in that district. Referring to the remarks in para. 3 of the last review by Government it may be stated that in the Upper Sind Frontier District fines for frivolous complaints were inflicted in 7 cases under Act IV of 1891 and the provision of this Act can presumably be made useful in other districts also. Involving as it does the appearance of the accused and a regular trial, its use however is open to objection except in cases where the vexatiousness of the complaint does not become apparent in the preliminary investigation, and these are comparatively rare.

A suggestion has been made which may perhaps be deemed worthy of consideration that the rules regarding the giving of báta in warrant cases might be so altered as to leave it to the Magistrate's discretion whether báta should be given or not, and whether if allowed it should be levied from the complainant. But unfounded complaints to the Police which never arrive at the trial stage are those which require checking most. When a case comes up for trial, the Magistrate has a remedy, if it is frivolous, in Act IV of 1891.

9. Regarding complaints classified as maliciously false the Commissioner's views have been stated in his review of the Karáchi District report. The number of maliciously false complaints appears to be smaller there than in any other Sind District. That they are really so uncommon in this district seems improbable and leads the Commissioner to think that the Magistrates on whose views; based generally on a Police report, the classification depends, have very different notions of what a maliciously false complaint is, and the figures therefore cannot be depended on as showing that in one district criminal proceedings are commonly used as a means of gratifying spite and that in another they are not so perverted. The Superintendents have not all reported, as it would be better that they should do in future, how many prosecutions were instituted and how many convictions obtained; but in Shikárpur where the number of maliciously false cases is much the largest, 29 convictions were obtained in the prosecution of 51 persons—a result which may have some slight deterrent effect.

10. The number of cases reported under the Excise Laws, Opium Act or Salt and Customs Act were 92, 42 and 127 respectively, and the number for disposal were 93, 43 and 128. Out of 90, 37 and 122 decided 89, 37, 121 ended in conviction under each law. The police investigated *suo motu* 63 under Excise Laws, 38 under the Opium Act and 38 under the Salt and Customs Act. The percentage of cases investigated by the Police to cases reported were 68·4, 90·4 and 29·9 under the above Acts, and the percentage of police cases

ending in conviction to police cases investigated and to police cases decided were respectively 91, 95·2 and 86·8 and 100, 98·3 and 100 respectively. The figures for last year for comparison cannot be given as they are with the Inspector-General.

It has been noticed with regret that little or no mention of offences against these laws or of the preventive action of the Police with respect to them has been made in the district reports. It shows the lack of interest taken in reducing this kind of crime, which seems to be considered by the Police as outside their province. Extra Police in each district were instituted late last year, under the name of Opium Police, paid by the opium farmers, but under the orders of the Superintendents. So far it cannot be said that they have proved of much use; but the system had not been working more than a few months and it may be hoped that their usefulness will increase. A scheme is also under consideration for amalgamating the preventive establishments in Sind.

11. The subjoined table shows the several officers who have held charge of the offices of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in the different districts :—

District.	Name of Office.	Period.	
		From	To
	Commissioner of Police.		
	H. E. M. James, Esq., I.C.S.	.....	.....
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. R. H. Vincent	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.
	Assistant Superintendent.		
Karáchi ...	Mr. J. V. Cooke	1st January 1892.	11th April 1892.
	„ Percy Lambert	12th April „	18th July „
	„ J. V. Cooke	19th July „	17th September „
	„ R. H. Vincent	18th September „	18th November „
	„ A. Ostrehan	19th November „	31st December „
	Superintendent.		
Hyderabad ...	Mr. C. McIver	1st January 1892.	12th April 1892.
	„ J. V. Cooke	13th April „	14th July „
	„ C. McIver	15th July „	31st December „
	Deputy Commissioner.		
Thar and Párkar.	Mr. R. Giles	1st January 1892.	28th March 1892.
	„ W. H. Lucas	29th March „	10th April „
	„ C. E. S. Steele	11th April „	6th December „
	„ H. E. Watson	7th December „	31st do. „
	Superintendent.		
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. J. Penton	1st January 1892.	18th Sept. 1892.
	„ W. H. Lucas	19th September „	18th October „
	„ J. Penton	19th October „	31st December „
	Superintendent.		
	Mr. E. C. Cox	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.
	Assistant Superintendent.		
Shikárpur ...	Mr. R. P. Lambert	1st January 1892.	9th April 1892.
	Do.	4th August „	8th October „
	(Vacant)	9th October „	31st December „

12. The non-cognizable crime of the province is shown in the subjoined table in abstract :—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons. Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Court.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Sind.																
Karáchi	3,345	3,656	28	13	·8	·35	5,555	6,099	1,414	1,634	1,436	1,656	2,710	2,731	24·2	27·15
Hyderabad...	3,007	2,783	121	107	4·02	3·84	6,169	4,341	921	950	1,037	1,645	4,074	1,629	16·8	37·89
Thar and Párkar... ...	429	423	9	12	2·09	2·83	801	838	132	127	112	172	552	523	13·9	20·52
Shikárpur	4,441	4,773	85	63	1·9	1·32	7,706	7,775	2,551	3,401	879	1,017	4,144	3,286	11·4	13·08
Upper Sind Frontier ...	575	608	18	22	3·1	3·61	871	1,016	81	106	187	295	599	597	21·4	29·03
Total ...	11,797	12,243	261	217	2·2	1·77	21,102	20,069	5,099	6,218	3,561	8,785	12,079	8,766	16·8	23·84

The totals for the two years show a net increase of 446 cases. In the districts of Karáchi and Shikárpur there has been an increase of 311 and 332 cases respectively and a falling off of 224 in Hyderabad. There is a decrease, however, in the number of persons appearing before the Courts, the figures being 21,102 for 1891 and 20,069 for 1892, and the percentage of convictions has risen from 16·8 to 23·8. This appears to have been gradually rising for the last five years, due more to the increase in the Shikárpur District than elsewhere. Government in 1888 considered, after calling for reports from all District Magistrates, whether any steps should be taken to try and reduce the number of non-cognizable cases, but resolved that nothing should be done. A great deal of the time of Subordinate Magistrates, who are also Revenue officers, is taken up with these cases.

13. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15? of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows the comparative number of persons for 1891-92 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	Number of persons. Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		Remarks.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Karáchi	92	97	74	87	Includes 1 pending.
Hyderabad	104	77	65	36	Includes 21 pending.
Thar and Párkar ...	39	24	39	24	
Shikárpur	155	174	107	125	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	85	22	70	17	
Total ...	475	394	355	289	

The total of 394 is the smallest there has been during the four years in which this table has been included in this report. Some of the persons ordered to give security do not appear under Chapter VIII for the first time, but the majority are new cases, and it is probable that the number of persons so dealt with is now coming down to its normal figure after several years of strict application of these provisions.

Statement D.

14. The strength of the Police in Sind at the end of the year was 4,303. The total cost incurred during the year was Rs. 8,56,337.

The force was distributed as follows:—

General duties	2,393	
Jail guards	157	
Treasury and miscellaneous guards ...	910	
Town duties	792	
Cantonment	45	
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	7	including an Assistant Superintendent for Shikárpur.
	4,304	

15. The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole, as well as to each district in Sind:—

District.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force	
				To Area.	To Population.
Karáchi	1,433	14,178	564,880	9·88	394·19
Hyderabad	933	9,052·75	918,646	9·70	984·61
Thar and Párkar	566	12,729	298,203	22·49	526·86
Shikárpur	1,116	9,629	915,497	8·62	820·33
Upper Sind Frontier ...	255	2,520	174,548	9·92	687·19
Total ...	4,303	48,108·75	2,871,774	51·99	667·15

Conduct of the Police.

16. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals, inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters being placed first and others arranged in order:—

District.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1892.	Average for the last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1892 on total strength.
Hyderabad	932	14	51	65	152	6·97
Karáchi...	1,431	8	123	131	182	9·15
Thar and Párkar	566	8	52	60	78	10·60
Upper Sind Frontier ...	254	5	43	48	69	18·89
Shikárpur	1,114	8	287	295	320	26·48
Total ...	4,297	43	556	599	801	13·93

The total number of punishments inflicted in 1892 shows a great reduction. The figures for the past 4 years have been:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Total	835	713	857	599

the Shikárpur District having generally the worst average. Attention was called to the excessive number of small punishments which generally took the shape of fines, a form of punishment which is open to great objection among men whose pay at the best scarcely equals that of a well paid labourer. Regarding the Hyderabad District, the percentage in which has varied between 14 and 20 and is now shown as 6·97, it may be as well to mention here that 82 men were also

punisned with extra drill, which punishment does not appear in Statement E, and in reference to the remarks in the Inspector-General's report, para. 17, and in the review of Government, para. 15, the Commissioner concurs with the Inspector-General that it is extremely difficult to draw any inference about the discipline of the force from the number of punishments. In the Shikárpur District, where the punishment list has always been high, the smartness and discipline of the men were particularly noticed during this season's tour. But the reverse is not necessarily the case where the number of punishments is small. The Commissioner is averse to constant petty punishments. Even, after his injunctions, it appears that 1 man in 7 received punishment of some kind.

17. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in Sind having been arranged in order of merit:—

Districts according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad	932	40	4·29	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	254	...	...	9	3·54
Thar and Párkar	506	...	...	18	3·18
Shikárpur	1,114	20	1·79	6	·53
Karáchi	1,431	1	·06	8	·55
Total ...	4,297	61	1·41	41	·95

The number of rewards—61 by promotion and 41 by cash—is a great advance on 1891 when the figures were 5 and 27 respectively. No reliable estimate of the efficiency or ability of the Police can be formed from this table. The bad material of the Hyderabad force which heads the list has been the subject of remark in the review of that district. The money rewards in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar District were all given for the detection of offences against the opium and ábkári laws, and it is reported from Shikárpur that except in the armed Police all promotions are practically rewards, as they are due to merit rather than seniority. Both the above tables are of little value for comparing one district with another; but the information on these points in Statement E in the district reports, supplemented by the Superintendent's remarks, are useful in their way that they enable the head of the department to observe the manner in which the Superintendent is treating his men.

18. The health of the force was considerably affected during the rainy season by fevers and similar maladies due to widespread floods in many parts of Sind and secondly by the severe outbreaks of cholera. Police are reported to have died while in pursuit of criminals in infected villages. One murder is shown as undetected in which the murderer is presumed to have taken refuge and died in a cholera-stricken village. In another murder a man coming from an infected part was the victim of some panic-stricken individuals. The percentage of deaths, 2·46, was nearly double that of 1891 among the Police and the percentage of men in hospital during the year is higher in every district but the Frontier, and reached the figure of 67·27 in Shikárpur.

19. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of a crime, each district being shown in order of merit:—

District.	Strength sanctioned.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Shikárpur	190	924	125	208	65·78	22·51	29·89	28·9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	41	213	20	45	48·78	21·12	25·57	18·0
Hyderabad	170	762	92	84	54·11	11·02	18·88	19·1
Karáchi	206	1,225	106	152	51·45	12·40	18·02	14·9
Thar and Párkar	107	459	39	32	36·44	6·97	12·54	10·9
Total ...	714	3,583	382	521	53·50	14·54	21·01	18·39

The percentage has been gradually rising, but in the past year a falling off is observed in two districts—in Shikárpur where it is too slight to notice and in Hyderabad; the cause of it in the latter district has been discussed in the review. The Sind districts have hitherto been always among the last in the Inspector-General's table. Perhaps some improvement will be observed when the higher rates of pay under the reorganisation scheme have been in force a few years.

Drill and ball practice.

20. The competition shooting in Sind was distinct from that in the Presidency, Government having allotted Rs. 150 of the Inspector-General's grant to the province. The shooting was done with different weapons in the different districts before the arms now replaced by the smooth-bore breach-loading carbines had been returned to the Arsenal.

There were 99 competitors in the Foot Police of whom the Karáchi District sent half, but Shikárpur took 3 prizes, including the two first, and Karáchi and Hyderabad one each.

The Mounted Police of the Shikárpur District also obtained 3 out of the 5 prizes, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar winning the remaining two. Hyderabad took the first prize for Mounted Police.

Marksmen in the five districts numbered 51, Shikárpur heading the list with 18.

Statement F.

21. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1891 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Christians	15	15	...	1
Mahomedans	504	500	2,615	2,623
Bráhmins	24	28	203	184
Maráthas	15	17	182	192
Rajputs	9	7	55	26
Bhils	2	2	11	1
Pársis	...	1	...	...
Jews	1	1	...	...
Sikhs	4	4	12	56
Hindus of other castes	142	119	439	307
Hindustánis	...	19	...	111
Khojás	...	...	...	1
Menghwars	...	1	...	...
Kolis	...	...	...	2
Total ...	716	714	3,517	3,504

NOTE.—There were 40 vacancies in 1892.

The great bulk of the force consists as it should do of indigenous Sindhis and Beluchis. But in the armed Police, of whom 1,067 are employed on jail guards, treasury guards and escorts, there is a considerable sprinkling of Pardeshis and Maráthas who answer very well indeed for these duties, and the more that are available of this class, (and more will be available when the pay is raised,) the larger will be our local recruiting ground for men for the detection and repression of crime.

Supplementary No. II.

22. The number of licenses of all sorts issued under the Arms Act in Sind was 3,764 compared with 4,178 in 1891, the decrease being under the heads "Possession of other arms than fire-arms" and "Miscellaneous". There have been 71 cases under the Act against 64 and the increase in the amount of fines inflicted, Rs. 1,625, as compared with Rs. 497, is conspicuous.

The inspection of the shops has been thoroughly done by the Superintendents.

The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants:—

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	No. visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Kárachi	26	26	
Hyderabad	17	12	All were inspected by the Inspectors periodically.
Thar and Párkar ...	5	4	
Shikárpur	14	14	Do. do.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	2	All of the shops were inspected by the Inspector quarterly.
Total ...	65	58	

Supplementary Statement No. III.—Escapes and re-captures.

23. The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from Police custody:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Karáchi	6	3	3	1 Re-captured in January 1893.
Hyderabad	3	...	3	1 Do. do.
Thar and Párkar ...	5	5	...	
Shikárpur	10	6	4	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	...	1	
Total ...	25	14	11	

The number still at large, 11, is the same as in 1891, but 2 of the 11 prisoners have been re-captured since the close of the year. Of the 31 who escaped, 21 escaped from the custody of the District Police, 6 from jails, and 4 from lock-ups.

GENERAL.

Hospital Assistants.

24. The District Superintendent of Hyderabad has in his report added his testimony to that of the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, quoted by

the Inspector-General in his report last year regarding the power which Hospital Assistants are able to exercise in serious offences against the person. Unfortunately Mr. McIver quotes no specific instance, but says from experience he knows that Hospital Assistants occasionally delay several days in making their notes of *post-mortem* examinations and in giving their certificates, during which time they are open to the influence of interested persons. The remedy suggested is that Hospital Assistants should be strictly ordered to sign their *post-mortem* certificates within a given number of hours after holding it, and should sign the inquest report, which describes the wounds and marks of violence on the body or record their reasons for refusal. This latter course would prevent the subsequent preparation of a false certificate.

Special Cases.

The Commissioner would invite the attention of Government to two cases of murder that occurred in the past year, one in the Hyderabad and the other in the Shikárpur District, the victims in each case being a Bania money-lender or who by his severity had driven his creditors to desperation. In the Hyderabad case the deceased's friends secured the arrest of a Mir by means of suborned witnesses, and though eventually the real murderers were caught, they were acquitted by the Sadar Court. In the Shikárpur case the fellow-villagers of the accused made it impossible to obtain any evidence against him.

There was also an important currency note forgery case in Shikárpur, and a case of fraudulent coining in Karáchi which have been commented on in the reviews of those districts.

Tour Maps.

No order can be traced regarding the submission of these beyond that in Government Resolution No. 4928, dated 9th July 1884.

The Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar alone has submitted one which is attached to the review of his report. It does not appear to be of any particular value, and the Commissioner requests instructions whether its submission may be discontinued.

Civil Surgeons.

The District Superintendents of both Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar complain as usual of the Civil Surgeon, who declines to certify worn-out individuals as unfit. The men are sent up to him to be invalided, but they prefer staying on, beg the Civil Surgeon to retain them, and he grants their requests. This is contrary to the interests of the public service, but medical officers vary in their views, like officers in every department.

Form of Report.

Although an annual report is not a place for making recommendations, the Commissioner in Sind would suggest that the Inspector-General, Police, should prescribe a fixed form for the Superintendents' reports, especially as regards the arrangements of sections and the table of percentages to be embodied in each. This is done in the case of Assistant Collectors' and Collectors' own annual reports, and it would save a great deal of time and labour and enable different men's work to be properly and easily compared, at least so far as figures go.

Excluded Cases.

It is presumed that some good reason exists why maliciously false cases are included in the statistics of *bonâ-fide* crime, while *unintentionally* false cases are excluded, and the Commissioner is strongly opposed to constant alterations of forms. But he cannot avoid inviting attention to the eccentric way (as noticed in his reviews of the reports) in which malice and want of intention respectively present themselves to the magistracy of the different districts, so that the main statistical form Supplementary No. I is vitiated by inaccuracy, which is the one defect that ought to be avoided.

Cattle-theft Cases.

The Commissioner strongly recommends that a special heading be given to these in the returns.

Retention of control over Sind Police by the Commissioner in Sind.

This was finally decided upon by Government Resolution No. 120 of 9th January 1892, and a clerk was given to the Commissioner by Government Resolution No. 4153 of 18th October 1892, to enable his office to cope with the additional accumulated correspondence and statistical work.

Habitual Offenders and re-convicted Criminals.

25. In his Circular No. 6160 of 24th August 1892, the Inspector-General requested all District Superintendents of Police with reference to para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 20th June 1892, which reviewed the Jail Administration Report, to submit statistics in their Annual Reports of the number of accused persons identified during the year before conviction as having been previously convicted, as well as of those persons classed as "habitual offenders."

The Superintendents have submitted the following figures of "habitual offenders:"—

Karáchi	...
Hyderabad	23
Thar and Párkar	...
Shikárpur	18
Upper Sind Frontier	557
Convicted this year (*i.e.* in 1892) ...	11

Habitual offenders were taken in Karáchi to mean persons who would appear in Statement B as "professional criminals." In Hyderabad the figure 23 is the number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

In Shikárpur the 18 persons are those who came under the provisions of Section 348 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

From Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier no explanation has been received how persons were classified as "habitual offenders." The figure 557 originally reported for the Upper Sind Frontier is the number of habitual offenders that have been registered in the Frontier books up to date and only 11 were convicted during the year. If this return is required again next year, it is suggested that it should be laid down beforehand whom the Superintendents should consider "habitual offenders" in order that the statistics may be of some value.

The numbers of accused identified before conviction as previously convicted were:—

Karáchi	113
Hyderabad	42
Thar and Párkar	...
Shikárpur	71
Upper Sind Frontier	12

The Commissioner has no means of learning whether many convicted persons are recognised in the jails in Sind as "previously convicted" whom the Police have failed to recognise as such. The large majority of accused are natives of Sind and the Commissioner believes that it is not often that a previously convicted person escapes recognition. If a previous conviction is suspected and cannot immediately be traced, the accused's name and descriptive roll kept by the Chief Constable are sent to the District Jail, and if necessary to the other District Jails for comparison with the jail registers.

Identification of Criminals.

26. As this is connected with the latter part of the previous note, it seems a suitable opportunity for the Commissioner to state his views on the adaptability in this Province of the Inspector-General's system. He may say at once that it is impossible to carry it out. The Inspector-General has apparently a special detective staff and special funds for it which do not exist in Sind. Secondly, there are so few English-knowing members of the force that two in each district could not be spared for measuring. Thirdly, even if the Educational standard of the head constables were sufficient, the force is too small to admit of two men being detached in each district for this duty. The system requires, it is understood, that every person accused of certain offences, which are of the commonest occurrence in Sind (*e.g.*, theft, robbery, receiving stolen property, and all cases dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code) should be measured most carefully and accurately before the Magistrate has passed a decision in his case. This record would then have to be forwarded to a central office (which would be presumably the Commissioner's) where a search will be made for previous convictions against the accused and the result reported to the trying Magistrate. It would be quite impossible in the three large districts of Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Karáchi for two measurers to do their work with any punctuality. There would be a considerable correspondence between the central office and the Magistrates which would pass through the Superintendents; and the task of keeping and comparing the registers in the central office would require a new establishment.

It will be a long time, the Commissioner is afraid, before any elaborate system such as that lately set on foot by the Inspector-General can be brought into force in Sind.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary

CASES.

Description of Crime.	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
				Column 2.	Column 3.										
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Murders	55	193	248	10	38	155	150	26	118	77	50	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	16	130	146	6	57	73	63	7	56	44	20	1	...	1	1
3. Dacoities	33	144	177	5	26	118	121	46	74	48	25	3	1	2	1
4. Robberies	92	471	563	33	262	209	203	74	129	93	65	12	7	5	3
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	372	2,865	3,237	118	748	2,117	1,989	1,237	751	639	382	3	3	..	...
6. Thefts	784	9,463	10,247	466	4,480	4,983	4,552	1,215	3,337	3,008	749	262	80	173	122
7. Receiving stolen property.	51	516	567	19	154	362	367	12	355	316	27	11	3	8	6
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.															
Abetments	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	73	647	720	40	367	280	248	18	230	189	65	128	60	68	33
,, II	288	2,033	2,321	118	996	1,037	947	135	799	617	265	178	93	85	53
,, III	587	3,876	4,463	209	1,343	2,533	2,357	1,329	1,026	797	554	92	57	35	20
,, IV	30	382	412	21	274	103	75	10	65	39	42	205	161	44	19
,, V	1,062	12,284	13,346	603	6,002	6,282	5,759	1,629	4,124	3,661	982	1,285	783	502	309
Total ...	2,040	19,223	21,263	986	8,982	10,241	9,387	3,121	6,245	5,295	1,908	1,888	1,154	734	434
				9,968											
Other Offences.															
Class VI.	207	4,090	4,297	75	444	3,646	3,598	38	3,553	3,209	180	1,063	118	945	868
Grand Total ...	2,247	23,313	25,560	1,061	9,426	13,887	12,985	3,159	9,798	8,504	2,088	2,951	1,272	1,679	1,302
				10,487											

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	16	351	17	355
Compounded	9	302	10	302
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	10	5	10
Turned out non-cognizable	36	479	45	504
Declared maliciously false	107	962	109	986
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	817	6,864	875	7,255
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code.	...	8	...	8
Transferred	...	6	...	6
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Total ...	986	8,982	1,061	9,426

Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 11 of last year's statement and Column 2 of this year's—

2,599 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency statement for 1891 against 'total.'
674 *Deduct*—Vide Column 11 of the Sind statement for 1891 against total.

1,925 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'total'.
110 *Add*—Undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year.
1 Transferred from Class VI to Class V.
5 Cases of lunatics of last year tried during the year.

2,041
1 *Deduct*—Two riot cases of previous year having been treated during the year as one case as the accused were the same in both the cases.
2,040 Column 2 of this year's statement against 'total'.

290 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'
79 *Deduct*—Vide Column 11 of the Sind statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'

211 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'
1 *Deduct*—Case transferred from this Class to Class V.
3 Cases of bad characters which were decided under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code having been omitted.
207 Column 2 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against 'Class VI.'

2,889 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency statement for 1891 against 'grand total.'
753 *Deduct*—Vide Column 11 of the Sind statement for 1891 against 'grand total'.

2,136 Vide Column 11 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'grand total.'
110 *Add*—Undetected cases of last year tried during the year.
5 Cases of lunatics of previous year brought to trial during the year.

2,251
3 *Deduct*—Cases of bad characters which were decided under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, having been omitted.
1 Two riot cases of last year having been treated during the year as one case as the accused were the same in both the cases.

2,247 Vide column 2 of the Presidency statement for 1892 against 'grand total.'

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases from one head or class to another.

A.

No. 1 for the Presidency Proper for 1892.

Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS.														
		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks showing the difference between,	
Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Col. 7 & (8+9).	Col. 0 & (21+22+24).
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
															Cases.	Persons.
150	77	43	287	330	17	239	93	68	13	13	3	300	252	96	6	6
64	45	51	174	225	5	197	77	19	11	10	2	185	207	79	...	4
123	49	51	433	484	18	388	157	78	39	28	3	472	416	160	1	5
208	96	32	316	348	17	305	157	26	28	27	7	344	332	164	...	.....
1,989	639	68	1,413	1,481	73	1,299	928	103	53	43	6	1,466	1,342	934	1	6
4,725	3,130	229	6,292	6,521	357	5,993	4,144	155	1,002	986	301	7,294	6,979	4,445	5	16
375	322	27	756	783	26	738	503	19	38	38	18	794	776	526	...	.....
1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	.....
316	213	146	1,403	1,549	60	1,443	611	45	801	799	99	2,204	2,242	710	...	1
1,032	670	270	2,043	2,313	99	1,980	885	214	535	526	135	2,578	2,506	1,020	13	20
2,392	817	194	2,435	2,629	178	2,188	1,266	251	398	363	58	2,833	2,551	1,324	2	12
119	58	16	188	204	7	191	64	6	457	457	46	645	648	110	...	.....
6,261	3,970	301	8,087	8,388	425	7,709	5,130	238	3,398	3,379	723	11,485	11,088	5,853	6	16
10,121	5,729	927	14,158	15,085	769	13,513	7,958	754	5,589	5,524	1,061	19,747	19,037	9,019	21	49
4,543	4,077	150	4,335	4,485	75	4,305	3,512	101	2,248	2,229	1,646	6,583	6,534	5,158	7	4
14,664	9,806	1,077	18,493	19,570	844	17,818	11,470	855	7,837	7,753	2,707	26,330	25,571	14,177	28	53

Explanation of the difference in the figures in column 24 of last year's statement and column 18 of this year's—

1,364 Vide Column 24 of Presidency statement for 1891 against 'total.'
418 *Deduct*—Vide Column 24 of the Sind statement for 1891 against 'total.'

946 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'total.'
13 *Deduct*—Persons omitted from the statement as the cases against them were decided as non-cognizable during the year.
13 Two riot cases of last year with 37 persons were treated as one case with 24 persons, and hence the reduction of 13 persons during the year.

920
5 *Add*—Lunatics of previous year were tried during the year.
2 Transferred from Class VI to Class V.

927 Vide Column 18 of the Presidency Proper for 1892 against 'total.'

225 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'
70 *Deduct*—Vide Column 24 of the Sind statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'

155 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'Class VI.'
3 *Deduct*—Three persons of last year who were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, having been omitted.
2 Transferred to Class V.

150 Vide Column 18 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against 'Class VI.'

1,589 Vide Column 24 of the Presidency statement for 1891 against 'grand total.'
488 *Deduct*—Vide column 24 of the Sind statement for 1891 against, 'grand total.'

1,101 Vide column 24 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1891 against 'grand total.'
13 *Deduct*—Persons omitted from the statement as the cases against them were decided as non-cognizable during the year.
3 Persons of last year who were proceeded against under the Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, having been omitted.
13 Two riot cases of previous year with 37 persons having been treated as one case with 24 persons, and hence the reduction of 13 persons during the year.

1,072
5 *Add*—Lunatics of the previous year brought to trial during the year.

1,077 Vide column 18 of the Presidency Proper statement for 1892 against 'grand total.'

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of persons from one head or class to another.

Percentages, Presidency.

	Percetage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police, *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	51·33	65·25	35·49	38·91
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	69·84	78·57	37·37	39·08
3. Dacoities	39·66	64·86	38·19	40·46
4. Robberies	45·81	72·09	48·75	51·47
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·12	85·08	67·34	71·43
6. Thefts...	66·08	90·27	65·09	69·14
7. Receiving stolen property ...	86·10	89·01	66·49	68·83
Abetments	100	100	100	100
Class I	72·58	78·26	40·62	42·34
„ II	65·15	77·22	42·16	44·69
„ III	33·81	77·68	53·23	57·86
„ IV	52	60	32·32	33·50
„ V	63·57	88·77	62·94	66·54
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	56·40	84·78	55·52	58·89
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	89·18	90·31	80·10	81·57
Grand Total ...	65·49	86·79	61·28	64·37

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,00,615	8,81,352	9,81,967	3,91,470	39·86	761	7,503	8,564	5,679	66·31	2,17,632	40,864

The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, for the Northern Division for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						Remarks showing difference between	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest, or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Cols. 7 and (8+9).	Cols. 20 and (23+22+24).
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																															Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	13	51	64	1	8	43	40	11	26	15	15	...	...	...	...	40	15	19	78	97	2	61	21	33	7	7	3	85	68	24	3	1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	10	57	67	4	28	29	25	2	23	16	10	1	...	1	1	26	17	44	84	128	4	111	28	10	1	1	1	85	112	29	.....	3
3. Dacoities	6	22	28	...	9	13	10	6	4	1	9	1	1	...	...	10	1	11	40	51	16	24	6	11	10	10	...	50	34	6	.....	.....
4. Robberies	22	92	114	11	50	42	40	13	22	18	13	4	2	2	1	42	19	7	56	63	5	48	27	10	9	8	2	65	56	29	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft...	121	891	1,012	40	207	684	648	391	256	220	117	1	1	...	...	648	220	28	474	502	14	465	328	23	11	4	2	485	469	330	1	.....
7. Thefts	187	2,624	2,811	118	1,024	1,600	1,520	244	1,276	1,118	149	117	12	105	63	1,625	1,181	56	2,313	2,369	102	2,224	1,559	42	301	290	152	2,614	2,514	1,711	.....	1
8. Receiving stolen property	26	256	282	7	83	173	177	5	172	157	15	4	1	3	3	180	160	16	381	397	16	374	261	7	15	15	13	396	389	274	.....	.....
Offences under the India Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Class I	19	159	178	7	74	85	80	4	76	46	17	46	7	39	17	119	63	34	486	530	14	511	130	4	226	224	25	722	735	203	.....	.....
,, II	93	746	838	36	354	392	359	42	310	222	89	44	14	30	18	389	240	140	863	1,003	56	852	317	85	156	150	48	1,019	1,002	365	7	10
,, III	177	1,215	1,392	65	369	846	789	455	333	270	169	19	9	10	6	799	276	70	769	839	63	677	417	98	88	77	15	857	754	432	1	1
,, IV	7	74	81	4	51	23	23	1	22	11	3	56	34	22	8	45	19	2	59	61	4	57	13	...	136	136	14	195	193	27	.....	.....
,, V	244	3,320	3,564	143	1,393	1,927	1,838	257	1,580	1,372	190	297	101	196	91	2,034	1,463	77	3,018	3,095	122	2,920	1,938	52	605	594	211	3,623	3,514	2,149	1	1
Total ...(1)	539	5,514	6,053	255	2,241	3,273	3,089	759	2,321	1,921	468	462	165	297	140	3,386	2,061	(2) 323	5,205	5,528	259	5,017	2,865	239	1,211	1,181	313	6,416	6,198	3,178	9	13
				2,496																												
Other offences.																																
Class VI	81	1,972	2,053	20	136	1,836	1,822	9	1,807	1,609	75	272	6	266	227	2,088	1,896	72	2,140	2,212	23	2,122	1,787	64	721	706	561	2,861	2,828	2,348	6	3
Grand Total ... (1)	620	7,486	8,106	275	2,377	5,109	4,911	768	4,128	3,590	543	734	171	563	367	5,474	3,957	(2) 395	7,345	7,740	282	7,139	4,652	303	1,932	1,887	874	9,277	9,026	5,526	15	16
				2,652																												

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	.....	197	.....	197
Compounded	1	138	1	138
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	8	5	8
Turned out non-cognizable	3	164	3	167
Declared maliciously false	25	184	26	203
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	225	1,550	240	1,664
Total ...	255	2,241	275	2,377

(1) The difference in the figures in Column 11 of the previous year's statement and Column 2 of this statement against 'total' and 'grand total,' is due to 51 undetected cases of previous years having been brought to trial during the year, and the difference in several classes and heads of crime being due to the above fact and also to cases having been transferred from one class or head to another.

(2) The difference in the figures in column 24 of the previous year's statement and column 18 of this statement against 'total' and 'grand total,' is due to three persons whose cases having been decided as non-cognizable, were omitted and the difference against several classes and heads of crime being due to the above circumstances and also to the transfer persons from one class or head to another.

Percentages, Northern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	37·50	57·69	32·81	34·42
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	64	69·56	23·72	25·22
3. Dacoities	10	25	15	25
4. Robberies	45	81·81	50·94	56·25
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33·95	85·94	68·47	70·53
6. Thefts	73·55	87·61	66·99	70·09
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88·70	91·27	66·92	69·78
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57·50	60·52	34·22	35·22
„ II	61·83	71·61	34·53	37·20
„ III	34·22	81·08	56·27	61·59
„ IV	47·82	50	21·31	22·80
„ V	74·64	86·83	63·68	66·36
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·18	82·76	54·16	57·10
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	91·60	92·36	83·19	84·21
Grand Total ...	73·10	86·96	62·55	65·16

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of prperty stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
26,108	1,27,926	1,54,034	61,457	39·89	136	2,466	2,602	1,968	75·63	35,939	27,607

The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, for the Central Division, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo-motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks Showing difference between.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from. Column 3.	Cases excluded from. Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Cols. 7 and (8 + 9)	Cols. 20 and (21 + 22 + 24).
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																															Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	19	85	104	6	18	67	57	6	50	41	23	..	..	..	..	57	41	13	116	129	9	90	50	26	1	1	..	117	91	50	1	4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	..	43	43	..	19	24	20	2	18	14	4	..	..	..	..	20	14	..	45	45	1	41	28	2	..	..	..	45	41	28	..	1
3. Dacoities	20	77	97	2	11	64	78	28	49	33	6	2	..	2	1	80	34	11	248	259	2	227	99	25	18	18	3	266	245	102	1	5
4. Robberies	52	239	291	12	128	111	115	38	77	52	36	5	4	1	..	116	52	23	170	193	10	168	85	15	7	7	1	177	175	86	..	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	163	1,186	1,349	63	357	829	790	471	319	258	139	2	2	..	..	790	258	32	539	571	36	472	353	57	27	27	3	566	499	356	..	6
6. Thefts	324	4,155	4,479	190	2,191	1,964	1,811	576	1,231	1,121	287	73	38	35	28	1,846	1,149	60	2,279	2,339	169	2,082	1,456	75	269	269	73	2,548	2,351	1,529	4	13
7. Receiving stolen property	14	177	191	8	51	126	126	7	119	105	6	3	1	2	1	128	106	5	233	238	9	223	155	6	7	7	1	240	230	156	..	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	...	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Class I	28	284	312	14	163	121	108	7	101	94	27	39	25	14	8	122	102	71	539	600	39	539	256	22	291	291	43	820	830	299	..	..
,, II	112	746	858	53	386	360	327	50	274	228	92	80	42	38	24	365	252	75	599	674	24	561	310	81	200	193	53	799	760	303	3	8
,, III	297	1,739	2,036	106	661	1,078	1,049	591	457	342	220	55	36	19	11	1,068	353	73	987	1,060	97	865	507	87	180	180	33	1,167	1,045	540	1	11
,, IV	10	170	180	7	116	54	38	8	30	20	19	110	95	15	6	53	26	9	72	81	3	75	26	3	163	163	25	235	238	51	..	..
,, V	443	5,206	5,649	245	2,812	2,394	2,209	679	1,526	1,355	383	745	521	224	157	2,433	1,512	85	2,893	2,078	199	2,640	1,798	126	1,804	1,803	371	4,697	4,443	2,169	4	13
Total ..(1)	890	8,146	9,036	425	4,138	4,038	3,732	1,335	2,389	2,010	741	1,929	719	310	206	4,042	2,246	(2) 313	5,082	5,395	362	4,682	2,899	319	2,638	2,636	525	7,720	7,318	3,434	8	32
				4,563																												
Other Offences.																																
Class VI ..(1)	80	1,364	1,444	32	184	1,180	1,149	20	1,129	1,010	79	384	73	311	281	1,460	1,291	(2) 60	1,415	1,475	28	1,419	1,142	28	888	887	575	2,303	2,303	1,717	..	..
Grand Total ..(1)	970	9,510	10,480	457	4,322	5,188	4,881	1,355	3,518	3,020	820	1,413	792	621	487	5,502	3,537	(2) 373	6,497	6,870	390	6,101	4,041	347	3,526	3,523	1,100	10,023	9,624	5,141	8	32
				4,779																												

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code ..	16	93	17	97
Compounded	3	74	4	74
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	..	1	..	1
Turned out non-cognizable	12	176	21	196
Declared maliciously false	32	364	32	366
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	362	3,420	383	3,578
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	..	4	..	4
Transferred	..	6	..	6
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	..
Total ..	425	4,138	457	4,322

(1) The difference in the figures in column 11 of last year's statement and column 2 of this year's against 'total', is due to 37 undetected cases of previous years having been brought to trial during the year, and against "Class VI" and grand total, is due to the same cause and the omission of three cases of last year which were decided under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) The difference in the figures in column 24 of last year's statement and column 18 of this year's against 'total,' is due to the omission of 3 persons whose cases were decided during the year as non-cognizable, and against Class VI and grand total, is due to the same cause and also to the exclusion of 3 persons who were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Percentages, Central Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	71·92	82·	48·54	55·55
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	70·	77·77	65·11	68·29
3. Dacoities	42·30	67·34	42·30	43·61
4. Robberies	45·21	67·53	47·75	50·59
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·65	30·87	68·67	74·78
6. Thefts...	61·89	91·06	64·31	69·93
7. Receiving stolen property ...	83·33	88·23	66·81	69·50
Abetments	100	100	100	100
Class I	87·03	93·06	44·29	47·49
„ II	69·72	83·21	52·27	55·25
„ III	32·60	74·83	52·10	58·61
„ IV	52·63	66·66	33·33	34·66
„ V	61·33	88·79	63·04	68·10
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54·66	85·39	57·11	61·91
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	87·90	89·45	78·92	80·47
Grand Total ...	62·48	86.69	61·95	66·23

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
46,599	5,07,858	5,54,457	2,24,784	40·54	400	3,230	3,630	2,232	61·48	86,165	12,323

The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, for the Southern Division, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Col. 3 *minus* 5 *(b)*).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	CASES. Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	CASES. Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposal of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks showing the difference between Cols. 7 & (8+9).	Remarks showing the difference between Cols. 20 & (21+22+24).
1	2	3	4	5 *(a)*	5 *(b)*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	23	57	80	3	12	45	53	9	42	21	12	...	...	...	...	53	21	11	93	104	6	88	22	9	5	5	...	98	93	22	Cases. 2	Persons. 1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	6	30	36	2	10	20	18	3	15	14	6	...	...	...	...	18	14	7	45	52	...	45	21	7	10	9	1	55	54	22		
3. Dacoities	7	45	52	3	6	39	33	12	21	14	10	...	...	...	...	33	14	29	145	174	...	137	52	37	11	...	...	158	137	52	...	...
4. Robberies	18	140	158	10	84	56	48	18	30	23	16	3	1	2	2	50	25	2	90	92	2	89	45	1	12	12	4	102	101	49	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	88	788	876	15	184	604	551	375	176	161	126	...	...	...	...	551	161	8	400	408	23	362	247	23	15	12	1	415	374	248	...	...
6. Thefts	273	2,684	2,957	158	1,265	1,419	1,221	395	825	769	313	72	39	33	31	1,254	800	113	1,700	1,813	86	1,687	1,129	38	432	427	76	2,132	2,114	1,205	1	2
7. Receiving stolen property ...	11	83	94	4	20	63	64	...	64	54	6	4	1	3	2	67	56	6	142	148	1	141	92	6	16	16	4	158	157	96	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	26	204	230	19	130	74	60	7	53	40	21	43	28	15	8	75	48	41	378	419	7	393	175	19	284	284	31	662	677	206	...	...
,, II	84	541	625	24	256	285	261	43	215	167	84	54	37	17	11	278	178	55	581	636	19	567	258	48	179	177	34	760	744	292	3	2
,, III	113	922	1,035	38	313	609	519	283	236	185	165	18	12	6	3	525	188	51	679	730	18	646	342	66	130	106	10	809	752	332	...	...
,, IV	13	138	151	10	107	31	14	1	13	8	20	39	32	7	5	21	13	5	57	62	...	59	25	3	158	158	7	215	217	32	...	...
,, V	375	3,758	4,133	215	1,797	1,961	1,712	693	1,018	934	409	243	161	82	61	1,794	995	139	2,176	2,315	104	2,149	1,394	60	989	982	141	3,165	3,131	1,535	1	2
				306	2,603																											
Total ...	611	5,563	6,174	2,909		2,960	2,566	1,027	1,535	1,334	699	397	270	127	88	2,693	1,422	291	3,871	4,162	148	3,814	2,194	196	1,740	1,707	223	5,611	5,521	2,417	4	4
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	46	754	800	23	124	630	627	9	617	530	26	407	39	368	360	995	890	18	780	798	24	764	583	9	639	636	510	1,419	1,400	1,093	1	1
Grand Total ...	657	6,317	6,974	329	2,727	3,590	3,193	1,036	2,152	1,864	725	804	309	495	448	3,688	2,312	309	4,651	4,960	172	4,578	2,777	205	2,379	2,343	733	7,030	6,921	3,510	5	5
				3,056																												

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 *(a)*.	Total. Column 5 *(b)*.	Grand Total. Column 5 *(a)*.	Grand Total. Column 5 *(b)*.
Not investigated under Section 157 *(b)*, C. P. C. ...	...	61	...	61
Compounded	5	90	5	90
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	1	...	1
Turned out non-cognizable	21	139	21	141
Declared maliciously false	50	414	51	417
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	230	1,894	252	2,013
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C. ...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	306	2,603	329	2,727

Explanation of the difference in the figures in Column 24 of previous year's statement and Column 18 of this year's—

Add—5 lunatics of previous year tried during the year	5	
Transferred from Class VI to Class V	2	
	311	
Deduct—2 riot cases of last year with 37 persons were treated as one case with 24 persons, and hence the reduction of 13 persons...	13	
7 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned non-cognizable...	7	
	291	Column 18 of this year.
Deduct—Cases transferred to Class V	2	20 Column 24 aginst Class VI.
		18 Column 18 of this year.
Add—5 lunatics of last year tried during the year	5	324 Column 24 against 'grand total'.
	329	
Deduct—2 riot cases of last year with 37 persons were treated as one case with 24 persons, and hence the reduction of 13 persons ...	13	
7 persons were omitted on account of the cases against them having turned non-cognizable	7	
	309	Column 18 of this year.

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of persons from one head or class to another.

Explanation of the difference in the figures of Column 11 of previous year's statement and Column 2 of this year's—

		584 Column 11 against 'total'.
Add—22 undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year ...	22	
5 cases of lunatics of previous year do. do. ...	5	
1 case transferred from Class VI to Class V	1	
	612	
Deduct—2 riot cases of last year having been treated during the year as one case, because the accused were the same in both the cases...	1	
	611	Column 2 of this year.
		47 Column 11 against Class VI.
Deduct—One case transferred from this Class to Class V	1	
	46	Column 2 of this year.
		631 Column 11 against 'Grand Total'.
Add—22 undetected cases of last year brought to trial this year ...	22	
5 cases of lunatics of previous year brought to trial this year ...	5	
	658	
Deduct—Two riot cases of last year having been treated during the year as one case because the accused were the same in both the cases.	1	
	657	Column 2 of this year.

The difference against several heads and classes is accounted for by the above circumstances as well as by the transfer of cases, from one head or class to another.

Percentages, Southern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police, *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	39·62	50	23·15	25
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	77·77	93·33	46·66	46·66
3. Dacoities	42·42	66·66	37·95	37·95
4. Robberies	47·91	76·66	49·45	50·56
5. House-breaking with the intention of committing theft	29·21	91·47	64·15	68·23
6. Thefts	62·98	93·21	63·60	66·92
7. Receiving stolen property	84·37	84·37	64·78	65·24
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66·66	75·47	43·75	44·52
„ II	63·98	77·67	43·87	45·50
„ III	35·64	78·38	51·50	52·94
„ IV	57·14	61·53	42·37	42·37
„ V	54·55	91·74	61·81	64·86
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	51·98	86·90	55·32	57·52
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	84·52	85·89	73·88	76·30
Grand Total ...	59·57	86·61	58·40	60·65

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
27,908	2,45,568	2,73,476	1,05,220	8·47	225	2,107	2,332	1,479	63·42	95,528	935

The difference in the value of the stolen property stated in column 11 of last year's memorandum and column 1 of this year's, is due to the property stolen in pending cases of previous year which were excluded this year, having been omitted.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sind, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASE.																PERSONS.													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																														Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	18	71	89	2	24	47	54	6	47	31	9	2	...	2	1	66	32	48	74	122	3	107	37	8	8	8	4	82	115	41	1	4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	9	33	42	4	9	24	20	1	19	16	9	1	1	...	...	30	16	17	39	56	3	38	18	15	5	5	...	44	43	18	...	...
3. Dacoities	3	4	7	...	3	1	4	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	3	8	11	...	11	4	...	9	9	...	17	20	4	...	...
4. Robberies	22	97	119	10	47	50	55	19	36	32	7	12	9	3	2	58	34	15	54	69	2	67	42	...	12	12	8	66	79	50	...	1
4. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	85	1,218	1,303	23	206	922	869	516	352	321	115	3	1	2	...	871	321	25	723	747	24	672	459	48	34	29	15	756	701	474	1	3
6. Thefts	428	4,073	4,501	166	1,345	2,728	2,616	828	1,781	1,683	384	315	196	119	76	2,735	1,759	144	3,039	3,183	136	2,896	2,182	142	562	545	207	3,601	3,441	2,389	7	9
7. Receiving stolen property ...	42	357	399	24	190	167	150	11	138	117	35	10	5	5	3	155	120	11	331	342	12	309	151	20	32	32	8	363	341	159	1	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Class I...	33	227	260	12	106	121	111	23	88	79	31	385	255	130	64	241	143	73	461	534	14	462	269	45	2,175	2,142	350	2,636	2,604	619	...	13
,, II...	77	626	703	25	318	308	283	34	246	210	77	101	55	46	26	329	236	118	624	742	64	582	286	89	247	245	68	871	827	354	3	6
,, III...	134	1,530	1,664	42	416	1,084	1,037	557	478	434	139	92	52	38	20	1,075	454	51	934	985	33	901	604	47	236	227	81	1,170	1,128	685	2	5
,, IV...	4	34	38	...	24	10	11	2	9	7	3	31	24	7	2	18	9	4	25	29	1	28	11	...	46	45	2	71	73	13	...	...
,, V...	511	5,171	5,682	199	1,983	3,188	3,024	957	2,057	1,925	476	513	349	164	96	3,188	2,021	161	3,626	3,787	178	3,418	2,478	174	1,047	1,016	246	4,673	4,434	2,724	10	17
Total ...	759	7,589	8,348	278	2,878	4,711	4,466	1,573	2,878	2,655	726	1,120	735	385	208	4,851	863	407	5,676	6,083	296	5,391	3,648	355	3,751	3,675	747	9,427	9,066	4,395	15	41
Other Offences.																																
Class VI...	80	1,916	1,996	6	161	1,755	1,763	10	1,751	1,733	66	356	13	343	332	2,106	2,065	70	2,111	2,181	14	2,094	1,881	71	410	410	366	2,521	2,504	2,247	2	2
Grand Total ...	839	9,505	10,344	3,323		6,466	6,229	1,583	4,629	4,388	792	1,476	748	728	540	6,957	4,928	477	7,787	8,264	310	7,485	5,529	426	4,161	4,085	1,113	11,948	11,570	6,642	17	43

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	16	...	16
Compounded	1	76	1	76
Withdrawn under Section 248, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
Turned out non-cognizable	5	176	5	179
Declared maliciously false	64	640	66	643
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	208	1,969	212	2,124
Total ...	278	2,878	284	3,039

Percentages, Sind.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 28 on column 22.
1. Murders	58	65·9	32·3	34·5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80	84·2	43·9	47·3
3. Dacoities	50	66·6	36·3	36·3
4. Robberies	60	88·8	60·8	62·6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	35·7	91·1	65·6	68·3
6. Theft	64·3	64·3	71·7	76·3
7. Receiving stolen property ...	78	84·7	46·8	48·8
Abetments—				
Class I	71·1	89·7	55·01	58·4
„ II	74·2	85·3	47·7	49·1
„ III	41·8	90·7	64·3	67·3
„ IV	63·6	77·7	37·9	39·2
„ V	63·6	93·5	68·5	72·4
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	59·4	92·2	63·6	67·6
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·2	98·4	89·1	89·8
Grand Total ...	70·44	94·9	70·54	73·86

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.							Rs. a.	Rs. a.
15,660	2,02,478 14 4	2,18,758 3 6	94,024 6	42·9	282	3,851	4,133	2,578	62·3	41,927 13	619 5

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. MacTier, who wrote the report, held charge of the district from 13th May to 31st December. During the rest of the year, the charge was held by four different officers. Mr. Kennedy held it from 1st January to 12th February, Mr. Spence from 13th February to 25th April and Mr. Frost, the District Magistrate, from 26th April to 12th May. The district was practically without an Assistant Superintendent of Police almost throughout the year. I quote Colonel Humfrey's remarks :—

"The District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate complain of the difficulty of working this straggling district in a satisfactory manner without an Assistant. I know the district well and can confirm this. It is hoped that Mr. Phillips will soon be able to be placed in charge of the Assistant's office."

2. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a gradual and steady decrease in the total number of reported crime since 1889 when it stood at 2,702, from which it has decreased to 1,673 during the year under report. This decrease is remarkable in real crime under Indian Penal Code. The figures for the past two years, *viz.*, 1890 and 1891, are 1,041 and 1,071 respectively. During the year the figure stood at 791. The decrease is shown in all classes, especially in class V. Looking to more important heads of crime, it appears under all but murders. Real cases under this head numbered 20 during the year. This number looks abnormally high when compared with three preceding years. The Superintendent remarks that there is no wonder that murders are on the increase since there is miscarriage of justice in several cases and guilty persons escape punishments. The number of dacoities and robberies has fallen from 7 and 28 to 3 and 14. This is a very satisfactory decrease and reflects credit on Police arrangements. There were 395 cases of theft and 138 of house-breaking against 539 and 164 in 1891. Under class VI, there is also slight reduction in number of crimes from 321 to 306. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 66 and 83 to 67 and 87. The percentages under murders have been much worse than in last year. They are 35 and 54 against 77 and 77. Under dacoities the percentage is *nil*, none of the cases having been convicted during the year. Under robberies, house-breaking, thefts and receiving stolen property, the percentages of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial show a decided improvement. Percentages under class VI have also been better.

3. The total number of excluded cases is 668, which is nearly one-third of the total number of cases for disposal. Of these, 72 were classed as maliciously false. Prosecutions were instituted in 45 cases and convictions were obtained in 13 only. This is a poor result, but much better than obtained in 1891 when out of 72 false complaints, prosecutions were instituted in 11 cases and conviction was obtained in one only. The number of cases not brought to trial is very small, *viz.*, 178, in comparison with the number for disposal. Pending cases at the close of the year are 130. This is an improvement over last year when the number was 198. Many of these occurred in the last month of the year and could not therefore be disposed of. In connection with pending cases the Superintendent remarks :—

"Some of the Magistrates in the district, though doubtless disposing of cases reported to them within the time prescribed, do not send summaries of their final orders at once, and have to be specially asked to do so, the consequence being that a number of cases which should be shown as disposed of have to be brought over into the next year which tend unnecessarily to swell the number of pending cases at the end of the year."

4. The total value of property reported to be stolen during the year was set down at Rs. 42,938, to which may be added Rs. 16,186, the value of the property stolen in pending cases of previous year. Thus the total amount for disposal was Rs. 59,124 against Rs. 1,00,116 in 1891. Property of the value of Rs. 25,605 was recovered, giving a percentage of 43 against 68 in 1891. This great falling off, as explained by the Superintendent, is in a great measure due to the loss and

recovery of bonds of the value of Rs. 30,000 in 1891, which added considerably to the totals of property stolen and recovered and thereby caused a higher percentage of property recovered.

5. The number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report is 2,091, and 135 persons were pending from the previous year, making a total of 2,226 for disposal during the year. Of this, a very small number, *viz.*, 145, were released without being brought to trial. 2,000 persons were disposed of by trial, of whom 1,224 were convicted. The percentages relating to persons arrested in connection with Indian Penal Code cases are 48 and 52 against 44 and 50. Those under class VI are 84 and 86 as compared with 76 and 80 in the previous year. 661 or 31 per cent. were apprehended in excluded cases only as compared with 32 per cent. of the arrests in the previous year. In connection with this, Mr. MacTier remarks as follows :—

" Though not quite so bad as in the previous year, it is evident that the remarks of Mr. Kennedy in para. 12 of his report for last year still hold good and that the Police have again been unnecessarily hasty in making arrests. It is in connection with cases classed as 'False' and not 'Maliciously false' that so many unnecessary arrests were made in both years."

He further states that primarily the head constables in charge of outposts are responsible for indiscriminate arrests. They apprehend persons without proper and sufficient enquiry and forward such persons to Chief Constables for disposal. Steps have now been taken to prevent this as far as possible, and it is hoped that better results will be shown in this direction next year.

6. Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

" There were 101 persons prosecuted under Chapter VIII and 83 persons were required to give security. The number of persons sent up is insufficient looking to the size and criminality of the district and the number of large towns in it, while the percentage of convictions is not as good as it should have been ; but I trust that in the next year, under Mr. MacTier's supervision better results may be obtained."

The number of persons identified before conviction in 1892, as having been apreviously convicted was 68 and that of those classed as habitual offenders was 7.

7. There are 5 shops for the sale of arms and ammunition. Two of these were inspected by the Superintendent and his Assistant. The Inspectors visited four shops. This shows a reduction of 6 in the number of shops existing last year. There were 53 cases under the Arms Act and 47 ended in conviction. Rs. 440 were levied as fine in these cases.

8. During the year 5 persons escaped, 1 from the jail and 3 from lock-ups and 1 from the custody of the Village Police. Four of them were recaptured.

9. There were 14 dismissals against 6 in 1891. 30 officers and 165 men were departmentally punished against 25 officers and 201 men. The number of men judicially punished is 16 against 7. The number of money rewards granted has gone down from 52 to 23. No rewards were granted by promotion. There is a falling off in this respect and the Superintendent explains that beyond deserving a good service ticket, no officer or man during the last six months of the year appeared to him to merit promotion as a reward for work done. The number of educated officers and men has fallen from 157 and 513 to 142 and 450. The Superintendent cannot account for the reduction beyond the fact that there was a large number of vacancies in the district. Sickness was much prevalent in the force during the year owing to the fever consequent on the heavy rains during the last year which affected almost all districts of Gujarát.

About drill Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

" The drill of the men is not by any means as good as it should be, though it has improved since my last inspection. The Head-quarter Chief Constable is chiefly to be blamed for this and he has been warned that unless his work shows much better results (he being a military pensioner) his services will be dispensed with."

10. I quote Colonel Humfrey's remarks as regards the general efficiency and conduct of the Police :—

" Mr. MacTier reports that the force is still in an unsatisfactory condition ; he concurs with Mr. Kennedy in thinking the men are undisciplined, and the officers for the most part careless and indifferent to orders. This, I am of opinion, is gradually changing but a rapid

change is not to be expected when for a long time past the district has been allowed to go down hill.

"The city, Mr. MacTier states, is in better condition than the district. This is but natural, as the best men are usually drafted to the city, and it is more under the eye of the Superintendent.

"The Mounted Police Mr. MacTier expresses himself better pleased with. I do not however consider them to be in any marked degree better than the Foot Police. At my inspection this year, I found a very large number of worn out old horses in the ranks. Apparently few or no remounts have been purchased during the last six or seven years. Thirty-two remounts were purchased after the end of the year. These remounts, owing to the number and cheapness of horses in Bombay, were of a specially good class."

11. As regards lines Colonel Humfrey writes:—

"Lines for the Police are much required in the city, but as this will involve heavy expenditure, it cannot at present be undertaken."

12. There are now 11 police stations in the district, excluding the Koth Police Station, which was done away with during the year, and 52 outposts, the one at Indran in the Modása Mahál having been abolished. Ten of the police stations were visited and inspected and one of them twice. Mr. Kennedy visited two stations, Mr. Spence 2, and Mr. MacTier 6. 32 outposts were visited (3 of them twice), 8 by Mr. Kennedy, 15 by Mr. Spence, and 11 by Mr. MacTier. There were 53 cases of serious crime during the year, of which 25 occurred in the Superintendent's charge and 28 in that of the Assistant Superintendent. Of the 25 cases occurring in the Superintendent's charge 2 were in Mr. Kennedy's time, 3 in Mr. Frost's. None of these were personally investigated. Six took place in Mr. Spence's time, and in two, personal investigation was made. Since Mr. MacTier held charge, 14 cases occurred and 5 were personally enquired into. Of those which took place in the Assistant Superintendent's charge, 2 were in Mr. Green's time, 7 in Mr. Spence's and 1 in Mr. Frost's, none of which were visited. Eighteen occurred during Mr. MacTier's time and in only one case was the scene of crime personally visited. The Superintendent states that in 30 cases altogether, that is, 10 in the Superintendent's division and 20 in the Assistant Superintendent's, the accused were arrested at once and personal investigation appeared unnecessary; of the total number 11 cases were of robbery not of a serious character. Colonel Humfrey remarks:—

"The number of serious crimes visited does not appear very large. The work of the district is however heavy even with an Assistant which officer this district was without during the year. I am quite satisfied with the travelling and visiting that Mr. MacTier has done. When he took charge of the district, the most important thing was not the detection of individual crimes but the general putting together of the District Police. By his energy, his close attention to the details of his work and by judicious severity, Mr. MacTier has succeeded in getting the district into better order. In this he was materially assisted by Mr. H. Kennedy and Mr. Spence who each for a short period preceded him; but Mr. Spence's health broke down under the strain and he had to take leave on medical certificate to England. Mr. MacTier fortunately possesses health as well as energy, and I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the opinion expressed by the District Magistrate."

13. The District Magistrate writes of Mr. MacTier as follows:—

"I have been fortunate in having Mr. MacTier for Superintendent for more than half the year. The other officers only held office for a short time. I am quite satisfied from my personal knowledge that Mr. MacTier has done all that it has been possible to do to improve the force and to improve the administration generally, and I think that he has secured a considerable amount of success. Mr. MacTier has devoted himself entirely to his work and is a most zealous and efficient officer, and although it is very probable that the figures of this district may not compare favourably with those of other districts, still I should like to see Mr. MacTier's services specially brought to the notice of Government."

14. During 1892 11 instances occurred in which the Village Police failed to assist the District Police in a proper manner in the discharge of their duties. In 8 cases the Police Patels were departmentally fined. In one case the Patel was judicially punished; one Police Patel was dismissed and one was warned.

15. Referring to murder cases Colonel Humfrey remarks:—

"The District Superintendent specially brings to notice a case in which a man was acquitted who wounded one man and out of revenge cut down and mortally wounded another in the presence of 20 persons. He also refers to other cases of murder in which prisoners were also acquitted who were afterwards convicted by the High Court. He attributes the increase of murders during the year to these perverse acquittals and it cannot but be deemed

that he has good grounds for his theory. With reference to this case the District Magistrate remarks that it was a "very gross case" and that he "considered that a conviction was certain."

16. The Police arrangements of the Pátri Darbár still remain in an unsatisfactory condition. The District Magistrate remarks that the question of a Chief Constable for Pátri is under consideration.

17. The District Magistrate remarks on the want of an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the efficient working of this district.

18. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"All the figures in the report appear to be satisfactory, but I do not myself place any reliance whatever on the inferences usually drawn from them; they can be made to mean anything. In a matter of Police administration it is in my opinion the man and not the results by figures which is the point to be considered. The Superintendent of Police cannot fairly be held responsible for 50 acquittals by a perverse jury, but the action of the jury would seriously affect the figures for the district when compared with those in which there may be an able judge and no jury; also the number of cases in the year and the number of convictions seems to be more or less accidental."

KAIRA.

Mr. Spence was in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police from 1st January to 12th February when he was relieved by Mr. Green who held the charge till the close of the year:—

2. Colonel Humfrey has recorded the following remarks:—

"The District Magistrate, Mr. Cooke, has so thoroughly and carefully criticised the Police Report that there is little for me to do but briefly to reproduce what he has written. The report for the year is a satisfactory one. Considerable distress existed owing to the partial failure of the rice crop on which the poorer classes in this district largely depend and to the bad fruit crops, such as mango, mowra, ryan, &c., which must have been the cause of many petty thefts.

"There is a large increase in the number of reported and excluded cases this year. This has been the subject of careful enquiry by the District Magistrate and he reports afterwards that it is in consequence of the strict compliance with a circular, I issued, calling attention to Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, para. 6. The actual number of excluded cases is 505 as against 292 of last year. Hitherto it had been the practice for the Chief Constables to go to the scene of the crime and if they found it was a case in which the complainant had made a mistake, they simply recorded the matter in their daily diary *without a number*. Now such cases are numbered. The number of Indian Penal Code cases reported is 1,242 compared with 1,098, but the increase is chiefly in minor offences under class V. Murders are 9 as against 13, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 13 against 15, dacoities 1 against 5, cases of receiving stolen property are 42 against 56. This is to be regretted, as in every case almost in which property is stolen, it is received by some one. If a small number of cases therefore are reported, it means that much stolen property is received without discovery. There is a slight increase in housebreaking cases and an increase of 125 in theft cases. I agree with the District Magistrate that it is a cause of congratulation that this district, which was noted for serious crimes, has this year been singularly free from it. True cases of murder are 6 against 11 of last year and 12 of the year before. This, in my opinion, is very largely due to the imposition of the punitive posts sanctioned by Government for the especial purpose of repressing such crimes. I can attribute it to no other cause. Mr. Green though working well has neither the experience as a Police officer nor the intimate knowledge of the force and of the district that Mr. Spence had, yet with this drawback the district is more free than it has been for years from serious crime which, as the District Magistrate states, used to be rampant. Murders especially were premeditated and committed with great impunity and sometimes in open day-light by members of powerful village factions with the full knowledge that no one would dare inform on them. I would beg to draw special attention to the freedom from this crime, and I believe that my judgment is correct in assigning it almost entirely to the heavy punitive posts which have been placed on certain villages for refusing to give evidence against known murderers. The people generally have now grasped the fact that if they choose to screen a criminal they must pay for it, and that their patience under payment of a detested tax is not inexhaustible is probably quite appreciated by those who used to commit these cold-blooded murders. I quote the District Magistrate in the following remarks:—

> "Last year in my para. 13 I pointed out the steady improvement in Police work as evidenced by the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decid-

ed by trial during the past five years. This improvement has, I am glad to say, been maintained. The percentages are as follows:—

1887	... ...	41·63	and 73·29
1888	.. ..	46·35	„ 78·40
1889	... ...	51·21	„ 78·42
1890	... ...	54·45	„ 86·51
1891	... ...	63·32	„ 93·16
This year	... ...	64·19	„ 94·44

This is very satisfactory.

3. Taking all laws together, the increase of reported cases on 1891 is 61. Colonel Humfrey has confined his remarks chiefly to reported cases. Real cases under the Indian Penal Code have gone down from 922 in 1890 and 823 in 1891 to 756 in 1892, attempts at murder and culpable homicides from 14 to 6, dacoities from 5 to 1, robberies from 15 to 9, cases of receiving stolen property from 43 to 20. House-breaking and theft cases show an increase of 4 and 15 respectively.

4. The Police have also shown better results in dealing with cases as will be seen by the percentages obtained. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 63 and 93 to 64 and 94. The percentages of house-breaking and theft cases ending in conviction to those disposed of are 26 and 85, and to those decided by trial 92 and 97 which, as regards theft cases, is a satisfactory result. Under class VI there is a decrease of 80 real cases. This decrease is chiefly due to a fewer cases of bad characters under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code having been registered. The percentages of cases under class VI ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 85 and 86 to 98 and 98 during the year under report.

5. With respect to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*, the number for disposal during the year in Indian Penal Code cases was 1,151 against 1,119 in 1891, and under all laws 1,370 against 1,433 in 1891. Of these, 1,067 were disposed of by trial with 678 convictions in Indian Penal Code cases, showing a percentage of 63 against 74 in 1891. Under all laws the number was 1,277, of which 869 were convicted, giving a percentage of 68 against 76 in 1891. This percentage shows a slight falling off. 56 persons were released without being brought to trial, which is 4 per cent. of persons for disposal against 3·2 per cent. for the previous year. Both percentages are good.

6. In excluded cases, 25 prosecutions were instituted in cases of maliciously false complaints, and convictions were obtained in 7 cases. The large number and increase in the previous year of excluded cases requires some explanation. Of the 505 cases—

383	were excluded on account of mistake of fact or law.
51	„ maliciously false.
59	„ compounded.
12	„ non-cognizable.
505	Total.

Details of the 383 cases are as follows:—

	Complaints.
Regarding title to and ownership of land	19
Regarding ownership of trees	15
Regarding rights to take produce from trees	20
Regarding boundary of land and trespassing on it	19
Regarding joint property	17
Complaints made through mistake of fact (which include complaints of theft, mischief, criminal breach of trust, &c.)	293
Total ...	383

Amongst these cases, 107 cases were excluded after the acquittal of the prisoners in each case.

7. During the year 1892 the total value of the property stolen, including the value of property stolen in pending cases of the previous year, was Rs. 24,590.

The recovery shows a falling off compared with 1891. Only Rs. 8,210 worth of property was recovered, giving a percentage of 33 against 44 in the preceding year. On this subject Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"The percentage of property recovered is 36 against 46·18 last year. The actual percentage of property recovered to property lost is not always a safe guide, for as in the present year there is a heavy loss of over Rs. 6,000, which is believed not to be a theft at all but a family dispute. Instances such as this would vitiate comparison. The District Magistrate says that a better test would be the amount of cases in which property is recovered to that in which it is lost; in this particular the percentage is up to the average, being 74·17 against 74·65.

8. On the working of Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code I quote Colonel Humfrey's remarks :—

"Chapter VIII has been worked fully and with the greatest discretion. 67 cases were taken up, one was pending at the end of the year and in no less than 65 cases security was demanded. This very excellent result is worthy of notice. The main reason why Magistrates have been chary in demanding security has been the carelessness and indiscriminate way in which cases were sent to them and which I regret to say still is the case in some districts."

Forty-six persons were sent for failing to furnish security. Mr. Green writes :—

Many of the bad characters known to him and who ought to be proceeded against under Chapter VIII move about unmolested by giving out that they are servants and are in receipt of monthly wages. In and about Nadiád are the most glaring cases of this kind, but if Government will sanction the punitive posts of Nadiád and Tundel, the really respectable persons will use their influences and these so-called servants will be turned adrift and so come into the hands of the Police."

This is of course a matter requiring detective skill on the part of the Police. The measures sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1833, dated 24th March 1893, Judicial Department, will, it is hoped, prove effectual. The number of cases in which foreigners were placed before Magistrates was 13 in 1891 and 24 in 1892. During the year, 162 persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 125 of them were again convicted and sentenced. Twenty-two of these were classed as habitual offenders.

9. With regard to the efficiency and conduct of the force, Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

"The force is, as it has been for years past, smart and well disciplined. The departmental punishments have fallen from 66 to 37. Mr. Green states that he, following the example of Mr. Spence, punishes seldom, but severely. The principle is a good one, but I am inclined to think from the great falling off in numbers that it is more probably due to a difference in the standards worked up to by the two officers than that the men have so much improved in conduct under a new Superintendent in less than a year."

Five men were punished judicially by Magistrates; the number of men rewarded by promotion is 8 against 4 in 1891 and by money 15 against 21. Good conduct tickets were issued to 55 men. In the matter of education, there is an improvement. 106 officers and 234 men are shown as educated against 100 and 201 in the preceding year. The drill was carried out daily at head-quarter, and it was personally superintended by Mr. Green during the rains.

10. Out of the 9 police stations and 28 outposts, Mr. Spence visited and inspected 2 police stations and 10 outposts, and Mr. Green 8 and 22. There were 20 serious cases of crime during the year, 4 of which occurred in Mr. Spence's time and 16 in Mr. Green's. The former visited the scenes of all 4 and the latter of 11. The reasons given by Mr. Green for not proceeding in person to investigate the remaining 5 are satisfactory.

11. Cases under the Arms Act were 22, of which 21 ended in conviction. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 231-2-0. One person escaped from the custody of the Village Police and 3 from the District Police during 1892. All were recaptured. All the shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition were visited by the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspectors.

12. The Village Police have worked well throughout the year. Fifteen persons were reported to the District Magistrate for neglect of duty, failing to assist the district Police, &c. Of these, 12 were punished and the cases of remaining 3 have not been decided. Besides these seven Mukhis were reported for not looking after bad characters, and all of them were fined by the District Magistrate.

13. The results in the sessions cases are good. During the year 34 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions and 22 ended in conviction; in 10 the accused were discharged or acquitted and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

14. The District Magistrate writes:—

"Mr. Green has himself shown activity and has worked hard. It is impossible that the earnest interest he shows in the force and its work, and the close attention he pays to all details, can fail to have a good general effect."

PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. Adams held charge of the district from the 1st January to 22nd September, since then up to the close of the year Mr. Cooke was in charge. The District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahâls, is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Rewa Kántha. There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahâls throughout the year.

2. The figures of reported crime for 1892 under all classes show a small decrease of 44 cases when compared with that in 1891. It is almost on the same level as in 1890 when crime had gone down by nearly half as reported in 1889. Reported crimes for the four years, *viz.*, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, are 708, 396, 449 and 405 respectively. The District Superintendent of Police explains that this improvement is the result of favourable seasons and the employment afforded by the Railway; but the District Magistrate remarks:—

"There was a very remarkable decrease by a full half in the total figure of recorded crime for the year 1890. The next year showed some increase. The figure for the present year, 1892, is below that of 1890. Favourable seasons and the employment afforded by the Railway are still represented to be the causes of this improvement.

"These reasons may account in part for the low level at which crime has stood during the last three years, but they obviously had nothing to do with the reduction from last year's figure. The report shows that there has been an actual increase in Penal Code cases, and that the bulk of the decrease, or it should rather be said, the whole of the decrease (62+11) falls under class VI, and most noticeably under opium cases. It may be said that the decrease in the year 1892 indicates broadly a great falling off in the vigilance of the Police, or the special protective establishments in dealing with offenders against the excise laws. In this connection the District Magistrate notes the facts mentioned in para. 30 of the report that the number of rewards to the Police in opium cases has fallen from 41 to 6. Enquiry will be made into the whole subject, but whether the Police have suffered some discouragement or not in the matter of the opium rewards, it seems clear that they have not paid attention to this branch of their duties."

Under the Indian Penal Code alone there is a slight increase of 29 over 1891, and of 22 over 1890. The figures for the three years are 268, 261 and 290. The decrease noticeable above falls under class VI and is chiefly found under opium cases. Real reported cases under Indian Penal Code have slightly risen from 230 to 241. Turning to serious crimes, real cases of murder have gone up from 3 to 6 and dacoities from 2 to 4. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides and robberies have however decreased from 6 and 5 to 5 and 4. The abovementioned dacoities are reported not to be the work of organized gangs but brought about, as explained by Mr Adams in his report for 1891 (*vide* page 48 of the Annual Police Report for 1891). House-breaking cases have gone down from 69 to 55, but theft cases have gone up from 103 to 117. Cases of receiving stolen property have increased from 5 to 14. This is satisfactory, as it speaks of the increased vigilance on the part of the Police. The total number of excluded cases is 59 against 56. But under Indian Penal Code alone, their number has risen from 31 to 51. I agree with the District Magistrate in observing that this number is not excessive and the Police do not appear to have been overanxious to resort to this means of improving their figures. There were only two maliciously false complaints, and in both of them prosecutions were instituted. Conviction was obtained in one case. In this connection, the District Magistrate remarks that the district appears to be, and no doubt compared with many districts really is, unusually free from the vice of false complaint. The number of cases pending at the close of the year is also moderate. Undetected cases have slightly increased from 53 to 72, which is about the one-third of the total number of cases disposed of during the year. The District Magistrate

observes "the large proportion of cases not brought to trial seems to indicate want of success in detection, but on the other hand, it may be due to the great caution in committing weak cases and the too easy acceptance of the Police opinion by Magistrates."

Real Indian Penal Code cases disposed of are 238 cases, under all laws 345, of which 165 and 272 respectively have been brought to trial. This is generally considered a good proportion, but it shows a slight falling off from last year. The simple nature of the people and the small amount of crime in comparison with other districts, should induce to better results which the lack of detective ability on the part of the Police prevents.

3. The Police have during the year sent up their cases under Indian Penal Code for trial well prepared as is evidenced by the percentage of convictions obtained, which has this year risen to 92 from 88 of the previous year. The percentage of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to cases disposed of has gone down from 66 to 63. The percentages under class VI have been highly satisfactory, being 98 and 98 against 96 and 97 in 1891.

4. During the year the total number of arrests is 415, which shows a decrease on 486 in 1891. Adding to the former figure the number of persons pending from previous year, the total number of persons for disposal is 438, of whom only 9 were released and never brought to trial, a percentage of 2·05. This indicates remarkable discretion on the part of the Police in making arrests. 395 persons were disposed of by trial, of whom 328 were convicted.

5. There is a great falling off in the recovery of stolen property. Out of Rs. 9,168 worth of property, only property of the value of Rs. 2,205 was recovered, giving a low percentage of 24 against 57 in the previous year. The above property was stolen in 236 cases and recovered in 159, giving a percentage of 67, which is not as good as last year (76). The large decrease in the recovery of the stolen property is, as explained by the Superintendent, due to a large theft of Rs. 1,000 having occurred on the 27th December and two other large thefts—property stolen aggregating Rs. 1,100—having been reported for exclusion. Besides these, several thefts, aggregating in value to about Rs. 1,000, occurred on the Railway works; excluding these cases the percentages of recoveries would be low. The District Magistrate writes:—

"Thefts on the Railway works are difficult, but should not be regarded as impossible of detection. At the same time it cannot be denied that the Panch Mahâls Police are not of a sufficiently high quality to deal with the peculiar conditions and mixed population they meet on the Railway works."

The District Superintendent of Police says that the Railway thefts originate from petty disputes or jealousy amongst the contractors, and that every possible hinderance is brought in the way of the Police and complaints as to Police interference with Railway workmen have constantly been made, hence the difficulty in the detection of Railway thefts. The District Magistrate gives his opinion that these remarks are fully justified by matters which have come to his notice. Although therefore the Railway works have been credited with the decrease in crime, they appear to have given rise to a good many offences with which the Police have been unable to cope. It is discreditable to the Police that although a good percentage of convictions has been obtained in cases in which property was stolen, such a bad percentage of property recovered exists. The confident assertion made by the Superintendent, with regard to there being no professional receivers of stolen property residing in the district, cannot be much relied upon. The District Magistrate appears right in surmising from the fact that there is a large amount of stolen property remaining unrecovered, that there are receivers of stolen property in the district.

6. The Superintendent reports that there are no bad characters in the district who could legally be bound over. There were no prosecutions under Chapter VIII. Ostensible means of subsistence may have been found in the Railway works.

7. Ten accused persons were identified, in the year, before conviction, as being old offenders. None were classed as habitual offenders.

8. The number of departmental punishments is 169 during the year against 180 in the previous year. Judicial punishments were 13 against 10. The number of rewards obtained by the Police is 5, against 4 in 1891. In this number, money rewards obtained by the District Police in ábkári cases have not been included; the reason, as explained by the Superintendent, is that they were never included before, in Statement E, and the rewards granted by him from the sources at his disposal were alone considered. The number of educated officers and men were 64 and 119 against 68 and 99. In the number of men knowing drill there is a falling off, which is due to a large number of men having retired or died. The number of men who have gone through a complete course of drill and who are under instructions at the close of the year is 575 and 140 against 601 and 164 in last year. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the Police, Mr. Cooke remarks:—

"Though I have been only a short time in this district, still I do not hesitate to agree, in general, with the remarks made by Mr. Adams in last year's report. The discipline of the force is at a very low ebb, and I am of opinion that no decided improvement will take place until fresh blood is introduced into the district.

"The Police as a body is hard-working but sadly wanting in ability, and consequently they are poor detectives. When the district is opened by the Railway and greater facility afforded to the ingress and egress of professional criminals of other parts of the country, the Police, as it is now, will, I am afraid, be unable to cope with the crime in its new form. But could a few really intelligent men be induced to join the force, I would have no great fears for the future."

9. There are 6 police stations and 34 outposts, out of which 5 and 28 respectively were inspected by Mr. Adams. The remaining one police station and 6 outposts were inspected by Mr. Cooke. There were 15 serious crimes during the year under review, 10 of which occurred in Mr. Adams' charge and 5, in Mr. Cooke's. Mr. Adams personally investigated 4 crimes and Mr. Cooke, 2. The reasons given by these officers for not investigating the remaining crimes occurring are satisfactory. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"Mr. Adams and Mr. Cooke have been active in inspection and done all that was requisite and possible in the matter of personal investigation of crime."

10. Both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police speak unfavourably of the Village Police. They hardly afford any valuable assistance in the prevention and detection of crime. Most of the Patels are wanting in intelligence and public spirit. The Superintendent has reported two instances of neglect on the part of the Village Police and in one of which, the Patels were fined by the Assistant Collector.

11. There are only two shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. Both of them were inspected by the Superintendent and also by the Inspectors. There were 13 cases under the Arms Act, all of which ended in conviction. The amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 35-5.

12. There were only two escapes, one from the jail and the other from the District Police. The number of persons recaptured during the year was 3, including 2 persons who escaped in 1887 and 1889.

13. Most of the outposts in the Dohad Táluka are in a dilapidated condition and require to be rebuilt. This is having attention.

BROACH.

The charge of the district was held by four different officers, *viz.*, Mr. Lester from 1st January to 31st May, Mr. Batchelor, Assistant Collector, from 1st June to 6th July, Mr. Pogson, from 7th July to 20th October, and Mr. Lambert, who has written the report, from 21st October to 31st December. The District Magistrate remarks: "The District has suffered during the year under review by frequent changes in the personnel of the Superintendent's appointment, which is especially to be regretted in a difficult charge like that of Broach", and later on, says that the work of the year on the whole cannot be called good. With the exception of stolen property recovered, I certainly think the results are not

by any means bad as compared with other districts. They compare however very unfavourably with Surat. The same causes which govern the state of crime in Surat would apply equally to Broach. The Borahs are difficult people to deal with, but their conduct would not make much difference in the number of convictions obtained. There is therefore much room for improvement in the Broach Police.

2. The increase in crime noticeable last year has continued this year also. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have slightly gone up from 475 to 482. Of the more important heads of crime, murders have decreased from 7 to 5, but attempts at murder and culpable homicides increased from 5 to 7. There is no fluctuation in the number of dacoities. They remain stationary at 3. Out of 5 murders reported this year, 2 occurred in the village of Tankaria, also 1 culpable homicide. The accused were in all three cases acquitted by the Sessions Court. A punitive post has been established in this village for the second time within three years. Two out of the three dacoities were committed by professional criminals on the highway. There is a decrease of three in real cases of robbery. Cases of house-breaking and theft have receded from 112 and 246 to 101 and 199. Cases of receiving stolen property have risen from 16 to 33. These results are satisfactory and reflect credit on the Police. There is an increase of 3 cases in class I, of 26 in class II and of 2 in class IV. In classes III and V, there is a decrease of 4 and 20. Class VI has slightly risen from 95 to 105.

3. Forty-seven per cent. of the total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal (column 4) were excluded against 42 in 1891. This is considerably higher even than the average percentage in the Northern Division for 1891, which is only 37. The number of excluded cases was 459 out of 976, of which 48 were maliciously false. Sanction to prosecute was applied for in 11 cases and accorded in 3, of which 2 resulted in acquittal and 1 in conviction, and 8 are still pending. The Superintendent has not explained why sanction was not applied for in more cases. How far the wishes of Government expressed in the concluding part of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department, on the last year's Police Administration Report have been acted up, no mention is made by the District Magistrate. Out of 48 maliciously false cases the Magistrates do not seem to have *suo motu* prosecuted any of the complainants, who, they themselves have decided to have made maliciously false complaints. The Police urged the prosecutions in 11 cases but sanction was only accorded in 3. In the remaining eight the Police at the close of the year were still persuading the Magistrates to sanction prosecutions. There certainly seems some necessity for the summaries of the Magistrates to be scrutinized, as it is hard to understand the reluctance of a Magistrate to prosecute a man who, he has decided, has made a maliciously false complaint before him. The number of pending cases has gone up from 94 to 158. Of these, 9 are before the Sessions Court, 118 before Magistrates and 31 under investigation by the Police. The District Magistrate has made no remarks about the large number of cases pending with Magistrates. The number of undetected cases out of 386 real Indian Penal Code cases disposed of during the year is 137. This gives a percentage of 35 against 43 in 1891.

4. Turning to percentages they show some improvement over last year. The percentage of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of has risen from 48 to 53, but to those decided by trial has gone down from 85 to 83. The percentages under class VI have improved from 89 and 93 to 93 and 96. The percentages under murder have gone up from 33 and 37 to 33 and 50, but 'under attempts at murder and culpable homicides' have fallen from 60 and 75 to 50 and 50. Those under receiving stolen property are excellent, being 91 and 100.

5. Six hundred and eighty-six persons were arrested during the year by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases. Including those pending at the close of last year, the number of persons for disposal was 734 against 702 in the previous year. Of the former, only 5 were released without being brought to trial. This is a remarkably good percentage, *viz.*, ·68, and displays considerable discretion used by the Police in making arrests. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have slightly improved from

49 and 50 to 50 and 51. In class VI, they have risen from 74 and 76 to 81 and 81, and under all classes from 53 and 55 to 55 and 55. Altogether 204 persons were arrested in Indian Penal Code cases by order of Magistrate, of whom only 29 were convicted against 21 in 1891. This very bad result, the Superintendent explains, is due to cases which were sent up by the Police for exclusion but which the Magistrates ordered to be sent up before them for trial. In all these cases, the Magistrates had to agree with the Police in deciding them to be false, and to acquit or discharge the accused arrested under their orders. The absence of prosecution in maliciously false complaints, the large number of pending cases before the Magistrates and the large number of innocent persons who had to undergo a trial appear to be matters for the District Magistrate's remarks and for which the Police are not responsible.

6. Although less property was stolen during the year, yet the recovery was very poor. The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1892 was Rs. 17,095 against Rs. 27,577; adding to these figures the property in pending cases of previous year, they come to Rs. 19,400 against Rs. 30,316. Property worth Rs. 7,000 was recovered against Rs. 17,957 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 36 against 59 in 1891. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has fallen from 70 to 66. This result is unsatisfactory.

7. There is an improvement in respect to prosecution of bad characters under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. During the year 60 persons were proceeded against as compared with 27 in 1891 and 1 in 1890; 35 were ordered to furnish security against 22 last year. But the percentage of conviction has considerably gone down from 81 to 58. This falling off is simply the result of prosecutions being made without sufficient grounds. The number of persons identified during the year as having been previously convicted was 28, of whom only 3 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. Two village policemen during the year under report were punished by fines, &c., for, the Superintendent reports, laxity shown by them with regard to the assistance given by them in the prosecution of bad characters.

9. There were three shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. They were examined by the Superintendent and his City Police Inspector. There were 9 cases under the Arms Act during the year, and in all of them convictions were obtained. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 28.

10. During the year 5 men were dismissed against 2 officers and 13 men in the previous year. 20 officers and 72 men were departmentally punished against 4 and 23. 3 men were judicially punished against 10 men and 2 officers in 1891. Only 3 money rewards were granted during the year against 9 in the previous year. Two of them were awarded in opium cases and one in a liquor case. No rewards by promotion were granted to the District Police for detection of crime. The Superintendent remarks that the Police do not exert themselves to obtain them; but this is hardly borne out by the results of convictions. Rewards of this kind are a great encouragement to the Police, and when they understand that promotion is awarded for good service in preference to seniority, better work will result. In the matter of education, there is a great falling off from 70 officers and 145 men to 44 officers and 89 men, which the Superintendent explains by stating that the previous year's figures were not quite reliable. He comments on the disgraceful state in which the service sheets of policemen where kept, but does not clearly point out in what respect the figures reported in the former year were incorrect. The Broach Police are reported as wanting in general efficiency, and their general conduct is not quite satisfactory. Mr. Lambert is taking much interest to improve his men in these respects. Three policemen gained marksmen's badges. Among the Mounted Police, two gained marksmen's badges. The Superintendent remarks the drill is generally bad and that the head constable in charge of the head-quarters does not know his drill. Arrangements are now being made to provide a pensioned military officer for this post.

11. Two persons escaped during the year, one from the custody of the Village Police and the other from that of the District Police. Both were recaptured.

12. There were 53 cases of serious crime. The following table will show the number of cases occurring during the tenure of each officer and the number personally investigated :—

Name of Officer.	Number of cases occurred.	Visited and personally investigated.
Mr. Lester	21	5
„ Batchelor (Assistant Collector)	8	.....
„ Pogson	18	5
„ Lambert	6	2

Besides the above, Mr. Lambert reports that he personally investigated four large theft cases and several other minor cases. The Superintendent has classified amongst these serious cases.

Murders	... 5,	visited	... 3
Culpable homicides	... 7	„	... 1
Attempts at murder	... 2	„	... 0
Dacoities	... 5	„	... 2
Total	... 19		6

Of these cases sufficient reasons have not been shown for not going in personal investigation, Mr. Lester in 4 cases and Mr. Pogson in 3 cases. Of the 7 police stations and 16 outposts all were inspected.

13. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"The work of the year on the whole cannot be called good, but the blame of this does not rest on Mr. Lambert, who takes much interest in his work."

SURAT.

Mr. Austin, who has submitted the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. During the year there is a considerable decrease in both real and reported crime. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have receded from 314 to 217. With the exception of robberies, there is a decrease under all the heads of serious crimes, especially in cases of house-breaking and thefts. Under classes I to V there is a general decrease, especially in class V. True cases of murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicides have gone down from 3 and 6 to 1 and 1. It is satisfactory to note that during the past two years no dacoities were reported ; cases of this kind were of frequent occurrence in the Mándvi and Párdi Tálukas of the Surat Dictrict. The Superintendent remarks that dacoities were chiefly confined in the Mándvi Táluka to the cutting down and carrying off standing crops. Successive favourable seasons, the improvement of the Gáekwári Police and the establishment of a chain of outposts along the frontier have caused a cessation of this class of crime. As regards the Párdi Táluka the Superintendent writes :—

"The expiration of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty would, it was feared, have led to a renewal of dacoities on the Daman Frontier, but so far these fears have not been realized, owing probably to the number of preventive service outposts which have been established and which, along with the police posts, leave very little, if any, part of the frontier line unguarded."

The Superintendent apprehends a renewal of dacoities and robberies in these tálukas when it becomes generally known to the bad characters in Daman that the arrangement with the Government of Portuguese India for the extradition of criminals is at an end. True cases of robbery have risen from 1 to 6. Two of these were known to have been committed by a gang from the Sirohi State. It is also supposed that this gang committed 3 other robberies, 2 in the Broach District and 1 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line. The offenders were traced up to Santpur and other villages near Mount Abu, but owing to want of co-operation of the Sirohi Police, the Surat Police

were unable to effect their arrest. Sufficient evidence has however been collected to make out a *primâ facie* case against them, and it is hoped that their extradition will be ordered. During the year there were 18 cases of house-breaking as compared with 45 in 1891. This is a very satisfactory decrease. Only two cases of house-breaking occurred in the City of Surat, which is creditable to the City Police, considering the facilities there are for the commission of these offences owing to the many narrow and badly lighted streets and unoccupied and ruinous houses. It indicates that the night patrolling is well done. True cases of theft have decreased from 195 to 157, and cases of receiving stolen property have gone down from 17 to 5. The decrease in this class of crime, the Superintendent explains, is attributable to the decrease in the number of thefts and house-breaking cases and also, in some measure, due to successful prosecution of a comparatively large number of receivers of stolen property. There are few professional receivers of stolen property in this district. They are well known and constantly supervised. Under class IV, there were only two cases, which were of compulsory labour in which a Parsi was accused of exacting labour from some low caste people and ill-treating them when they refused to obey him. He was prosecuted and punished. There is a large decrease in class V, which chiefly occurs in cases of theft, house-breaking, criminal or house-trespass. This improvement is due to favourable season and increased vigilance on the part of the Police. There is a considerable increase under class VI owing to the growth in the cases under Opium, A'bkári and Salt Acts. It is chiefly the result of increased vigilance on the part of the A'bkári and District Police, consequent to the encouragement given to the District Police by awarding them a portion of the reward sanctioned by Magistrates in ábkári cases. The increase in salt cases may, in some measure, be due to the rise in the price of salt caused by the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. 10 salt cases and 45 ábkári cases were detected by the District Police. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"It is satisfactory to note that this year the District Police have taken more interest in ábkári cases. Opium and salt cases have also increased from special causes."

3. The number of excluded cases is 136 under Indian Penal Code, which is 37 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal (column 4). The Superintendent explains it as being the result of want of discretion and knowledge of law in making arrests. The explanation is hardly to the point, as the number of persons released in all cases without being brought to trial is not large, *viz.* 33, out of 634 or 5·2 per cent. As regards excluded cases the District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

"The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal has fallen from 40·79 to 36·95. I have taken several opportunities of examining the papers of excluded cases and have reason to believe the Magistrates act with judgment."

There does not exist a tendency on the part of the Police to send up cases for exclusion when they fail in detection. This is apparent from the fact that in 42 cases of alleged thefts which were excluded, property worth Rs. 2,556-11-4 was recovered. In six instances the Police sent up cases for exclusion, but the Magistrates ordered them to be committed for trial, but in every instance the case was classed as false and excluded. Maliciously false complaints were 4, in which 5 complainants were prosecuted and 2 convicted. Four other persons were prosecuted for making false statements to the Police, of whom three were convicted. The number of pending cases shows 27 at the close of the year against 39 in 1891. Four cases were classed as undetected out of 214 casses disposed of, during the year, under Indian Penal Code. This is a very favourable result.

4. The percentages of convictions are highly satisfactory and show an improvement over last year. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved under Indian Penal Code from 87 and 94 to 93 and 96, in class VI from 98 and 98 to 98 and 99, and in all classes from 91 and 96 to 96 and 98. During the year 612 persons were arrested in all classes by the Police *suo motu*. Including pending persons of previous year their number for disposal was 634, of whom 33 were released without trial—a percentage of 5·2. The percentages of convictions, though not so good as those relating to cases, show considerable improvement over last year. Under Indian

Penal Code they have risen from 59 and 66 to 67 and 74, under class VI from 89 and 91 to 90 and 92, and in all classes from 67 and 73 to 79 and 83.

5. The total value of property stolen during the year, including that stolen in pending cases of previous year, has been set down at Rs. 5,604 as compared with Rs. 9,209 in 1891, and property worth Rs. 3,458 was recovered, giving a percentage of 61 against the same percentage in last year. The percentage of cases in which the property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has fallen from 96 to 91. It is however a favourable point to note that property was stolen in 185 cases as compared with 235 in 1891. Nine cases which occurred outside the district were detected by the Surat Police and property of the value of Rs. 834-1-8 was recovered. Two of these cases occurred in Bombay, two in Broach, one in Kaira, one in Khándesh, two in Baroda and one in Dharampur Territory.

6. Twenty-one persons were proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 19 were called on to give security; of these, 18 were sent to jail for failing to furnish security. In connection with this, I quote Colonel Humfrey's remarks :—

"The prosecutions under this chapter were not very many; but Surat is not a district where there is a large resident criminal population, and the District Magistrate writes that a long succession of good seasons, a constant demand for labour and the spread of education are elevating the Koli Paraj to the rank of decent and law-abiding citizens. Surat itself like any other large town has its own criminals, but even these are not many as the town is dwindling into insignificance. Mr. Austin is to be congratulated on the high percentage of convictions to cases tried which shows great care and discrimination in the selection of cases to be tried. If this practice were more closely followed in other districts we should hear less of this chapter being made oppressive to those suspected of bad livelihood."

Forty-seven offenders were identified as having been previouly convicted; only one was classed as a habitual offender.

7. It would appear that during the year 1892 the Village Police have rendered good assistance to the Police and some of the Patels were presented with *pagris* and some awarded good service tickets. The three shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition were inspected by the Superintendent and Inspectors. There were two cases under the Arms Act during the year and convictions were obtained in both.

8. There is an increase of 4 head constables and 4 constables to the strength of the A'bkári Police of the district for the prevention of opium smuggling. The total number of punishments is less than in last year. No officer was dismissed during the year, but 12 men were so dealt with as compared with 9 in 1891. Other departmental punishments were 7 among officers and 55 among men, against 12 and 90 in 1891. The number of men judicially punished is 6 against 8 in 1891. Two men were promoted and 4 were given money rewards for saving the life from drowning; while 15 officers and 27 men received money rewards in ábkári cases and 154 good service certificates were granted by the Superintendent and 14 by Magistrates. Education shows a little falling off. The percentage of educated officers and men is 54·6. 218 men were put through a complete course of drill during the year and 224 were under instruction against 367 and 54 last year. 18 officers and 76 men competed for the Presidency shooting prizes and the 4th prize was divided between a man of this district and a man of the Sholápur District. As regards drill I quote Colonel Humfrey's remarks :—

"The drill of the men at head-quarters is good, though great difficulty is experienced in getting enough men together. There were 33 marksmen this year against 24 last year—a substantial and creditable increase."

9. The Police doing duty in the city of Surat are badly off for quarters. As regards the head-quarters lines, Colonel Humfrey, after visiting Surat this year, had reported in his memorandum No. 1819, dated 20th March last, that in his opinion the site of the present head-quarters lines is suitable for new lines for the head-quarters, and that the new lines for the Head-quarters Police should be built there as funds are available.

10. There was no escape from Police custody during 1892, but a prisoner who had escaped from the custody of the Village Police in 1891 was recaptured in that year. He was prosecuted and convicted.

11. Out of 8 serious crimes occurring during the year, 1 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 1 attempt at murder and 4 of highway robbery, the Superintendent visited the scenes in 4 cases of highway robbery; his reasons for not going to visit the scenes of the rest are satisfactory. The Superintendent also investigated 4 cases of house-breaking and theft, in each of which the amount of the property reported to have been stolen was over Rs. 900; also a case of grievous hurt. There are 9 police stations and 47 outposts. All the police stations were visited and their records examined. All the outposts were visited and inspected. Last year 48 outposts were shown, including the outpost at Challa, which was abolished in 1890. The total number of outposts should have been therefore 47.

12. I quote the following remarks made by the District Magistrate as regards general administration of the Police:—

"The year presents an uneventful record of large decrease in serious crime and of, on the whole, very successful Police administration. There have been no dacoities, no riots and no occasion for punitive posts. A long series of good seasons, demand for labour, especially in the coast towns, and the spread of education are elevating the Koli Paraj to the rank of decent and law-abiding citizens. As however these influences were operating equally in the past, a large share of the credit for this year's statistics must be given to the Police to their supervision of suspicious characters and control over receivers of stolen property and perhaps in some slight degree to the careful working of the Arms Act. I consider that Mr. Austin and his subordinates, especially Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cawasji, deserve great praise."

13. Out of 8 cases tried in the Court of Sessions during the year 1892, only 3 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal. The District Magistrate remarks that prosecution of cases in the Sessions Court often suffers through the apathy and weakness of its counsel. As an instance, he cites a case of culpable homicide which was tried by jury. Two of the jurymen were fellow castemen of the accused. No objection was ever raised under Section 277 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Public Prosecutor, and when called upon to explain, he seemed surprized.

14. Colonel Humfrey writes:—

"The working of the Police during the year is in every way satisfactory. Crime has decreased, percentage has increased; while in ábkári cases they have done their fair share. I concur in the District Magistrate's remark; I consider Mr. Austin and his subordinates, especially Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cawasji, deserve great praise."

15. The report shows an excellent percentage of convictions under all heads, a very satisfactory percentage of property recovered, an improvement in the conduct of the Police, a great diminution of crime, and reflects great credit on the Police administration by Mr. Austin who has been ably assisted by Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cawasji, Inspector of Police, Surat City.

THÁ'NA.

The report is written by Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, who was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. It is satisfactory to note that the year under report shows a further improvement in reported and real crime under all classes as well as under Indian Penal Code. Under the latter, true Police cognizable cases have receded from 1,083 in 1890 and 858 in 1891 to 786 during the year. The number of pending cases at the close of the year has been reduced to 67, which is much smaller than in the preceding two years. This shows care and promptitude on the part of the Police and Magistrates in disposing of cases. The decrease noticed above in real crime under Indian Penal Code is common in almost all heads of crime and classes. Real cases of murder have risen from 3 to 5, of dacoities and robberies have gone down from 8 and 9 to 2 and 4. The decrease of crime of this nature is a satisfactory feature of the year's work. In connection with this I quote the Superintendent's remarks:—

"Both the real cases of dacoities that were committed during the year 1892 (column 6) were committed in the Murbád Táluka by the members of the gang headed by the notorious outlaw Yemia Dhavgi Lokhare, who in November 1891 had got abroad with Krishna Kengla. Both these men were joined in February following by Kushya Walkoli, Devgi Bhair, Kamalya Rama Bhalchima, Dagdya Govinda Deshmukh and Raghia Vittu Dhangar.

"Having received an accession of so great a strength, it became notorious not only in Poona and Nagar but in the Thána District. On two occasions the robbers ran down

the Ghâts and committed dacoities. They succeeded in retracing their steps over the Ghâts on one occasion without difficulty, as no information of the dacoity was given in time to be of any use; but, in the other case, they were hotly pursued by the Thâna Police and two of them were shot dead in the Poona District by the Poona Police, and one was arrested. The Thâna Police had therefore a most troublesome duty to perform, *i.e.*, to guard the approaches throughout the range of hills bordering on the Murbâd, Shâhâpur and Vâda Tâlukas even in the rainy season to prevent these dacoits of neighbouring districts from running down the Ghâts to commit crimes, and keep in check the local ones from forming themselves into bands, as they usually do on the appearance of any noted leader, to commit dacoities in our own district. In maintaining the safety of the district against these robbers and in taking the precautionary measures we were amply rewarded. The gang was able to commit but two offences as I said above, during the entire year. It is a matter for satisfaction that barring these two dacoities by foreign robbers, the whole of the Thâna District was free from the crime of dacoity throughout the year, and it gives me greater pleasure to observe that such a fortunate occasion should have fallen to my lot to report for the first time in the history of the Thâna District that it was so free from dacoities not only on the borders of Násik, Nagar and Poona Districts, but also on the frontiers of the Daman and Dharampor States. The number of true cases of dacoities for the last ten years is as under :—

Year.	Number of true dacoities.
1891	8
1890	4
1889	7
1888	8
1887	11
1886	9
1885	8
1884	9
1883	11
1882	13 "

The District Magistrate's remarks regarding this subject are as follow :—

" But it would probably be a more proper view of the case of dacoity in general to say that it is giving way before an improved Presidency Police than to attempt to divide the credit between districts. Moreover the wilder tribes of Thâna are now in a much better condition physically than they were when I first knew this district, and it is more difficult for any leader of dacoits to recruit followers than it used to be."

Thefts and house-breaking cases have decreased from 440 and 143 to 392 and 127. Real cases of receiving stolen property disposed of during the year were 27 against 20 in 1891. In 19 cases convictions were obtained, and 27 persons out of 38 were convicted. It would have been more satisfactory had the number of cases under this head been larger. Under class VI there has been an increase from 730 to 781, which is chiefly under the Abkâri Act. Their number continues to increase in proportion to the extent of exertions and supervision of the Police. In connection with this, I quote the Superintendent's remarks :—

"I do not think that the practice of such distillation will ever be stopped. I am hopeful, however, of a material decrease in crime of this nature by the introduction of the Mowra Law (Amendment of the Abkâri Act, 1892), the enactment of which I have been repeatedly advocating since 1886. By the non-renewal of the Custom and Abkâri Treaty with the Portuguese Government a great deal of extra work has fallen on the shoulders of the Thâna Police stationed on the borders of the Daman State in the Umbargaon Petha. A want of vigilance on their part, or even a relaxation of it there, would entail serious loss to the abkâri revenue, inasmuch as liquor manufactured in Daman State would find its way into the Thâna District, reducing thereby the sale of licit liquor. With a view therefore to test the efficiency of the precautionary measures adopted while on my last tour through the neighbouring tâlukas, I compared the sales of the liquor in the different shops with those of the preceding year and came to the conclusion which, I am happy to say, justifies me in reporting that not a pie of Government revenue has been lost. As regards salt, the same inducement to smuggling from Daman into the British limits exists, and the need for the adoption of the same precautionary measures to prevent it equally exists, and justifies the belief that they have resulted beneficially to the revenues of Government. A Pársi dealer in mowra, whose principal customers were illicit distillers, having applied for a shop for the sale of salt in his own village close to the Daman State, was not allowed to do so at my request by Mr. Pratt."

The District Magistrate observes as under :—

"In this matter the sales of 'licit liquor' afford the Collector the means of ascertaining how far an increase of offences detected is due to increase of crime, or to improvement in detection. I have no doubt whatever that the latter has been the chief factor in the Thána figures of the past 18 months, and I think it very probable that the 'Mhowa Act' will at first rather increase the number of cases to report, although, in the future, its wise administration will reduce this class of crime in fact and on paper.

"I have already had occasion to inform you of the efficient assistance given to the ábkári administration by the District Police."

There were 617 cases under the Abkári Act in the year under report against 525 in 1891. Out of these, 119 were detected by the District Police against 97 in 1891 and 498 by the officers of the Abkári Department against 428 in 1891. Thus 19·2 per cent. of the ábkári cases were detected by the District Police in addition to their own regular work ; last year the corresponding percentage was 18·4.

3. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, improved from 43 and 58 to 50 and 61, and under all classes from 60 and 71 to 66 and 74. Under class VI, they have been slightly better. Taking different heads of crime they have fallen under "dacoities" from 66 and 100 to nil, and under "robberies" from 37 and 75 to 25 and 50. Under "murders" and "attempts at murder and culpable homicides" they show an improvement from 20 and 50, 28 and 50 to 25 and 100, 100 and 100. In theft cases the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has slightly gone down from 65 to 64, and in cases of receiving stolen property from 75 to 70.

4. The percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal has fallen under all classes from 32 to 31 but under Indian Penal Code alone has risen from 44 to 46 ; the reason for this high percentage being that people are generally of a litigious character and consequently apt to bring many cases which are false or of civil nature, in which the sole object is to gratify some private malice or to raise up a basis for some future civil suit. Out of the total number of 758 cases 49 were *maliciously* false ; in 29 of these, prosecutions were instituted, and convictions were obtained in 8 cases ; 12 cases were pending at the close of the year and 9 discharged.

The Superintendent writes :—

"The Magistrates are for various reasons unwilling to convict in such cases without very good grounds, and complaints of this sort are very difficult to prove."

It is satisfactory to see that the number of undetected cases has gone down from 228 to 147 under all classes, and from 222 to 139 under Indian Penal Code.

5. The total number of persons arrested during the year, including those from previous year, is 2,201 against 2,317. Of the 2,201 persons, 34 only were released without being brought to trial—a creditable percentage of 1·5. 2,106 were disposed by trial, and 1,306 were convicted, giving percentages of 61 and 62 against 56 and 57. The corresponding percentages under Indian Penal Code have gone up from 43 and 43 to 48 and 49, and in class VI have been almost the same as in the previous year. The discretion used by the Police in making arrests is remarkable. The percentages relating to persons under more important heads of crime show a marked improvement over last year.

6. Less property was stolen during 1892, *viz.*, Rs. 31,994, against Rs. 56,937 in 1891. Adding to this figure the property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the amount comes to Rs. 36,148 against Rs. 64,565, of which Rs. 14,979 worth of property was recovered, giving a percentage of 41 against 53 in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property was stolen to those in which it was recovered has however improved from 69 to 80. A portion of the property stolen during the year was currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,170 and cash Rs. 4,540. In case of currency notes complainants were not able to give numbers. Such property is difficult to detect and nearly impossible to identify. Last year, the recovery of stolen property was unusually large owing to the

detection of a case of breach of trust committed in Bombay in which a recovery of Rs. 20,000 was made in Kurla. No less than Rs. 21,34 worth of stolen property belonging to other districts was recovered and 14 criminals were arrested by the Thána Police without the assistance of any information from the places where the offences were committed.

7. I am glad to observe that general results of this year's work, both as regards cases and persons, show an improvement over last year. This is due partly to the appointment of Court Jamádárs in accordance with Colonel Humfrey's orders to conduct prosecutions of accused persons before Pránt Magistrates. In connection with this, I quote the Superintendent's remarks :—

"On a suggestion from you I appointed two Court Jamádárs to conduct the prosecution of accused persons before the Pránt Magistrates previous to the issue of your circular No. 7214, dated 7th November 1892, as an experimental measure, and found that the Chief Constables were greatly relieved and had more time to devote to the investigation of offences than they had before; and the success attending the new arrangement was so good, and the result of the Sessions cases and of the serious cases in the Magistrate's Courts so remarkably good, that, since the commencement of the present year, I have made the system applicable to most of the cases triable by the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates as far as it was in my power to do, with the hope that it would work equally well in lower Courts."

8. During the year, 38 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions 17 of these ended in conviction, 13 were discharged and 2 declared non-cognizable; convictions however were obtained in both of them.

9. Considerable attention seems to have been paid to the supervision over bad characters. During the year, 95 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 63 were ordered to furnish security. This is only a fair result. The Superintendent is able to report that better attention paid in this direction had a good effect not only in checking crime but in compelling several persons addicted to crime to take up some honest means of livelihood.

The Superintendent observes :—

"But this good is partly counterbalanced by the evil I have noticed in some cases. The person who stands security for the accused person exacts work from him without payment in consideration of his services for keeping him out of jail, and deprives him of the opportunity of earning an honest livelihood."

In the year under report the Police were able to detect 24 old offenders and all these were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: of these, 23 were identified by the Thána Police as being previously convicted; 13 were found habitual offenders.

10. There are 18 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. All of them, also shops of opium, gánja and some of the liquor shops were inspected by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. Those of arms and ammunition were also periodically inspected by Inspectors. There were 15 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in 14. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 129-4-0. Three persons escaped from jails, 8 from the custody of the District Police and 2 from the Village Police: all 13 were captured.

11. The total number of punishments is 93, which is considerably larger than in 1891. This number includes 15 dismissals against 3 in 1891. Of the 15 dismissals 5 belonged to the Malad riot case in which they had suppressed the true facts of the case, and two were dismissed in connection with the organisation of the Ojiwali dacoity in 1890. Other departmental punishments have also increased during the year and were inflicted generally for neglect of duty or irregularity. Two men were rewarded by promotion and 88 by money against 2 and 95 in 1891. There seems to be an improvement in the matter of education. 108 officers and 194 men were educated against 93 and 172. At present there is much difficulty in getting recruits. Men frequently leave the Police Department as soon as they get more lucrative places elsewhere. This evil will, it is hoped, disappear when the increased rates of pay are sanctioned. The total number of men, including officers, who went through drill this year is 538. The Police won 2 Presidency prizes, and 56 men qualified as marksmen. Colonel Humfrey after his inspection of this district remarked that the drill was very good.

12. The following table will furnish the information about serious crimes :—

Name of Officer.	Number of serious offences.		Minor offences, such as house-breaking and thefts, &c., in which the scenes of crime were visited for personal investigation.	Total number of offences personaly investigated.
	Occurred in the charge.	Personally investigated.		
Mr Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy	14	12	4	16
Mr. Jahangirshaw A. Taliarkhan	5	5	1	6
Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji	3	3	3	6

Personal investigation has therefore been carried out in this district in a most satisfactory manner.

13. There are 13 police stations and 45 outposts. All the police stations were inspected by the Superintendent and his Assistant. The Superintendent inspected 27 outposts in his own charge and 4 in the charge of his Assistant. Mr. Jehangirshaw inspected 18 outposts in his charge and Mr. Nanabhoy 3 during his tenure of office.

14. During the year, through the information furnished by the Detective Branch attached to the Inspector-General of Police's office, three men connected with the Chandipada dacoity committed in the Bassein Táluka of the Thána district in August 1891 were captured. They were detained on suspicion and brought up for furnishing security for good behaviour by the Poona Police. While their prosecution was going on, Detective Inspector Ráo Sáheb Prán-shankar obtained information that these men had committed a serious offence in the Thána District. The result of the information was that they were all sentenced to transportation for life.

15. There were 56 cognizable and 231 non-cognizable cases sent by Magistrates to the Police for investigation during 1892. Besides this the Police had to serve and execute 3,135 municipal summonses and warrants and 53,279 legal processes of all kinds. The amount of fine recovered during the year through the Police was Rs. 1,943 in 397 cases against Rs. 1,761-7-3 in 203 cases of distress warrants in 1891. 2,892 stray dogs were killed by the Police during this year against 2,230 in the preceding year. The loss by fire is estimated at Rs. 22,747 against Rs. 1,58,780 in 1891. During the year no cases in which Police Patels have been remiss in assisting the Police have been noted.

The District Magistrate remarks :—

"The report generally shows an improvement in the Police administration of the district, probably due in great measure to the continuity in office of the three superior officers of the District Force."

Mr. Dhunjishaw certainly deserves credit for his administration of this rather difficult Police charge.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The charge of the district was held by four different officers, *viz.*, Mr. M. Kennedy, from 1st January to 31st March, Mr. Stewart, from 1st April to 23rd May, and Mr. H. Kennedy, from 24th May to 31st December. The report has been submitted by Mr. H. Kennedy, which is interesting and well arranged.

2. The figures relating to crime show further improvement over last year with the exception of stolen property recovered. 776 cases were dealt with by the Police *suo motu* against 825 in the previous year. The Superintendent observes that the decrease in the number of Police cases is not always a satisfactory feature unless it is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in direct cases, and that, from his experience of the district, a decrease in crime is not always a safe guide to judge the state of crime in it, as there is a tendency among some of the Chief Constables to avoid recording doubtful complaints. This is correct if the direct cases show a large proportion of convictions. There was certainly no decrease in direct cases this year, as they were 237 against 88 in 1891. Of the 237 cases, only 128 were classed as true. Out of these, 86 were cases under Chapter VI. In Indian Penal Code cases, therefore, it cannot be

said that the tendency to avoid recording cases was great. With regard to serious crimes against person, true cases of murder and culpable homicides have risen from 7 and 2 to 10 and 5. The Police are not directly responsible for crime under these heads. In connection with murder cases, I quote the Superintendent's remarks :—

"In one of the murder cases of the year, the Sessions Judge, in acquitting the prisoners, held that a murder had undoubtedly been committed but at the same time authorized the classification of the case as false, which was an obvious mistake. There was an apparent failure of justice in this case and an appeal against the acquittal has been recommended."

Dacoities, house-breaking and thefts cases, for which the Police are more directly responsible, have decreased from 5, 63 and 130 to 3, 43 and 76. The decrease, the Superintendent ascribes to a good season and to continued attention being paid to the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. In connection with the dacoity cases the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"Two of the dacoity cases of the year were the work of Kolis on the Ghâts in the Akola Táluka. Three of the gang have since been accounted for in the Poona District and two more were arrested in the Igatpuri Táluka by the Násik Police. The surviving members of the gang have been sentenced to long terms of transportation here and in the Poona District. In one case, 2 of the gang attacked and robbed a policeman of his gun at a fair in broad daylight and in view of hundreds of persons who all stampeded without rendering any assistance. This case has been classed as a dacoity, why I do not know, because the rest of the gang were not on the scene at the time. One of the accused was arrested and tried in the district, but was acquitted because the Sessions Judge could not believe in the evidence of identification. The man was well known to the whole conntry side, having made himself notorious by his career of crime. However luckily he had already received a heavy sentence in various other cases.

"The other case was committed by the full Poona gang of outlaws aided by others from this district. A Márwádi's house was looted and burnt, the villagers by their preparatory conduct showing that they must have been aware of what was going to take place. Eleven men, including two Police Pátils, were arrested in this case, the result of which was that four men were convicted, including two of the Poona gang. The Pátils got off with some difficulty and have since been reported with a view to their vatans being confiscated. Their conduct is still the subject of enquiry, and in the meantime they have been relieved of duty."

3. Cases of robberies have increased from 6 to 8. Those of receiving stolen property have fallen from 13 to 8. Under classes I to V there is a general decrease except in class II where there is an increase of 14 cases. The decrease is chiefly in minor offences against property in class V. In class VI there is a slight increase of 8 cases, which is due to more cases having been detected under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and Gambling Act.

4. The considerable increase in direct cases under class VI as compared with previous year's figures is due to the inclusion of forest cases which were omitted from previous 'years' returns. This is the fault of Magistrates. In direct cases the Police have nothing to do beyond embodying them in their returns as reported to them by Magistrates. Direct cases are never reported to the Police at once and are too often allowed to accumulate with the result that final orders are received in batches and at the end of the year. It is also doubtful, if all direct cases disposed of by Magistrates are reported to the Police for inclusion in their returns.

5. During the year 433 Indian Penal Code cases were excluded out of 658 for disposal, which gives a percentage of 65 against 56 in 1891, 53 in 1890 and 52 in 1889. This number includes three cases transferred to the Nizám's territory. Of 433 cases, 382 turned out false. That so many cases were really false can be seen from the fact that, out of 10 cases sent up by the Police for exclusion, but ordered by the Magistrates to send for trial, 9 were excluded, thus confirming the final report of the Police. I agree with the District Magistrate in stating that this assertion, if strictly correct, is very satisfactory, as it indicates the exercise of sound discretion by the Police. 29 cases were classed as maliciously false, in 26 of which prosecutions were instituted, but convictions were obtained in 8 cases only and in 17 cases the accused were discharged. As regards this bad result, the Superintendent writes :—

"The difficulty of getting evidence on which to send up such cases has time after time been reported. The moral certainty that a complaint is false, together with the decision of a Magistrate to class it as such, is not sufficient ground for a prosecution. There must be evidence of motive which cannot always be got as well as other circumstances in the case on which to base a prosecution."

I think the Magistrates are more responsible than the Police. If from the evidence shown them they can class the complaint as maliciously false, I fail to see the difficulty of punishing the complainant. There were six cases under Act IV of 1891, in all of which convictions were secured. Altogether in 14 out of 32 cases the complainants were punished for false complaints. The number of pending cases has been larger this year, *viz.*, 31, against 17 in the preceding year, and the reason is that, at the end of the year, there was a run of crime. It is, however, satisfactory to see that, compared with the last few years, the punctual disposal of offences reported shows an improvement. The Superintendent remarks that Magistrates are not punctual enough in sending their final reports, and require frequent reminding before the record of such cases can be completed in the Police registers of crime. If this were not done, the list of pending cases would be abnormally large. Only 21 cases were classed as undetected out of 194 disposed of. This gives a percentage of 10 against 17, and is a proof of the care and intelligence with which crimes were investigated.

6. The return of percentages has improved considerably, and this improvement will be observed generally throughout all classes and almost all heads. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial have gone up from 62 and 75 to 79 and 89, in class VI from 92 and 92 to 95 and 95, and in all classes from 69 and 80 to 84 and 91. A smaller number of persons were arrested this year in Indian Penal Code cases, *viz.*, 378, against 441. The number for disposal was 380 as compared with 478. Only 3, an excellent percentage of ·7, were released without being brought to trial against 4 in 1891. In all cases the percentage of persons released without trial was 5 to 539 for disposal, a percentage of ·9. The number of persons pending at the close of the year is 22 against 2 in the previous year. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have risen under Indian Penal Code from 59 and 60 to 67 and 71; under class VI they have gone up from 80 and 80 to 86 and 87 and in all classes from 64 and 64 to 73 and 76. The number of persons arrested otherwise than by the Police is very large when compared with the previous year. This is, as explained before, owing to the inclusion of forest cases and consequently prisoners in this year's return.

7. The value of the property stolen during the year, together with the property stolen in pending cases of previous year, amounts to Rs. 19,482 as compared with Rs. 48,792; only 21 per cent. of this, or Rs. 4,252, were recovered against 81 per cent. or Rs. 40,564 in last year. This great falling off can be explained by the fact that in 1891 a large amount, *viz.*, Rs. 22,000, was stolen in a dacoity and almost the whole of it was recovered. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has also fallen from 93 to 87. The value of the property remaining over for disposal at the end of the year is Rs. 11,457 against Rs. 1,314. This is due to three or four cases of theft with heavy losses having been reported quite towards the end of the year.

8. Seventy-three persons as compared with 59 last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 61 were ordered to furnish security and eight discharged. In connection with this, I quote the Superintendent's remarks:—

"As a consequence of the continued activity displayed in hunting up bad characters, some Bhils and Mángs that had been marked down, have, as reported last year, crossed over to the Nizám's territory where they find a safe refuge. This is no doubt an advantage to the district in one respect, but on the other hand these are the very men that are suspected of being the most active in giving us trouble by raiding into the district with gangs formed in the Moglai. So that on the whole it is doubtful, if in frontier districts, it is altogether a good thing to work the provisions of the Code too rigorously against individuals who have no ties to keep them from leaving their usual places of residence, and who find it as convenient to betake themselves to places not far distant from their homes, where they find a sanctuary in the free and easy methods of Moglai procedure, and are allowed to, and even encouraged to, live unmolested and roam about at their will.

"The Police Patels and Kulkarnis of some villages also throw in their lot with suspected and known criminals and afford them food and shelter when the latter are required to give security, or are wanted for an offence. It is not easy to prove connivance, but a case has recently occurred which shows this has actually taken place, and in another case a Pátil has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring a criminal.

The difficulty of getting any substantial punishment inflicted on hereditary officers is a great bar to any useful impression being made upon bad characters. They cannot be dismissed without the orders of Government; their vatans cannot be confiscated unless they are convicted by a Sessions Court. They are virtually secure in their positions, and so long as this is the case, it cannot be expected that they will give the Police much assistance knowing as they do that it will require an extraordinary amount of recklessness on their part to bring themselves within the possibility of losing their vatans, which is really the only thing they care about."

9. Sixty accused persons were identified as having been previously convicted; of these, 16 were found habitual offenders.

10. There were 33 shops of the licensed vendors of arms and ammunition; 25 of these were examined by the Superintendent. There were 14 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in all of them. The amount of fines was Rs. 56-1-0.

11. Sixty prisoners in 26 cases were tried by the Court of Sessions and 30 in 17 cases were convicted. This bad result is due to the prevarication and perjury of witnesses. It is a matter which the Police is unable to cope with, and in no case sanction was ever granted by Courts for the prosecution of such witnesses.

12. There is a reduction of four men in the sanctioned strength shown last year on account of the discontinuance of the two men supplied at the expense of the City Municipality and Cantonment of Ahmednagar and the two having been excluded from this year's return, as they did not belong to the sanctioned strength of the district. Seven men were dimissed, 126 were departmentally punished, and 6 judicially punished, during the year, against 6, 90 and 8 in the previous year. This year 29 men were rewarded by promotion, and 4 granted money rewards. The corresponding figures for last year were 15 and 19. There were also 37 men who earned good conduct tickets and special commendation for their exertions in the detection of crime. 105 officers and 273 men were shown as educated as compared with 108 and 285 in the preceding year. 25 as compared with 84 last year qualified as marksmen. None of the presidency prizes was carried off by the Ahmednagar Police. The decrease in the number of marksmen, the Superintendent attributes to the reduced number of rounds allowed for practice, the want of familiarity with the new carbines, and their clumsy sighting. The cause, I think, can be put down solely to the bullet and charge, regarding which a separate report has been submitted to Government.

13. The district seems to be on the whole well off for police buildings both at outposts and stations, though there are still a few of the latter which require more accommodation for the men.

14. Only one prisoner escaped from the custody of the District Police and was recaptured. Five other persons were also recaptured in this district but they did not escape from the custody of the Ahmednagar Police. One prisoner while in charge of the Thána Police jumped out of the train and four had escaped from the extramural gang near Hubli.

15. In all 28 serious crimes were reported during the year, 8 of which occurred in Mr. M. Kennedy's time, 7 in Mr. Stewart's and 13 in Mr. H. Kennedy's. Five were visited by Mr. M. Kennedy, 2 by Mr. Stewart and 4 by Mr. H. Kennedy. The reasons for not proceeding to the scenes of crimes in the remaining cases were satisfactory.

The District Magistrate writes:—

"Personal investigation of serious crimes by the District Superintendent of Police is of course desirable, but it is obvious that in a large district like this it is sometimes impossible for him to perform this duty without neglecting other work of great importance. Mr. Kennedy owes no apologies for want of activity."

16. Out of the 13 police stations and 44 outposts, 3 stations and 16 outposts were visited by Mr. M. Kennedy, 1 station and 4 outposts by Mr. Stewart and 8 stations and 16 outposts by Mr. H. Kennedy who was prevented from visiting the remaining outposts owing to heavy rainfall.

17. With regard to other miscellaneous duties which the Police are required to attend, the Superintendent reports that during the year no less than 19,454 summonses and warrants were served against 15,693 in 1891 and 13,393 in 1890. A large number of them were municipal processes in the city and cantonment, for which purpose two extra policemen were employed at the ex-

pense of the Municipality and Cantonment Funds, but they were withdrawn during the year as Government decided that they should not be paid for by these bodies. The question of providing extra men for this extra duty is before Government. Fine amounting to Rs. 2,154 was levied during the year through the agency of the Police. They were also employed in enquiring into 65 non-cognizable cases. 11,502 stray and ownerless dogs were killed during the year as compared with 5,472 in 1891, the increase being due to the fact that the requisite notices under the Police Act were not issued till late in 1891, the work of destruction being, therefore, suspended from February to October of that year under instructions from the District Magistrate.

18. Regarding the state of Akola Táluka of this district the Superintendent writes :—

"One of my first duties as soon as the season opened was to pay a visit to the Akola Táluka and make enquiries regarding a gang of Koli outlaws that has been giving some trouble on the Ghát portion of that táluka. The gang is composed of the remnants of the Poona gang with a few new recruits added, all belonging to this district. They have not done much harm in the district since April, about which time most of the old gang were accounted for in the Poona and Násik districts; but such as they are, with the servile connivance and shelter afforded them by the Kolis as a caste, they are always apt to become troublesome, and latterly they have brought themselves more prominently to notice by committing a dacoity in the Násik District The most dangerous of the men now remaining is said to have left the gang and to have gone into the Nizám's territory. The rest of the gang has still to be brought to book. I found much the same state of things existing in the Ghát villages as in the Poona District, Pátils, Jághirdárs, &c., in league with the outlaws, and no one giving any information except to the outlaws themselves. Having visited all the worst villages and cautioned the Pátils and villagers against harbouring the dacoits, all that remains to be done is to recommend some severe measures, should the persuasive means hitherto adopted prove futile. Meanwhile a punitive post has been recommended for a village which palpably assisted the outlaws in committing a robbery, and two or three Pátils have been reported for suspension owing to their supineness, if not active collusion, when the outlaws committed a dacoity in April. Mr. Ostrehan, Police Probationer, was on special duty on the Ghâts in the early part of the year and did some good by moving about actively in search of the outlaws. A special party of Police to patrol the Ghâts has also been established.

"The Nizám's country on the east of the district is also an unfailing source of trouble to the district. It is a refuge for all bad characters who wish to evade the clutches of the Police, and once there, it is quite impossible to get at them. The difficulty of investigating crime on the border is another matter which demands attention because of the vexatious system in force which prevents speedy and prompt action in sending for persons or attaching property wanted, also the roundabout procedure that has to be gone through before either can be transferred to this district. Some proposals are contemplated with a view of simplifying the present system, and it is hoped that, if the latter can be modified, greater facility in the investigation of crime will be ensured on both sides of the border, which will lead to a diminution of crime."

On this the District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

"The state of affairs in Akola is still very unsatisfactory and is greatly to be attributed to the fact that it has been looked upon as a 'punishment station.' The smartest men of the corps are required there, not its refuse."

Since the submission of the annual report the Superintendent has sent in a detailed report on the state of crime in the Akola Táluka, recommending the imposition of punitive posts on the disturbed portion of the district, which has been forwarded to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division, with my remarks thereon.

19. During the year 53 cases were conducted by the Court Prosecutor, of which 45 were successful and 8 failed. Of the 45 successful cases 7 were decided by the Sessions Court and 38 by Magistrates. There were 16 cases of the Village Police failing to assist the District Police or were remiss in their duty. In 8 cases the Village Police were punished by dismissal, suspension or removal; in one case the Police Pátil was convited but subsequently acquitted by the Sessions Court, and in 6 cases the results are not known. One was a doubtful case and never reported.

20. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"Mr. Kennedy has done his best to maintain the high reputation already secured by him, and it is satisfactory to find that he has been able to name several of his subordinates as deserving of commendation."

KHANDESH.

Mr. Davies, who has written the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year. The district is divided into three divisions, the Central of which is the charge of the Superintendent, and the Eastern and Western, the charges of the two Assistant Superintendents. Mr. Davies was in charge of the Eastern Division, in addition, from 10th September to 9th October. Mr. Thatcher was in charge of that Division from 1st January to 9th September and from 10th October to 31st December, and Mr. Luck, of the Western Division throughout the year.

2. I am glad to note that there is still further decrease in both real and reported crime during the year which the Superintendent ascribes to four causes, *viz.*, good season, more rigid supervision over bad characters, special measures taken to break up three important gangs of Bhils, and the removal of restrictions as regards forest privileges, which deprived a large number of Bhils of their ordinary means of livelihood. True cognizable police cases reported during the year have under Indian Penal Code, gone down from 1,328 to 953. This decrease will be found under all classes except under class IV and specially in minor offences against property under class V. Under class VI a considerable decrease appears. True cases of murder have increased from 10 to 18, but attempts at murder and culpable homicides have decreased from 6 to 5. The rise in murders is much to be regretted, but, at the same time, it is not a class of crime which the Police can repress. Dacoities have slightly risen from 25 to 27. Robberies, house-breakings, thefts and cases of receiving stolen property have gone down from 47, 361' 583 and 51 to 45, 232, 419 and 50. The decrease in the last-mentioned head is slight, and considering the decrease of cases against property, the number of cases brought up by the Police is not unsatisfactory. Considering the number of cases in which property was stolen, and the large amount unrecovered, it can be assumed that there is a large number of receivers of stolen property in the district. The Police would show greater efficiency were they to bring up more of these cases. Most of the dacoities occurred in Eastern Khándesh which the Superintendent states "are the work of our Frontier Bhils." In conection with this, the Superintendent remarks :—

"Owing to the utter want of supervision on the Nizam's Frontier, every facility is afforded to criminals to commit dacoities and raid from over the border. The matter has already formed the subject of special reports. At present the Police force stationed on the border of His Highness the Nizám's Territory is quite inadequate for the suppression and detection of crime, and this must, necessarily to a great extent, affect our district. I had submitted certain proposals as regards the retention of additional police (at one or two important points on the Frontier) and asked that the services of a special officer might be placed at my disposal (as a temporary measure) to assist me to break up the several gangs which infest the hills and raid into British territory. I regret my proposals were not sanctioned. At present the lax supervision and inefficiency of the Police over the border give opportunities for bands to collect and locate themselves for months at a time in the hills without the slightest fear of molestation; they commit dacoities in British Territory and escape with the stolen property into places where they are practically safe from detection."

On this the District Magistrate writes :—

"So far as one new to the district can see, the most important points in Police administration are at present the following :—

"*First.*—That something vigorous should be done by the Hyderabad Government to clear their frontier of the dacoits who come over the border, loot British villages and retire immediately into security in the Moglai. The Resident has been written to several times about it and he has written to the Minister. But it does not appear that anything serious has been done to put a stop to the nuisance.

"*Secondly.*—That some plan will have to be devised for stopping the depredations of the Pardeshi Badmáshes who come down by train from the north-east and steal and immediately retreat by rail with the stolen property."

The Bhils over the Frontier are credited with the dacoities and no doubt they have committed a good many of them. There is, however, reason to believe that the Pardeshis living in and around Bhusával are responsible for a good deal of crime. These men are employed in large numbers in the railway workshops at Bhusával, also on the permanent way gangs. They are strangers in this

Presidency and they are taken into service without anything known about their characters. There is no doubt that the Police require to be strengthened at Bhusával and on the Nizam's Frontier, but as the reorganization scheme is daily expected to be passed, it does not seen desirable to suggest, in the meantime, an increase. As regards Bhusával, Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"I have visited Bhusával and made enquiries into the state of affairs existing there. Without denying the need for more men, I am strongly of opinion, which I have personally expressed to Mr. Thatcher, that the evils complained of at Bhusával, and those at other places, would be far better met by close attention and personal enquiry into crimes by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and by a more thorough insight into and supervision of the work of the Inspector and Chief Constable than by any increase of men."

There is a slight falling off from 47 to 45 in true cases of robberies. This shows, however, a large decrease of 32 over 1890. These offences are chiefly committed by Bhils who, under the pressure of pecuniary difficulties, resort to this course. The large decrease in the cases of house-breaking and theft is satisfactory. Most of the cases under these heads were committed in East Khándesh by professional criminals from the North-West and Central Provinces.

3. One thousand and nineteen cases were excluded under all laws, which is 39 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal. Last year the percentage was 38. Eighty-nine were maliciously false. In 77 cases of these prosecutions were instituted with the poor result that only 3 ended in convictions. Forty-three were pending at the close of the year.

The number of pending cases under Indian Penal Code at the close of the year is 203 against 301 at the end of 1891. This number, though an improvement on 1891, is larger than it should be. Three hundred and fifty-six out of 936 cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code were classed as undetected.

4. Turning to percentages they do not show satisfactory results on the whole. The percentage of true Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to those disposed of has slightly gone up from 47 to 49 in 1891, but to those decided by trial has gone down from 91 to 80. The percentages under class VI have improved from 90 and 94 to 93 and 97. Under all laws the former percentage has risen from 58 to 62, but the latter slightly fallen from 92 to 87. This year although murders have increased, the results in dealing with them have been far superior to those of last year. The percentages of convictions to cases of house-breaking and thefts decided by trial have gone down from 84 and 93 to 65 and 89. This decrease shows a distinct falling off on the part of the Police in the preparation of these cases. The percentages in cases of receiving stolen property are very satisfactory.

5. 1,360 persons were arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases against 1,471 last year. 133 men were pending from previous year. The total number of persons for disposal is 1,493, of which 234 or 15 per cent. were released without being brought to trial. This is a bad feature in the report. The number of persons pending at the close of the year was 120 against 133 in last year. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have slightly gone up from 51 and 64 to 55 and 67 ; but under class VI, they have considerably gone down from 91 and 95 to 78 and 81. Under all classes, the percentages are 61 and 71 against 61 and 73. The Magistrates ordered the arrests of 281 persons, of whom 66, or 23 per cent., were convicted. The above figures will show that, with the decrease in the number of men for disposal the percentages have improved to a certain extent.

6. The total value of stolen property reported during the year was Rs. 90,131 against Rs. 1,25,857. Including property involved in pending cases of previous year, the amount of stolen property to be accounted for this year was Rs. 1,00,576 against Rs. 1,46,116. Although less property had to be accounted for during the year, the percentage of recovery has gone down from 52 to 29. The total number of cases in which property was stolen was considerably less, namely, 1,024 against 1,630. In 629 cases only property was recovered, which gives the reduced percentage of 61 against 78 in last year. In connection with these unfavourable results, I quote the Superintendent's remarks :—

"I regret to say that offences against property in the Eastern Division during the year have been abnormally bad and have seriously affected the percentage of recoveries

throughout the district. The value of property stolen in true cases of this description amounts to Rs. 54,655-9-5 (or *more than half* of the property stolen in the district), out of which sum only Rs. 12,613-10-4 or 23 per cent. have been recovered. This will account for the small percentage of recoveries during the year. Mr. Thatcher is not to blame for this unsatisfactory state of things, the fault lies with the Police and their inability to cope with this class of crime in particular. The majority of these cases are committed by professional criminals from the North-West and Central Provinces. The Eastern Division is the most thickly populated and wealthy part of Khándesh, and the Railway gives the offenders great facilities for getting off with the booty in addition to which we have the frontier difficulties."

Mr. Thatcher explains this unsatisfactory state of things in his division as being on account of the insufficiency of the Police force stationed at the large towns adjacent to the Railway line passing through his division. Colonel Humfrey's remarks about this I have quoted in paragraph 2.

7. With regard to supervision over bad characters, the Superintendent reports that their lists kept at Police stations and outposts are thoroughly revised and that he insists on his men acquiring complete knowledge of their movements. The District Police however are not materially assisted by the Village Police in this respect. Their supervision over suspected persons, which is most desirable, is much neglected. It is doubtful if they attend to the duty of night mustering at all. During the year 358 persons were proceeded against, of whom 143 were ordered to give security. This compares very favourably with last year when only 35 persons were proceeded against, but the percentage of convictions has not proportionately improved and has fallen from 57 to 39. The explanation afforded by the Superintendent for the unsatisfactory result in this respect is that much difficulty is felt in collecting sufficient evidence to obtain conviction. The number of accused persons identified before conviction was 93, and of habitual offenders 106. The Superintendent writes that special measures were taken for the breaking up of three important gangs of Bhils under the leadership of Jaising, Kalya and Ponji (since sentenced to transportation), who were out for a number of years and responsible for a good many of the dacoities and robberies that had recently occurred in the Central and Western Divisions.

8. There are 42 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition. Besides these, 19 persons were licensed to manufacture and sell guns and blasting powder. Shops of 17 dealers were inspected by the District Superintendent and his assistants. The inspection is poor. There were 24 cases under the Arms Act, in all of which convictions were obtained. The amount of fine imposed in these cases is Rs. 122-8-0.

9. There were 32 dismissals against 36 in last year. The departmental punishments were 338, which is 29 less than in the previous year. Judicial punishments are more by 6. The number of men rewarded by promotion has gone up from 30 to 47, while the number of money rewards has fallen from 7 to 1. During the year 250 men were granted good service certificates against 80 in last year. The general conduct of the Police, as gauged by the above results, is considered good. Education shows a slight improvement during the year. 181 officers and 394 men were educated against 155 and 384 last year. There was a large number of vacancies at the end of the year on account of want of suitable recruits. In order to supply this want, sanction was accorded to the Superintendent's suggestion to enlist Maráthas from the Ratnágiri District. On this the District Magistrate writes:—

"The fact of the people in this district being so well off, is no doubt the reason why the force is below its proper strength, and why it attracts but inferior men. The only remedy available at present appears to be, as Mr. Davies suggests, to get men from an over-populated and poor district like the South Konkan where good men are only too glad to accept Government service on Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a month."

The number of men under instruction has decreased from 55 to 53; regular instruction to recruits in reading and writing has become impossible owing to heavy Police duties. The Superintendent states that drill was regularly carried on during the year. The armed Police drill well, and a portion of unarmed Police too has been partially instructed. The Mounted Police have been instructed in equitation and sword drill. 57 men of the Foot Police and 11 of the Mounted Police qualified as marksmen. The latter won the first three Presidency prizes. Money rewards amounting to Rs. 93 were won by the Khándesh Police.

10. The following table will show serious crimes occurred during the year and their investigation :—

Charge.	Number of serious crimes occurred.	Number personally investigated and visited.
Mr. Davies, District Superintendent of Police	18	11
Mr. Thatcher, Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division ...	48	28
Mr. Luck, Assistant Superintendent, Western Division ...	23	12

The reasons given for not investigating the rest are satisfactory. In addition to these 22 thefts of Rs. 500 and upwards were personally investigated by the Superintendent and his Assistants.

11. There are 23 police stations and 119 outposts. The following table will show the inspection by the Superintendent and his two Assistants :—

Name.	Police Stations.			Outposts.		
	Number of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Outposts.	Visited.	Not visited.
Mr. Davies in charge Central Division.	6	6	...	32	18	14
„ Luck in charge Western Division.	7	7	...	39	38	1
„ Thatcher in charge Eastern Division.	10	9	1	48	38	10
Total ...	23	22	1	119	94	25

Mr. Davies reports that he has inspected and visited all the police stations and 40 out of 119 outposts. There seems to be no reason why Mr. Thatcher should not have visited all the police stations and all the outposts under his charge.

12. During the year three prisoners escaped from lock-ups and one from the custody of the District Police. Three of them were recaptured.

13. The unarmed Police are not properly provided with quarters, and the Superintendent's proposals in this respect are receiving due attention.

14. Five instances occurred during the year in which the Village Police either neglected to report the occurrence of crimes to the District Police, or to assist them in investigation. In four, the men were punished and in the fifth instance, the Pátil was reported to the Magistrate, 1st class, but the result is not as yet known.

15. 41 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions and convictions were obtained in 37. This is an excellent result.

16. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"Clearly the Superintendent and his Assistants are to be congratulated on the general results of the year. The marked improvement reflects credit on Mr. Davies' original work and on his supervision. Mr. Thatcher has had a difficult task to perform in the Eastern District, exposed to the raids of foreigners: but he has evidently performed it zealously. And Mr. Luck is, as the Superintendent says, a really good officer, taking a keen interest in his work."

NA'SIK.

Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the office of the Superintentent of Police for the whole year.

2. From the crime returns of the past three years, *viz.*, 1890, 1891 and 1892, it appears that while reported crime under Indian Penal Code shows a decrease, real crime is steadily and gradually increasing. This important point has been left unexplained by the Superintendent. The decrease in cases excluded by Magistrate may partially account for it.

The District Magistrate remarks that "decrease of crime is satisfactory, while increase of statutory offences may point to greater detective vigilance."

There has on the contrary been an increase of crime under the Indian Penal Code and the increase under other Acts, which I presume, the District Magistrate refers to as statutory offences, is only 4 on the previous year.

3. Real reported crime under Indian Penal Code has gone up from 664 to 728—an increase of 64 cases. Referring to more important heads of crime, the increase is chiefly found in dacoities and thefts, whose number has gone up from 3 and 268 to 12 and 348. True reported cases of murders and robberies have decreased from 8 and 30 to 4 and 13. During the year, 44 cases of robberies were reported, from which nearly $\frac{3}{4}$, *viz.*, 31, were excluded. In cases of house-breaking and receiving stolen property, there is a small increase of 2 and 1 from 197 and 18 in 1891. In attempts at murder and culpable homicides, there is an increase of 2 only. With regard to dacoities, the Superintendent writes that three dacoities were committed in four days by a gang of 5 up-country men. These men were arrested on the 5th day. 20 real cases of receiving stolen property were sent for trial by the Police during the year in which 16 convictions were obtained. This number is not very large, considering the large number of thefts and other crimes against property which occurred during the year, and the large proportion of stolen property remaining unrecovered. As the discovery of such cases solely depends on the exertions and activity of the Police, the result is not satisfactory. Turning to classes, the increase will be noticed in classes I, IV and particularly in class V. Under classes II and III there is a slight decrease. Cases under class VI have increased from 132 to 136.

4. The number of pending cases at the close of the year in all classes has fallen from 142 to 119. The Superintendent remarks :—

"I have this year had almost as much trouble in obtaining summaries as I had last year. Magistrates do not seem to realize that it is from their summaries a Superintendent of Police has to check his subordinates' work. The District Magistrate has at my request again issued a circular on the subject."

717 cases were excluded out of 1,520 for disposal under Indian Penal Code; under all laws, 775 is the total. Maliciously false cases were 103; in 14 of these complainants were fined under the provisions of section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 33 cases, prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in 13. 10 cases were pending and in 2, the accused died. On the subject of excluded cases, the Superintendent remarks :—

"I still do not consider the above classing of excluded cases very correct, but until Magistrates send in their summaries punctually, I do not see my way to making references in cases in which I think them necessary; it is rather hopeless making references on summaries that ought to have reached me from 3 to 4 months before they do. I find working section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, very difficult except with European Magistrates. I have sent cases to Mámlatdárs under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, after taking the advise of the Sub-divisional Magistrate on the matter: even then I have failed to get what I want."

5. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial have improved from 43 and 84 to 49 and 86, under class VI, from 86 and 88 to 89 and 92, and in all classes, from 51 and 85 to 56 and 87. The percentages under murders have fallen from 66 and 66 to 40 and 50, but, under dacoities, improved from 25 and 50 to 36 and 57. Those under receiving stolen property have slightly gone down from 83 and 83 to 80 and 80.

6. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 678 to 852 owing to the increase in crime. Including persons pending from previous year, the number for disposal was 904, of whom only 15 were released without being brought to trial, an excellent percentage of 1·6. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, improved from 51 and 54 to 59 and 60, but under class VI, have fallen from 73 and 74 to 69 and 71. Under all classes, they have slightly gone up from 56 and 59 to 60 and 62. Those under murders have been very bad, *viz.*, 20 and 22. This has been accounted for by the acquittal of 7 persons in one murder case. In dacoities too, the percentages

are unsatisfactory. Out of 55 persons concerned in dacoities, 50 were sent for trial and only 18 were convicted. The Superintendent explains this bad result in this class of crime as follows :—

"I attribute the bad result of persons to the too hasty working of 2 cases by a man who was tried as an acting Inspector, 18 accused in all were acquitted in these cases; besides this 3 Tirmallis managed to break jail and so although the case against them was very good, they act against a good percentage. Again in a case in Yeola Táluka, 13 men were sent for trial; excepting one ornament all the property lost was Rs. 400 cash. Most of the accused handed up their shares; as the complainants had not recognized their assailants when they were being robbed, and as rupees are like rupees, and as the accused retracted their confessions, they were acquitted."

In the first of these three instances the Superintendent blames his subordinate, but in a serious case like a dacoity the personal investigation of the Superintendent is required, primarily to see that the Police do their utmost to detect, and if detected, to see that the case is properly committed for trial. The case failed, it appears, from being too hastily worked, which the Superintendent should not have permitted. In the other two instances, the Police are not responsible. Although cases of robberies were considerably less, the results as regards persons have been much inferior to those of last year.

7. The value of property reported stolen during the year has been set down at Rs. 2,64,439 against Rs. 60,074. This enormous increase over last year is due to a very large amount of property having been reported stolen in three cases. Of these, one was a case under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, in which property worth Rs. 1,98,070 was reported stolen, in another, which was under Section 395, the property reported stolen was valued at Rs. 6,849. The third case was under sections 457 and 380, and the loss of the property reported was Rs. 10,000. This last mentioned case occurred at the close of the year, regarding which the Superintendent writes that the Police have traced the offender, but sufficient evidence as regards the identification of stolen property is not forthcoming, as the ornaments have been melted down. Including property in pending cases, the total value of the stolen property to be accounted for by the Police comes to Rs. 2,77,690 against Rs. 77,587. Property worth Rs. 1,28,018 was recovered against Rs. 16,304, which gives the percentage of 46 against 21 in 1891. Though the percentage of recovery shows a considerable improvement over last year, the large amount remaining unrecovered is an unsatisfactory point in the report.

8. Seventy-three persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 38 were ordered to furnish security, 14 discharged, and 21 pending. This is not a good result. The Superintendent appears to blame the native magistracy in showing apathy in the enforcement of provisions of the law in this respect. He says :—

"One Magistrate, it is useless taking cases before: he thinks Chapter VIII, "zulam," and does not realize prevention is better than cure.

"One Magistrate wants more evidence than it is easy to get (he allows growing watermelons to be sufficient means of subsistence for a whole year for a family of about five people)."

Cases under this chapter require to be worked with discretion and on this account Inspectors of Police have been ordered to undertake prosecutions. It is for them to decide that the persons accused of being vagabonds have no ostensible means of subsistence, and that they gain their livelihood by illegal means. It requires a certain amount of activity and trouble in the first place to discover such persons, and not much detective skill to ascertain whether their means of livelihood are honest or otherwise. During the year, a Gosávi Jághirdár of Fatehpur, a village on the borders of Sinnar and Sangamner tálukas, who was in the habit of harbouring robbers, was prosecuted and convicted. His conviction was due to the great pains Mr. Stewart took over his case. 49 accused were identified as having been previously convicted, and 7 were found habitual offenders.

9. During the year, 13 pátils were punished departmentally. Two more were criminally prosecuted and fined.

10. There were 16 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 14 of which were examined by the Superintendent. There were 18 cases under the Arms Act, and convictions were obtained in 15. The amount of fine levied in these cases amounted to Rs. 367.

11. The total number of punishments is the same as in last year, *viz.*, 125. Dismissals were 9 against 14 in 1891, other departmental punishments were 108 against 99. 8 men were judicially punished against 12 in 1891. Only 2 men, against 13 in last year, were rewarded by promotion and 28 were given money rewards against none in last year. 95 good conduct tickets were issued to men against 91 in last year. In the matter of education, there is a slight falling off. 108 officers and 235 men were shown as educated against 105 and 247 in 1891. Drill was not carried out in headquarters to the extent required owing to the large number of vacancies. There were 49 vacancies. The Superintendent reports great difficulty in obtaining recruits as the people do not care about serving in the Police Department.

12. The following table will show the personal investigation made by the Superintendent in serious crimes :—

Crimes reported.	Scenes visited.	Scenes not visited.
4 murders	3	1
3 attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	1
10 Dacoities	5	5
17	10	7

The reasons shown for not visiting the remainder were all quite satisfactory.

13. There were 17 police stations and 62 outposts. The Superintendent inspected 16 police stations and 59 outposts. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"Mr. Gibbs is active in moving about."

14. During the year 6 prisoners escaped, 3 from the Police custody and 3 from the sub-jail at Málegaon, and only 3 have been recaptured. During the year 29 cases were tried in the Court of Sessions and 19 ended in conviction—a percentage of 65·5.

15. Regarding police quarters the District Magistrate writes :—

"Where quarters are not provided by the State hutting allowance should be paid to the men. They often have to live in the chowri where they are a nuisance to the villagers, who want the building for official and communal purposes and where they cannot live with their families."

16. The returns on the whole show very little improvement on 1891. The district is a difficult one to manage and it appears to be hard to keep up an efficient police force. The want of the reroganization is especially felt in this district. Mr. Gibbs seems to have worked well under the circumstances.

POONA.

Major Macpherson, who has submitted the report, was in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police for the whole year except three months from 16th February to 15th May when Mr. H. Kennedy held the charge.

2. The statistics of the year show a slight increase over 1891 in both reported and real crime under Indian Penal Code, which has gone up from 1,876 and 1,016 to 1,945 and 1,069. The District Magistrate writes that—

"This increase is not surprising considering the badness of the season and the consequent considerable advance in the prices of food-grains."

The increase in real crime is very small and hardly calls for any special remarks; it appears to be only an ordinary fluctuation which may occur in any year. Comparing this year's figures of crime with those of 1890 and 1891, reported cases under Indian Penal Code show a steady but gradual increase and

a corresponding increase in the number of excluded cases; but a decrease appears in real crime when compared with 1890. The rise in the prices of staple food would, it was anticipated, have caused many more petty thefts. The increase, however, appears to be only 74 cases. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, to the Police that the increase of crime has not been great in spite of the bad season. Under more important heads of crime, there is a general increase throughout except under robberies. Referring to classes, the increase of 70 cases is observable in class V alone. In all other classes except class IV, there is a slight decrease. True cases of murder have risen from 10 to 13. In making comments on the crime of murder, the Superintendent cites a case of murder in which 7 out of 8 prisoners were unfortunately released. He says:—

"A whole family consisting of a man, his wife and child were murdered in the most cold-blooded and premeditated way by a gang of ruffians at the village of Sirúr. The gang which consisted of 12 persons of various castes was arrested and sent for trial and 8 were convicted by a Poona jury and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to death."

In this case, however, 7 were discharged by the High Court and sentence of death was upheld in the case of one accused. The District Magistrate writes as regards murders:—

"The increase in the number of true murder cases is much to be regretted, and although the motives from which murders are committed are not always correctly ascertainable for purposes of classification, it would have been well to show how many were due to revenge, how many to causes connected with women, and so on."

The District Magistrate also shares the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police as regards the release of the 7 prisoners in the Sirúr murder, he writes:—

"I share the opinion with him, with the careful and experienced Magistrate who committed the accused for trial and with the jury who convicted them, that they were all undoubtedly guilty. The same I know to be the opinion of the whole country side, but the High Court was doubtless justified in laying great stress on certain imperfections in the evidence and giving the accused the benefit of them."

Cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicides were 3 against 2 in last year. The number of dacoities has considerably gone up from 13 to 19. The Superintendent remarks:—

"This is, however, not at all an unusually large number for this district where dacoity is the hereditary profession of many of the resident Ramoshis and Kolis; in 1890, 23 dacoities were committed."

The number is nevertheless high as compared with other districts which have also tribes whose hereditary tendencies are to commit dacoities and robberies. Punitive measures have been found most successful in the Indápur Táluka and in the Ghaut District also, and the present year will probably show a comparative absence of this class of crime. The percentage of convictions to cases of dacoity disposed of is 36 against 25 in 1891. I quote the Superintendent's remarks regarding this class of crime:—

"The gang of Kolis which appeared on the Ghats towards the end of 1891, and which threatened at one time to become a serious scourge, has practically ceased to exist. I had sent out a special party of 36 Head Constables and constables, after them, and had ordered the Chief Constables of the 4 Ghát tálukas to devote themselves chiefly to the capture of this gang and to leave their station and táluka work to the senior Head Constable. After I had gone on leave, Mr. Kennedy found that still more stringent measures were necessary for their capture, and as no more men could be spared from this district, help was asked for from other districts. A party of 20 men from Kolába and 23 from Satára were drafted to Poona, relieving the District Police of their headquarter duties, and allowing of a considerably larger party being sent on the Ghats. Eventually on the 27th April 1892, the dacoits were encountered by a patrolling party of the Poona Police, and in endeavouring to arrest them, two of the dacoits were shot dead and a third wounded and captured. This completely demoralised the rest of the gang who committed no further offences and disappeared for a time. After an interval of some months, two of them gave themselves up to the Násik Police, they were tried in Poona and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The leader of the gang was then captured at Bhawargiri in the Khed Táluka of this district and sentenced to an accumulative term of imprisonment of over 25 years, and only two of the original members of the gang still remain at large. These men are residents of the Ahmednagar District and have, I believe, been giving some trouble there lately. Owing to these repeated outbreaks of dacoity on the Poona Ghats, Government have, on a report from Mr. Kennedy, been

pleased to sanction a punitive post of 1 Chief Constable, 1 Head Constable, second class, and 48 Head Constables and constables on certain Koli villages in the Poona District. I expect very valuable results from this measure. The difficulty hitherto experienced in capturing these gangs has been entirely due to the active sympathy of their caste fellows with them. Certain portions of the Poona District are inhabited almost exclusively by Kolis, and here the dacoits were always certain of shelter, food and assistance, whereas the Police are obstructed in every way and turned aside on false information. There is therefore little hope of their ever coming up with the gangs unless they encounter them by pure accident. These Kolis are now learning that such behaviour may at times bring down punishment on the whole community. I have reason to believe that they are already feeling the pressure of this punitive post and I hope it may prevent any such wholesale sympathy with the dacoits in future. Another gang of dacoits from the Thána District was encountered by the Poona Police as they were leaving a village in the Mával Táluka, where they had just committed a dacoity. In pursuing them, one dacoit was wounded and captured, and one Police sepoy was rather seriously wounded by a sword. This dacoit was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the gang got away, but were all afterwards captured. Unfortunately the evidence against them was not considered sufficient in the Sessions Court and they were all discharged. The man who was wounded and captured was, however, one of the worst of the gang and his conviction has had a good effect.

" A very troublesome gang which, I have reason to believe, is responsible for several undetected dacoity cases, was very cleverly captured by Mr. Guider, Cantonment Police Inspector, aided by the Haveli Chief Constable and a party of Police. Information was obtained that this gang intended to commit a dacoity and the Police lay in wait for them. The whole gang of 19 persons were captured and 15 were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 399 and 402 (assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity). Two cases of dacoity were afterwards proved against certain members of this gang. In one case 6, and in the other 4 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in addition to the 3 years mentioned above.

" The Indápur Táluka has remained quiet throughout the year, and it has been found possible to remove two of the punitive posts, those on the villages of Shelgaon and Sansar. The only punitive post now remaining in connection with the serious dacoities of 1889-90 is the one at the village of Songaon which has been retained for another year. This is a very bad village, full of bad characters, who are only kept in check by this punitive post.

" The Poona and Sholápur Police working together have accounted for another gang of dacoits from the Indápur Táluka during the year. This gang had committed rather a serious dacoity in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur District. 14 men were arrested in Indápur and handed over to the Sholápur Police, 8 being convicted at the Sholápur Sessions and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each. One more gang of 14 men was also arrested in the Purandhar Táluka. They had committed a serious dacoity in the Bhor State and are also probably responsible for some undetected cases in this district. They were handed over for trial to the Bhor State, where unfortunately only 4 were convicted. The Police of this district will, however, keep the remaining members of the gang under observation, and it is hoped this will render it more difficult for them to commit offences in future."

On this the District Magistrate remarks :—

" The increase in the number of dacoities, as Major Macpherson states, was no more than might have been anticipated, but the development of this form of crime in the wild and mountainous country running inwards from the line of the Ghâts, threatened at one time to become very serious. It is greatly to the credit of the Police that their efforts to break up the Koli gang were so successful, but the result was not obtained without assistance from other districts and without a very severe strain being thrown on all officers and men concerned. In the hot weather, Mr. H. Kennedy, Major Macpherson's *locum tenens*, submitted an able report on the subject of dacoity in the Koli country, and pointed out the necessity for imposing a strong punitive post on certain offending villages. I entirely concurred in his views and Government were pleased to sanction the post in their Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4131 of the 1st August last. Major Macpherson says he has reason to believe that the Kolis are already feeling the pressure of the post. He is right; it is an exceedingly heavy tax upon them, and they are feeling it severely. The cost has now been realized, or nearly so, for the first year; but I am by no means sure that I shall be prepared to advocate the continuance of the post at its present strength. I have received several petitions on the subject and at present I am inclined to think that, should there be no recrudescense of disturbances, it will be a generous policy to lessen the weight of the punishment on the villages concerned by materially reducing the number of men quartered among them."

Colonel Humfrey states :—

"A punishment so long threatened, and at last after many provocations inflicted, should not be removed because it presses hardly. Every one knew beforehand that it would press hardly, that is to say, would punish those who deserved it. The same argument might

be used to let a guilty man out of prison before his time merely because he feels it. The punishment would be useless if he did not feel it."

On this point report No. 5241 of 17th June 1893 has been sent to Government.

Robberies have decreased from 27 to 20. Cases of house-breaking and thefts show an increase of 17 and 74, the number in 1891 being 174 and 534 respectively. The increase of 7 in cases of receiving stolen property is fair as it displays increased activity on the part of the Police. Only 36 true cases were disposed of, which shows room for improvement. The increase in class VI is chiefly due to more prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code having been undertaken.

3. 929 out of 2,103 cases for disposal under Indian Penal Code were excluded, which gives the percentage of 44 against 46 in 1891. 114 cases were decided maliciously false. In 23 cases of these, prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in 7 only. 14 cases were discharged and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. This is a bad result for which the Magistrates rather than the Police are to blame.

The number of pending cases has slightly risen from 145 to 150. The District Magistrate disagreeing with the Superintendent in his remarks that "it is unlikely that the figures can ever be lower than this" says :—

"I realize at the same time that if pressure is brought to bear for the reduction of pending cases, the number of undetected cases is not unlikely to increase."

396 or 38 per cent. of the total number of Indian Penal Code cases (1,024) disposed of have been classed as undetected. The percentage in 1891 was 43 and 1890, 54. The percentages of undetected and excluded cases, though showing an improvement, are considered unsatisfactory. On the subject of excluded cases the District Magistrate remarks :—

"I still think that Magistrates are not sufficiently careful in filling up their summaries and not unfrequently commit the mistake of classing a case as false because they find it to be false as far as the particular accused they have to deal with is concerned. I have my doubts too as to the very large number of cases excluded on Police reports. They are so excluded by the sub-divisional Magistrates only, and there ought to be little ground for error. I have now, however, sent for a number of these cases excluded by the different sub-divisional Magistrates and I hope next year to be able to speak with a more certain voice on the subject."

4. Referring to percentages, it appears that the Police were more successful this year in dealing with cases in spite of the increase in crime. The percentages of true Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction, to those disposed of and decided by trial, have improved from 44 and 78, to 52 and 85. The former percentage is fair, and the latter percentage satisfactory, and leads to the inference that the cases brought to trial are generally well prepared. Under class VI the percentages have slightly improved. Under all classes they have gone up from 48 and 77, to 56 and 83.

5. A smaller number of persons (1,036 against 1,236 in 1891) was arrested *suo motu* by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases. Including persons pending from previous year, 1,104 persons had to be accounted for, of whom only 32 were released without being brought to trial. This is a good percentage of 2·9 as indicating that the Police were very discreet in making arrests. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, in Indian Penal Code cases, improved from 47 and 48 to 56 and 58. Under class VI they have risen from 69 and 69, to 73 and 73 and under all classes from 50 and 51, to 59 and 61.

6. Turning to stolen property a better percentage of recoveries is shown as compared with 1891. The result, however, is still unsatisfactory. Rupees 57,313 worth of property was stolen during the year against Rs. 57,740. The total amount, including property in pending cases of previous year, is Rs. 66,467 against Rs. 66,209, of which Rs. 20,573 were recovered against 14,493, which gives a percentage of 30, against 21 in 1891. The total number of cases in which property was stolen is considerably larger than in the previous year, *viz.*, 927 against 795. The percentage of cases in which property was recoverd to those in which it was stolen has gone down from 62 to 56. The Poona Police have this year recovered property amounting in value to Rs. 9,259-9-0 stolen in other districts. This is very creditable to the Poona Police.

7. More attention seems to have been paid to the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Superintendent reports that the new system of registering habitual offenders introduced last year, and to which Colonel Humfrey made an allusion in his review of that year, has made good progress. Photographs and descriptive rolls of 72 habitual offenders have now been taken. It is hoped that this register will be very useful in keeping the habitual offenders under control. During the year 126 persons were proceeded against as compared with 80 in last year. 102 were ordered to furnish security against 51 last year. This is a very good result. On this subject, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"While commending the Police for their activity and zeal and the Magistrates for their willing support to the executive, I am bound to add, that in some cases which came before me on appeal or which I took up on revision, I found that the Magistrates were occasionally inclined, in my opinion, to work the provisions of the law a little too strictly. In some cases it would have been sufficient to discharge the accused with a warning in others, the amount of security demanded was beyond what persons in the position of the accused could reasonably be expected to furnish. I reduced the amount in several cases ; the effect nevertheless was not to enable the accused to regain their liberty ; they still failed to produce the security required."

65 persons were identified as having been previously convicted ; 30 of these were classed as habitual offenders.

8. During the year, there were 47 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition. Of these 25 were in the Poona city and cantonment and were inspected by Major Macpherson. Most of the remaining shops in the district were also inspected by him and by Mr. Kennedy. 18 cases were taken up under the Arms Act. The fine imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 91-8-0.

9. The total number of punishments is 37 more than in 1891. An increase of 39 appears alone in the departmental punishments (162) by fine, degradation, &c. Dismissals were 3 less than in 1891. Judicial punishments are 10 against 9. The number of rewards by promotion increased from 21 to 58. This is satisfactory as rewards of this nature are great incentives to good work. Money rewards fell from 14 to 6. This falling off is due, it is believed, to prizes awarded in competition shooting having been included, which were excluded from this year's return. Education shows a slight improvement. 132 officers and 355 men are educated against 131 officers and 349 men. The Superintendent complains of the difficulty of getting recruits on small pay which is common in almost all districts. This difficulty will soon disappear when the higher rates of pay are sanctioned. Major Macpherson brings to notice an excellent piece of work by Mr. Guider in connection with the capture of a gang of dacoits, also the good result obtained by Mr. Collett, Inspector in the Cantonment Police, and Mr. Smith, Inspector in the Poona City. The services of Mr. Rájáráo Pilluráo, Inspector of Police in the district, and of Mr. Vináyak Mahádeo, the Special Inspector who was on duty for some time in the Poona District, are also favourably reported on. The Poona Police earned for the first time, this year, the first and the 13th Presidency prizes.

10. The Poona Police seems to be well off for quarters. During the year under report, lines were built departmentally for the Police in the Mával, Ámbegaon and Haveli tálukas. The police lines at Loni in the Indápur Táluka and a block of 12 stables at the Poona Headquarters are under construction. Besides these the Public Works Department constructed quarters for the treasury guard at Bárámati and Dhond. The construction of the lines at Paud and Ávlas are in progress.

11. During the year, 4 persons escaped from the Police custody. They were all recaptured. A prisoner who had escaped in 1891 was also re-arrested during the year.

12. 13 murders and 19 dacoities occurred during the year. 6 murders and 7 dacoities were personally investigated by Major Macpherson, one murder and 4 dacoities by Mr. Kennedy. The following crimes were also investigated :—

By Major Macpherson :—

1. Robbery.
1. House-breaking and theft.
1. Case of riot.

By Mr. Kennedy :—

1. Attempt at dacoity.
1. House-breaking and theft.
1. Theft.

The reasons for not visiting the scenes of crime in the remaining cases were accepted. On this point, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"I agree that the very heavy duties of the Superintendent coupled with the size of the district and the difficulty, in many parts, of speedy travelling, will always prevent him from visiting more than a certain proportion of the scenes of serious crimes."

13. There are 15 police stations and 38 outposts. All the police stations and 30 outposts were visited and inspected by the Superintendent. With a large number of serious crimes and the necessity of the Superintendent making his camps for long periods in parts of his district where serious crime is prevalent, also the absence of an Assistant Superintendent in a large district like Poona, renders it almost impossible for the Superintendent to complete his tour of inspection.

14. The Village Police are unfavourably spoken of by Major Macpherson. In all, 18 Pátils were punished during the year, either for neglecting to assist the Police in the detection of crime, screening offenders, or being in collusion with them. One kulkarni was also suspended for harbouring certain Kaikadis.

15. During the year 59 cases were tried in the Sessions Court; of these, 40 ended in conviction—a percentage of 67.

16. During the year the appointment of a Court Prosecutor was, for the first time, created in this district. He was a material assistance to the Police, having conducted in all 87 cases. In 64 of these convictions were obtained, which is a good result. Two of these Court Prosecutors resigned during the year, so that the system has hardly as yet had a fair trial in this district.

The District Magistrate writes :—

"In conclusion I would not omit to add that in my opinion the results of the year's work do credit to the zeal and ability with which Major Macpherson has administered this difficult and responsible office, and that during the 3 months he was on leave he could not have had a more energetic and hardworking *locum tenens* than Mr. H. Kennedy."

The results of the year's administration are on the whole satisfactory as they show a continued steady improvement in percentages. The charge is a large and difficult one and is being well administered by Major Macpherson.

SÁTA'RA.

Mr. Down was in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police throughout the year. Messrs. Fellows and Cookson were during the year attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Cookson's services were dispensed with by Government Resolution No. 2501, dated 10th May 1892, Judicial Department, he having failed in the examination.

2. On comparison of the figures of crime in the previous three years, reported crime under Indian Penal Code shows a continued decrease. The figures for 1890, 1891 and 1892 are 1,824, 1,613 and 1,545. The Superintendent explains it as being the result of the rigid supervision over bad characters and their prosecution under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. This is true to a certain extent. It was pointed out by Colonel Humfrey in his review on last year's report of the Sátára District that crime had considerably decreased in the 2nd half of that year, when the provisions of the Chapter VIII were vigorously worked and that the Karád and Chiplun roads were secure from the inroads of the habitual criminals. Government while commenting on this remark, in paragraph 13 of their Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, Judicial Department, desired to know the figures of crime in the 1st half of the year under report. The Superintendent reports that the number

of offences reported during the 1st half of 1892 is 742, which although being more by 84 cases than the number reported in the 2nd half of 1891, is considerably below the number (955) reported in the 1st half of that year. I think that if statistics were taken it would be found that the 1st half of any year will generally show more crime than in the 2nd half. Traffic is less by reason of the rainy season, and thieves are less on the move. The Superintendent also states that the Karád, Chiplun and Sátára roads have been absolutely free from crime during the year under report. In connection with this, the District Magistrate writes:—

"I concur with Mr. Down in thinking that the vigorous enforcement of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has had much to do with these good results. This is the more satisfactory when we take into consideration the fact that during the greater portion of the 1st half of the year 1892 there was great scarcity prevailing in this district. At such a season it is only natural to expect that the Mahárs Mángs, Rámoshis and other classes who are poor and naturally inclined to deeds of violence will commit thefts and robberies; but the dacoity at Pádali in June is, I think, the only case recorded. This shows that these classes felt it was better to work and so earn an honest living than attempt to get precarious livelihood by depredations. I would draw special notice to the fact, that the Karád, Chiplun and the Karád-Sátára roads are now regarded as quite safe. The public travel now without fear and without taking any extra precautions. This is due, I may say, to the very excellent Police arrangements which were made and to the general supervision exercised."

3. An important point to be noticed in the report is that with the decrease in reported crime there is an increase of 16 cases in real crime. Real Indian Penal Code cases have increased from 657 in 1891 to 670. There were, however, 852 of these cases in 1890, so that the effectual working of Chapter VIII may be said to have had good results. There being a slight increase in 1892, may be due, the Superintendent reports, to the scarcity and high prices prevailing during the year. The District Magistrate also remarks that great scarcity prevailed during the greater portion of the 1st half of the year. True cognizable Police cases—murders, dacoities and thefts—have increased from 12, 2, and 291 to 15, 3, and 346, while attempts at murder and culpable homicides, robberies, cases of house-breaking, and receiving stolen property, decreased from 5, 23, 121, and 9 to 4, 19, 98 and 7. It would be satisfactory if the Police of the district could show more cases of receiving stolen property. Referring to classes, a decrease is apparent in all classes except class V where there is an increase of 41 cases over 1892. Cases under class VI have slightly gone up from 317 to 320.

4. Of the three true cases of dacoity reported during the year, one, though technically a dacoity, can hardly be classed under that offence, being an ordinary quarrel regarding crops which is very common when crops are being cut. The other two were serious. The Superintendent gives the following particulars respecting them:—

"The first occurred at Pádali, Petha Khandála, on the 27th June 1892, and was committed by 13 Mahárs of Koregaon and Khatáo Taluka, the dacoits armed with sticks and having lighted torches entered the houses of two wealthy sávkárs, and beat and looted them of property valued in the aggregate at Rs. 10,433. The offence was not detected for some time, but towards the middle of August a clue was obtained by the Police, which enabled them by the end of the month to make some arrests, and finally the whole gang was arrested, and property to the value of Rs. 5,974 recovered. Eleven men were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. "The second case occurred close to Sátára, on the Sátára-Pádali road, on the night of the 23rd October; a cart conveying a box containing currency notes and rupees, belonging to a sávkár of Sátára, to the value of Rs. 3,100, was waylaid and looted by six men who were afterwards discovered to consist of 1 Police Constable (a Máng by caste) and 5 sepoys of the 3rd Regiment, N. I., stationed at Sátára. The loot was organized by the Police Constable. The whole gang with the exception of one, who it was considered desirable to make Queen's evidence, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the Police Constable getting 7 years' transportation. Of the property stolen, Rs. 250 only was recovered, being mostly rupees, the accused were able to get rid of them at once, and identification was afterwards of course impossible."

On this the District Magistrate remarks:—

"The statistics given in paragraph 8 regarding 'serious crime' show a decided decrease in such cases. The most important of these cases were the two dacoity cases at Pádali in Petha Khandála and at Váda near Sátára on the Sátára-Pádali road. Both resulted in conviction."

5. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 226 out of 2,123 cases dealt with by the Police. This shows a further diminution. In 1890 the number was 371 and in 1891, 243. This is by no means a large number considering that 41 were cases under Chapter VIII under investigation, 87 were undisposed of by Magistrates and 23 cases under trial. The Magistrates seem to have paid more attention to the punctual disposal of cases. Whenever delay was reported in the issue of final orders by them, prompt measures were taken by the District Magistrate, and explanations called for. The total number of excluded cases under all classes is 1,055, of which 989 are false owing to mistake of fact or law. Their details as given by the Superintendent are as follows:—

Complaints arising out of disputes regarding property ...	485
Complaints arising out of money transactions and in respect to landed property made with intent to get the matter disposed of in Criminal instead of Civil Courts...	230
Land disputes	210
Complaints made with intent to save cost of stamps and expenses in Civil Courts	45
Complaints by husbands whose wives have absconded with respect to ornaments worn by them at the time	19
	989

32 cases were mialiciously false in which 32 persons were proceeded against, 9 were convicted and 18 were pending at the close of the year. In connection with this, the District Magistrate remarks:—

"This is a step in the right direction. As a rule whenever a complaint is struck off as "untrue and maliciously false, it should be followed by a prosecution of the complainant "as then the correctness of the decision is put to a proper test. Quite lately, I transferred "to my own Court, a case in which 2 men were prosecuted under section 211 for making a "false complaint. I held that the original complaint was not false but justifiable, and having "been enquired into in a perfunctory manner, was improperly dismissed. This case makes "me cautious in accepting the figures of complaints held to be false".

In other reviews I have expressed my opinion that when Magistrates classify a case as maliciously false, that a conviction ought to follow, if it does not, then the classification was wrong. If the Magistrate acquits the accused and excludes the case which he has adjudged to be maliciously false from the evidence before him, it is hard to understand how he cannot punish the complainant under section 211, Indian Penal Code, or 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

The decrease in the number of undetected cases is a satisfactory feature of the Police report. 160 were this year classed as undetected out of 548 disposed of under Indian Penal Code. To these a certain number out of 66 cases acquitted by Magistrates, in which accused were let off as being innocent, might be added.

6. The record of percentages relating to cases shows a considerable advance over last year. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial, have gone up from 46 and 68 to 58 and 82, those under class VI, from 75 and 75 to 84 and 84, and in all classes from 55 and 71 to 67 and 83. Those under murders have improved from 43 and 63 to 76 and 76, and under attempts at murder and culpable homicides from 14 and 16 to 75 and 75. Those under dacoities have fallen from 100 and 100 to 50 and 66. The percentage in disposed of cases under robberies has fallen from 62 to 50, but in cases decided, risen from 83 to 100. The percentages under thefts have been satisfactory.

7. There is a considerable increase in the number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases. 694 persons were arrested against 567 in 1891. Including pending persons of last year, the number to be accounted for was 712, of which 44 were released without being brought to trial—a percentage of 6·1. The percentage of convictions to arrests in Indian Penal Code cases has slightly increased from 63 to 65. That of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial has increased from 64 to 69. Under class VI, both these percentages have risen from 76 and 76 to 84 and 84. Under all classes, they have improved from 67 and 68 to 71 and 74.

8. The value of property stolen during the year under report is Rs. 46,132 against Rs. 40,980 in the preceding year. This increase is more than account-

ed for by the property stolen in two heavy dacoities occurring during the year in which the loss of property reported was Rs. 13,533. Including property stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for amounted to Rs. 57,545, out of which 54 per cent. of property was recovered against 35 in 1891. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has gone up from 57 to 61.

9. As regards prosecution of bad characters, there is still further improvement over last year. 306 persons against 281 in last year were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. 220 of them were required to furnish security, 45 discharged and 41 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction is therefore 83 against 75 in 1891—a very satisfactory result. A larger number of persons were brought to trial and a higher percentage of conviction obtained. No accused was identified in the year before conviction as having been previously convicted and classed as habitual offender. The result of the vigorous action taken by the Superintendent under the provisions of Chapter VIII has been, as the Superintendent reports, that—

"Crime of a professional or serious nature by the recognized criminal classes in this "district such as Mángs, Rámoshis, has, notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices of "grain prevailing during the year, been of exceedingly rare occurrence."

He remarks that the Police have received the same cordial assistance as in last year from 1st class Magistrates, Messrs. Pendse and Khopkar, and it is mainly to their assistance that these better results were obtained. The Superintendent draws attention to the practice of accepting security from persons related to the accused and who themselves are of the criminal classes and from persons of no means or respectability, and also from persons who are not related to or acquainted with the accused and who must only offer security on being paid for the service. Unless this practice is stopped, it will be a serious hinderance to the working of Chapter VIII. The District Magistrate who was referred to on the subject by the Superintendent writes:—

"Some of my Magistrates seemed to try these cases in what I regard as a perfunctory "manner and discharged the accused improperly. This has an injurious effect on the Dis- "trict and the Magistrates have been duly warned. The question of accepting improper "securities is receiving due attention, as I agree with Mr. Down that the acceptance as secu- "rity of persons who are the near relations of the prisoners, or who are not really respect- "able persons, would certainly defeat the chief object of the provisions of Chapter VIII and "would seriously affect the practical usefulness of the decisions of Magistrates."

In 1891, 55 persons furnished security and 137 failing to do so, went to jail. In 1892, 124 persons furnished security and 96 only were unable to do so.

10. In connection with the supervision over bad characters the Superintendent writes:—

"In paragraph 21 of my last year's report, I described the steps which I had taken for "verifying Pátils' registers, and in other ways obtaining a better system of registration for "the supervision of bad characters, on the lines laid down in Government Resolution No. "4483 of 24th August 1891, than had hitherto prevailed. The system had been continued "and amplified during the year under report. In 1891, I was able after preparing new registers "to interview and examine the registers of 609 Pátils. During 1892, out of 1,317 villages in "the district, I have seen the Pátils and Kulkarnis of 1,081 villages, and carefully examined "and verified their books with the assistance of the station records, and the information "entered in my own office. I have obtained from each Pátil personally information regarding "the character of every person entered in his crime register, the Mángs and Rámoshis entered "in his roll call register, how they are employed, who are absent from their villages, what in- "formation he has as to their whereabouts, and the information regarding wandering gangs "and other matters with which he is supposed to be acquainted—the information is compared "with, and verified by, the station records, and my own record, notes being made or orders "given as circumstances require. In my report of 1891 I alluded to the manner in which "the registers were crowded with names of Mángs and Rámoshis and others—many of "whom were repectable and harmless members of the community, and others who had not "committed any crime for a long time past, and were leading honest industrious lives. To "herd such persons with criminals, not only inflicted unmerited disgrace on persons who "were honestly employed, but made the work of registration, as a means of supervision and "control over criminals, unreal and non-effectual. During 1892, I have, as the result of my "inquiries, been able to eliminate the names of 2,440 persons from these registers; the "subsequent conduct of the people so removed from the registers, has justified the step, as "out of the number, it has only been necessary to bring the names of 3 men again into the

"register for bad behaviour. This step, while freeing a large number of persons from need-"less restraint and disgrace, enables the Village and District Police more effectually to "watch, as they should, the movements of the local criminals and bad characters and there-"by minimise their opportunities for committing crime. That this work has been far more "efficiently performed during the past year, I have had many opportunities of proving, and "the number of petitions I have had this year from criminal and bad characters to have "their names struck off from the registers, is good evidence that the supervision exercised "is not now, as formerly, nominal."

The District Magistrate writes on this :—

"I note with great satisfaction that Mr. Down has been able, after personal enquiry, to eliminate the names of 2,440 persons from the registers of suspected characters, thus making the registration of those who are really suspects more reliable and useful."

Mr. Down deserves great credit for this laborious though useful work.

11. As regards the Village Police, the Superintendent reports that 427 Pátils and 451 Kulkarnis were reported for neglect or disregard of their duties. Most of them were simply warned and 72 Pátils and 86 Kulkarnis were fined, the fines aggregating to Rs. 350-1-0. The Superintendent considers that these men were leniently dealt with.

12. Two punitive posts were imposed last year at Saigaon, Petha Shirála and Kaparde, Táluka Karád, on account of the misconduct of the villagers, among whom factional disputes led to repeated cases of arson, mischief and hurt. The effect, for the time being, has been beneficial, but this tendency has to some extent decreased.

13. There were 20 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition. All were inspected by the Superintendent. There were 4 cases under the Arms Act and conviction was obtained in one only. Only one prisoner escaped from the custody of the District Police and he was recaptured.

14. During the year there were 12 dismissals against 10 in 1891. Other departmental punishments rose from 38 to 63 among officers and from 35 to 208 among men. This sudden increase does not point out any falling off in the personal behaviour of the Police. Most of the punishments were inflicted on men and officers who were found indifferent to and neglected to carry out the orders issued by the Superintendent regarding the better supervision over bad characters. The Superintendent remarks :—

"These punishments belong more correctly to the year 1891, though the misconduct came to notice and was dealt with in the early part of 1892. The punishments have had a very beneficial effect, for during my examination and verification of this work in the latter part of 1892, and early part of this year, a very considerable improvement is observable and it is clear that men have performed the duties, instead of merely pretending to do so, and are generally acquainted with what goes on in their beats, and the movements of criminal suspects, wandering gangs, &c."

Judicial punishments were 2 against 3 in 1891. 99 men were rewarded by promotion against 174 in the preceding year. The fall in the number of rewards by promotion is on account of only such promotions being shown as were awarded for really good services. 295 good conduct tickets were granted to policemen during the year. As regards education, there is an improvement. During the year 144 officers and 399 men were educated against 143 and 379. Mr. Down has taken great pains to instruct the recruits at head-quarters in their Police duties. Every policeman after enlistment is required to attend school daily for an hour till he passes a test examination, showing that he is sufficiently acquainted with law and procedure, to undertake his Police duties. He is then transferred to district duty. Regarding this the District Magistrate remarks :—

"The scheme is well conceived and will certainly lead to good results."

Drill has been carried on as in former years. A trained drill master is stationed in each táluka.

15. A savár obtained the 1st and a foot policeman the 7th Presidency prizes. During the year the Superintendent enlisted 10 Mángs, 1 Mahár and one Rámoshi. There are already 16 Mángs, 6 Mahárs and 1 Rámoshi in the police. The men enlisted were of good character and of fine physique. The enlistment of men belonging to all criminal classes will have a good effect and they ought to make good armed policemen.

16. Several old kutcha buildings at outposts are in a rickety condition and require to be immediately replaced. This matter will receive due attention.

17. During the year, 42 cases were tried by the Sessions Court and convictions were obtained in 25 cases.

18. There are 39 outposts and 14 police stations. The Superintendent inspected all police stations and 35 outposts.

19. 3 cases of dacoity, 12 of murders, and 4 of culpable homicides occurred during the year. 3 cases of dacoity and 8 cases of murder and culpable homicides were personally investigated by the Superintendent. His reasons for not investigating the rest of the serious cases are accepted.

20. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"Mr. Down has shown untiring zeal, energy and activity in the administration of the Police Department, in this district during the year 1892, and the present efficient and satisfactory state of the Police is due to his efforts. I have invariably received from him cordial assistance whenever required, and I must also acknowledge the value of his suggestions and watchfulness as regards decisions in cases taken before the Magistracy by the Police. In fact, I may say that no eccentric or insufficient sentence, nor any doubtful order of discharge, escapes notice."

21. The report is a satisfactory one in every respect. Mr. Down deserves great credit for his administration. His efforts are in the right direction, namely the preventive measures against crime by the supervision over bad characters', and the improvement of the executive Police by careful enlistment, and by instructing them in their police duties, by prompt rewards for good service and by judicious punishments for failure of duty.

SHOLA'PUR.

The report has been written by Mr. Warden, who held charge of the district for the year with the exception of 17 days from 10th to 26th April when Mr. Snow was in charge.

Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"Mr. Warden held charge of the district during the whole year, and his acquaintance with the district and men has borne good results. I concur with the District Magistrate, in his forwarding remarks that the Police administration would appear to be on the whole in a very efficient and satisfactory state."

2. It is satisfactory to me to note that both reported and real crime under Indian Penal Code have further decreased from 927 and 408 in 1891 to 869 and 373 during the year under report. This decrease is chiefly observable in dacoities, robberies, cases of house-breaking and receiving stolen property. True cases of murder, attempts at murder and culpable homicides and thefts have gone up from 6, 2 and 160 to 7, 3 and 167. The number of dacoities has fallen from 4 to 2, of robberies from 7 to 6, and of house-breaking from 86 to 66.

3. Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

"The number of cases of murders for disposal during the year were 11 as against 12 in last year; seven were decided by trial and all were convicted. There were 4 true cases of dacoities for disposal against 5 in 1891. Two were disposed of by trial and both ended in conviction, and two are undetected. Of the 22 persons for disposal for this offence 19 were sent for trial and 10 convicted."

"There were 6 cases of robberies for disposal as against 9 in 1891. Of these six cases, 3 were disposed of by trial, all ending in conviction, 1 was undetected, and 2 pending. The number of persons arrested in these cases was 15 against 16 in 1891; all were tried and 7 convicted. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts.—These were 73 in number against 90 last year. 24 were disposed of by trial and convictions obtained in 22, 40 were undetected and 9 were pending. Serious crimes therefore show an improvement both in number and in the way they were disposed of. I am sorry to see that there are 8 cases for disposal of receiving stolen property against 21 in 1891. It is of as much importance to punish the receivers as the thieves; but it is satisfactory to see that out of the 8 cases, 7 were tried and all ended in conviction."

4. Referring to classes, the decrease is noticed in class III, Serious offences against property. In all other classes there is a slight increase. There is a large decrease in class VI consequent to the exclusion of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1892. Colonel Humfrey in-

structed all Superintendents of Police to omit from the Chief Constable's crime register cases taken up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the idea being that they are not offences but merely precautionary measures for the prevention of crime. Consequently they had also to be excluded from supplementary Statement No. I in order to give effect to the instructions on column 3 thereof contained in the memorandum of instructions accompanying the Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, Judicial Department. The practice has this year been different in different districts, but a uniformity will be maintained in next year's returns.

5. Of the 2 dacoities reported during the year, one was committed at the village of Ujani in the Karmála Táluka on a fête day, when most of the male inhabitants were absent at a fair in the neighbourhood. Four houses were attacked and some of the inmates wounded. The crime was committed by an organized gang of Mángs, Rámoshis and a few Maráthas, 15 in all. 14 of the gang were arrested; 8 of these were convicted and sentenced to 10 year's transportation.

6. Pending cases under Indian Penal Code were 65 in number against 52 in 1891. In 23 of them, final reports had been made to Magistrates, and 14 cases had been sent up for trial. 18 cases were reported to the Police about the end of the year. Of the 938 cases dealt with by the Police under Indian Penal Code 536 were excluded, which is 57 per cent. against 55 in last year. 31 cases were classed as maliciously false this year as compared with 32 in 1891. The false charges were for the following offences:—

Murder	... 2
Robbery	... 1
House-breaking	... 2
Thefts	... 20
Other offences	... 6
Total	... 31

Of the 31 cases decided maliciously false, prosecutions were instituted in 9 with the result that 2 ended in conviction, 5 in discharge, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The following case worthy of notice occurred:—

> In a village of Hattur, the Mángs and Máhars were at enmity for a long time. The village officers also took part in the dispute, the Pátil favouring the Mángs and the Kulkarni the Mahárs. A Máng in the village having died from natural causes, his wife was instigated to lodge a complaint, accusing 8 Mahárs of having murdered the Máng, her husband. The Superintendent in company with an European Magistrate visited the scene of crime, and it was found out that the wounds on the temple and throat of the deceased were inflicted by the complainant with a sharp knife immediately after his life was extinct. The case was reported under section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was classed as wilfully false.

7. Judging by percentages of convictions, it appears that the Police have been more successful this year in dealing with cases. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial shows a further improvement. Under Indian Penal Code it has gone up from 90 to 95, under class VI it has remained stationary at 100, and in all classes, risen from 93 to 96. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of has improved considerably from 47 to 63 under Indian Penal Code, and 58 to 67 in all classes. In class VI, it has slightly fallen from 98 to 97. These percentages are very satisfactory. The corresponding percentages under all heads and classes show a marked improvement.

8. During the year, the Police arrested *suo motu* 762 persons in Indian Penal Code cases. With forty persons pending from previous year, 802 persons were to be disposed of, of whom 34 were released without trial—a percentage of 4·2, which is below the average. It is to be regretted that the percentages relating to persons, though showing improvement over last year, are not so good as those relating to cases. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, gone up from 41 and 43 to 47 and 49, under class VI from 71 and 72 to 80 and 80, and in all classes, from 47 and 49 to 49 and 51.

9. The amount of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 30,981 against Rs. 28,278 in the preceding year. Adding property stolen in pending cases, there was Rs. 32,697 of property stolen against Rs. 31,543 in 1891. Regarding stolen property, Colonel Humfrey remarks as follows :—

"The amount of property stolen must always fluctuate. The Superintendent gives reasons why this amount tells unfairly against the Police this year; but the increase is insignificant, and some years these cases tell for, and other years, against the Police. The recoveries have risen from 22 per cent. in 1891 to 32 in 1892, and the number of cases in which property was recovered has also risen from 60 per cent. to 69. Both these percentages are very satisfactory."

10. As regards supervision over bad characters, Colonel Humfrey has recorded the following remarks :—

"Seventy-six persons were sent up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and security was demanded from 62. 17 of these were Kaikadis, a dangerous class of professional criminals, who, the District Superintendent of Police reports, shelter a great dael in the forest reserves in Sholápur. In this district, an endeavour is being made to get another class of criminals, the Phánse-párdis, to settle on some waste land. It is very desirable that they should settle and take to honest labour, but I doubt its being done. The district officers however deserve credit for the endeavour, for everything has a beginning and it is probable that some good at least will result. Mr. Warden considers that the systematic application of the provisions of Chapter VIII has had something to do with these favourable returns. I think this point is undisputable. Mr. Warden however complains, and apparently with justice, that there is great difficulty in getting offenders extradited from His Highness the Nizám's dominions. This matter has already formed the subject of a reference to Government and need not further be dwelt on here."

The number of accused persons identified during the year under review, before conviction, as having been previously convicted, as well as that classed as habitual offenders, is 15.

The Superintendent writes :—

"A curious petition was recently sent to this office by some villagers of Hadalgi in the Sholápur Táluka, praying for guarantees from the Government of India that they shall not be arrested on the information of Thuggi and Dacoity informers for being concerned in dacoities. They say that if this be promised them they will assist the Police in arresting Kaikadies. The petitioners state that if people incur the enmity of the Kaikadies by assisting the Police against them, the approvers give false information about them to the Thuggi and Dacoity approvers at Hyderabad, and warrants are issued for their arrest. They are then taken to Hyderabad and put to much trouble and annoyance before they can clear themselves."

Enquiry is being made regarding these statements.

11. With respect to Arms Act, Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"The number of licenses to possess or carry arms has increased from 841 to 1,050. Nine prosecutions were instituted. All the 20 shops of licensed dealers in arms and ammunition were inspected by the District Superintendent and by the Inspector. The increased issue of licenses has been found necessary on account of the great increase in pigs, resulting from larger forest cultivation. Mr. Warden proposes that instead of issuing licenses for arms to men who cannot use them, but merely drive off the pigs without lessening their numbers, that selected men, who can shoot, should be employed by the cultivators of each village for the task of killing the pigs, thus lessening their numbers and the number of arms now in use, both good things."

12. During the year 18 officers and 69 men were departmentally punished against 4 officers and 47 men last year. Most of these punishments, it appears, were for minor breaches of descipline. Two officers were dismissed, one for negligently permitting a prisoner to escape, and the other on being convicted by the First Class Magistrate of making anonymous petitions against his superiors. He was, Colonel Humfrey very much regrets to say, let off on appeal on a legal technicality. Judicial punishments were 8 against 6 last year. Immediate promotions were given as rewards in 14 instances against 43 in 1891. This great falling off has not been explained by the Superintendent. 78 officers and 184 men were shown as educated against 76 and 197 in the preceding year.

"The conduct and the efficiency of the force," Colonel Humfrey remarks, "is good notwithstanding increased number of punishments. Prices were high during the year, yet serious crimes were prevented, especially dacoities, and a

fair percentage of cases were detected and convicted." 564 men have gone through the complete course of drill. The Sholápur Police won this year the 3rd, 5th, 8th and 17th Presidency prizes. 46 men qualified as marksmen against 26 last year.

13. The District Superintendent of Police urges the early rebuilding of the headquarters police lines. Government in their Resolution No. 948, dated 11th February 1893, Judicial Department, has sanctioned the preparation of plans and estimates for these lines, which have been called for from the Executive Engineer, Sholápur.

14. During the year, one prisoner escaped from the custody of the District Police, 2 from lock-ups, and one from the Sholápur sub-jail. This last-mentioned prisoner was entered in the jail register as a Marátha, but he was really a Kaikadi. He was never recaptured although pursued by the Jail warder, Police savárs and other persons; of the two prisoners escaped from the lock-ups, one was recaptured.

15. As regards personal investigation of serious crime, Colonel Humfrey writes:—

"There were 22 cases of serious crimes reported, of which six were reported in the first instance to be false. Out of the balance, Mr. Warden visited 8. I do not consider 8 in the year to be a large number."

16. Mr. Warden inspected all the 8 police stations and 16 out of 18 out-posts, some of which were inspected twice.

17. Colonel Humfrey writes "that the Village Police are reported this year, unlike last year, to have worked satisfactorily." Several Police Pátils, however, were guilty of serious misconduct.

18. Sixty-five persons in 33 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial. 37 persons in 25 cases were convicted and 23 in seven cases discharged.

19. The Superintendent reports that on account of the abolition of punitive posts in the Málsiras Táluka, on the recommendation of the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, Central Division, an extra force had to be drafted into that táluka to prevent raids being committed by Rámoshis from the adjacent districts which were apprehended. It is due to these precautionary measures that the Málsiras Táluka was remarkably free from crime during the year under report.

20. The report brings to light that there has been a reduction in crime, and an improvement in detection. Chapter VIII has been most creditably worked by the Superintendent. Education and conduct of the force has not improved. Although detection was better, rewards by promotion are 14 against 43 of 1891. A little more energy in the personal investigation of serious crime might be observed.

The District Magistrate remarks:—

"The Police administration would appear to be on the whole in a very efficient and satisfactory state."

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Holland was in charge of the office of the Superintendent throughout the year.

2. There were 1,067 cognizable police cases reported during the year against 1026 in 1,891, showing an increase of 41 cases. Of these 796 were Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 775, or 21 more than in the previous year. True Indian Penal Code cognizable police cases show an increase of 51 over 562 of last year. An increase of 44 cases is found in thefts alone, while cases of house-breaking have slightly gone up from 38 to 44. About this increase the Superintendent writes:—

"During the year under report, the Eastern portion of the districts, including the Tálukas of Athni, Gokák, and Parasgad, suffered from scarcity and famine, necessitating the establishing of three large famine camps for which extra Police guards were required. I attribute the

increase in theft cases mainly to the distress that prevailed in the district for the space of some five months."

The District Magistrate remarks :—

"There is a slight increase in crime over last year. This is not to be wondered at, considering the distress during five months, and that there were at one time 4,000 persons on relief works."

True cases of murder have fallen from 12 to 9, but those of attempts at murder and culpable homicides have considerably risen from 5 to 12. The number of dacoities have remained stationary at 2 . That of robberies rose from 6 to 13, which is 2 less than in 1890. The number of cases of receiving stolen property is identical with that in last year, *viz.*, 14; but the results in dealing with these cases and persons under them were not satisfactory. Considering the number of thefts and house-breaking cases committed during the year, and a large proportion of property stolen remaining unrecovered, it appears that the number of cases taken up under this head is hardly enough, and that there is much room for improvement in this respect. Referring to classes, an increase is observed in all classes (especially in minor offences against property under class V), except in class I, where there is a decrease of 5. In class VI, there is a small increase of 22 cases.

3. The number of pending cases in all classes has slightly risen from 133 to 140. Out of 1,200 cases dealt with by the Police under all classes, 238 or 19 per cent. were excluded, of which 181 were decided maliciously false, or 75 per cent. of the total number of excluded cases. This is an unusually high percentage, and leads to the belief that there is a very great tendency among people to bring false and malicious charges, and that no active steps seem to have been taken to reduce their number. Prosecutions under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and section 560 of Act IV of 191, are the only remedies and not only the Police but the Magistrates should move in the matter. Out of all the complaints adjudged maliciously false, only 9 persons were prosecuted and 4 convicted.

4. The percentages, though good, do not show such a good record as last year. Under Indian Penal Code, the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of and decided by trial have fallen from 62 and 90 to 60 and 89, under class VI, from 95 and 96 to 82 and 83 and in all classes, from 73 and 93 to 67 and 87. The percentage under murders is low, *viz.*, 30 and 42, against 72 and 88 in 1891. This bad result, the District Magistrate remarks, is due to the fault of the jury system. The Superintendent explains that out of the 12 real cases for disposal 6 only were undetected, as follows :—

Convicted	3	
Pending	2	(One since convicted).
Accused committed suicide	1	
Undetected	2	(Undetected).
Discharged by Magistrate	4	
Total ...	12	

Under house-breaking, they have improved from 19 and 77 to 24 and 100. The percentages under thefts are almost indentical with those of last year.

5. During the year, 947 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases against 885 in 1891—an increase of 62, apparently owing to the increase in crime. Including pending persons of last year, the total number for disposal was 997 against 933 in the preceding year, of whom only 22 were released without trial—a very good percentage of 2·2. The results in dealing with persons show, on the whole, a little improvement over last year. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, gone up from 53 and 56 to 60 and 61, and in all classes from 62 and 64 to 64 and 65. In class VI, they have fallen from 86 and 86 to 77 and 77. Under murders, they have gone down very low, from 52 and 52 to 16 and 16, as only 3 persons out of 18 sent for trial were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested for receiving stolen property and disposed of have considerably fallen from 72 and 76 to 46 and 46.

6. Property to the value of Rs. 48,721 was reported stolen during 1892 against Rs. 53,596 in the preceding year. Adding property stolen in pending

cases, the amount comes to Rs. 56,769 against Rs. 58,881. Property of the value of Rs. 25,415 was recovered, giving a percentage of 44 against 87 in last year. This falling off in the percentage of recoveries is considerable, and it is explained that last year the recoveries were unusually high owing to the detection of two important cases in which property worth Rs. 36,000 was reported stolen. There were 506 cases in which property was stolen against 402, and property was recovered in 333 against 270, which gives a percentage of 65 against 67.

7. During the year, better results have been shown under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. 164 persons were proceeded against as compared with 47 in 1891, and 127 were ordered to furnish security against 24 in 1891. This is creditable to the Police and evinces very careful supervision over bad characters. On this subject, the District Magistrate remarks :—

" Active steps were taken to bind over bad characters, and 131 were so bound over as against 47 last year."

" While agreeing in the main with this activity, the District Magistrate considers caution is necessary. A man once brought before a Magistrate has practically no defence, owing to the extremely sketchy nature of the evidence against him, which, containing as it does only opinions and not facts, is almost impossible to refute. This is particularly the case in regard to strangers and travellers for whom it is practically impossible either to bring proof that they are supporting themselves honestly or to produce sureties if they are bound over. From some cases, the District Magistrate called for, it was apparently deemed sufficient evidence both by the Police and the Magistrate concerned to take the evidence of two or three persons to the following effect :—' I have not seen so and so begging and I have not seen him working and don't know how he supports himself.'

" Probably three-fourths of the population of the District might be sent to jail for six months, if the Police wished it, on such evidence as this and a grave responsibility rests on them to see that the persons brought up are really well known bad characters. The large percentage of persons bound over to those brought up, *viz.* 131 to 171, shows that in most cases the Magistrates have accepted the Police evidence in default of the possibility of any evidence on the other side. No such percentage would be possible in cases where a distinct crime was charged."

As regards ostensible means of subsistence, the Police show that there is no evidence that they exist, and it is for the accused to satisfy the Magistrates that he has such means. In the generality of cases, the Police also prove previous convictions. In how many of the cases in this district this evidence was forthcoming is not shown. Another point to notice is that with the large number of convictions in these cases there has been no decrease in crime. The number of persons identified before conviction as having been previously convicted, during the year under report is 95 and that classed as habitual offenders is 70. This is significant and probably explains in a great measure the number of convictions under Chapter VIII.

8. All the 22 shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition were visited and inspected by the Superintendent and Inspectors. 8 cases were prosecuted under the Arms Act and all were convicted. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 119.

9. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year is larger than in the preceding year. Dismissals were 10 against 8, other departmental punishments were 40 among officers and 129 among men against 19 and 80. Judicial punishments were 4 against 2. Immediate promotion for good service was never given, it appears, during the last four years. This point has not been explained by the Superintendent. It is an incentive to good work and should be resorted to whenever occasion offers. Money rewards were granted in 39 cases against 11 in last year. 104 officers and 276 men were shown as educated against 103 and 273. The conduct of the force has not improved judging from the number of punishments. The number of money rewards has increased, but these are probably on account of rewards in salt smuggling and other such cases. Nearly all the men in the district, armed and unarmed, have been instructed in drill. Colonel Humfrey after his inspection of this District remarked that the drill was very good. Twenty-six men qualified as marksmen against 40 in 1891. The 6th Presidency prize was carried off by the Belgaum Foot Police.

10. There were altogether 4 escapes, 3 from the custody of the District Police and one from the Village Police, of which 3 resulted in recapture.

11. Out of 27 serious cases reported, 16 were personally visited and enquired into by the Superintendent of Police. Besides these, 33 crimes of less importance were visited and enquired into by him, making in all 49, the details of which are as follow:—

Murders	... 7
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	... 7
Dacoities	... 2
House-breaking and thefts ...	... 15
House-breakings	... 6
Riot	... 1
Grievous hurt	... 1
Exposures of infants or concealment of births	... 2
Suicides and accidental deaths ...	... 4
Robberies	... 4
	49

12. All the 12 police stations were visited by the Superintendent and the records examined. All the 44 outposts were also inspected.

13. During the year, 35 cases were tried in the Sessions Court, convictions were obtained in 21 cases, and in the rest the accused were discharged and acquitted.

14. 6 Pátils were reported to the District Magistrate for not affording the Police the customary assistance. 3 of them were punished and 3 pending at the close of the year.

15. The Superintendent writes:—

"The effects of the withdrawal of the punitive post from the town of Belgaum are still seriously felt, by which the city has been denuded of some 57 men. Party feeling still exists and stringent arrangements have invariably to be made, and a strong force of Police drafted in from the district on all occasions of festival."

16. The District Magistrate writes:—

"The District Magistrate is glad to be able to express general approval of the administration of the Police. He joins with Mr. Holland in regretting the loss of Mr. Rustomji who was a most efficient and intelligent Inspector."

17. The report is a satisfactory one, and the percentages, with the exception of stolen property recovered, are above the average. Mr. Holland has been active in the investigation of serious crime and inspection of his district.

BIJÁPUR.

The report has been written by Mr. Goldsmid, who held the charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police from 17th August to the close of the year. His predecessor, Mr. Biddle, retained the charge from 1st January to 16th August.

2. The total increase in crime, which was noticed last and preceding years, has this year disappeared, and I am glad to note that both real and reported crime show considerable decrease. Reported crime, under Indian Penal Code, has gone down from 1,310 to 1,140 and real crime from 731 to 595. The decrease is noticed in all classes I to V and particularly in serious offences against person and property under class III, and minor offences against property under class V. This important and sudden change in the state of crime the Superintendent explains as follows:—

"A year commencing badly as regards crops, ending with sufficient if not too much rain, naturally has resulted in less crime than was committed in a year wholly bad."

I hardly understand this remark and would rather agree with the District Magistrate, who states:—

"The fact is, however, that the failure of the monsoon of 1891 could have little effect in that year, for no crops are reaped till near the close of the year. It was not till the year to which the report relates had begun that scarcity of food could have been much felt, and it must have been felt in a gradually increasing degree till the harvest of 1892. In offences likely to be induced by distress—dacoities, robberies, thefts, as well as in the value of property alleged to have been stolen there was, therefore, as might be expected, a considerable increase."

I would add to these remarks that the district was no doubt under the pressure of famine for some period of the year under report and notwithstanding its evil effect, if the district was more free from crime, the Police ought, to a certain extent, to share the credit. It must however be noticed that there was an increase of cases under dacoity, robbery and theft. Referring to more important heads of crime, the decrease appears in murders, house-breaking and receiving stolen property. Murders have decreased from 21 to 12, cases of house-breaking from 202 to 133 and of receiving stolen property from 28 to 23. The decrease in the last-mentioned head of crime is not satisfactory, as the detection of crime of this kind generally depends upon the zeal and activity of Police. If they bring up more cases, they would show greater detective skill. A large number of thefts and house-breaking cases committed during the year and a large proportion of stolen property remaining unrecovered may indicate that there is much room for improvement in this respect. While it is a matter fro congratulation to the Police that true cases of murders have considerably decreased, it is much to be regretted on the other hand that the results in dealing with them and the persons arrested in them have been bad. Out of 20 real cases for disposal, only 12 cases were sent up for trial, of which only 2 resulted in conviction and 5 remained pending. 25 persons in all were arrested for murders, of whom 19 were sent for trial, but only 2 were convicted. The District Magistrate remarks in connection with this :—

"It is certainly a noteworthy circumstance that while in cases generally nearly one out of every two persons committed to the Sessions Court was convicted, in murder cases, 1 out of every 10 committed were acquitted. I can hardly help thinking that the Court requires a more perfect class of evidence to prove a charge of murder than it requires to prove a charge of any other offence. I have not however found occasion to take further action in any of the cases dealt with since I came to the district. I examined the proceedings before the Magistrate in some of the cases, but could not see sufficient grounds for recommending an appeal. Although the evidence was sufficient for committal, it was impossible to say that there was no reasonable ground for doubt."

There is a large increase of 14 in the number of dacoities. Most of these cases were committed by criminals belonging to foreign districts. Robberies have slightly increased. Thefts have increased from 231 to 247.

3. Under class VI there is an increase of 35 cases over 1891 which is due, as the Superintendent explains, to the inclusion of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code which were excluded from the previous year's returns. The old practice will again revert according to my circular orders referred to in my review on the Sholápur District. The number of pending cases in all classes has gone up from 154 to 187. The number should have been less if there were fewer offences to deal with. Out of 1,410 cases dealt with by the Police in all classes, 642 or 45 per cent., were excluded. In these, 612 were cases under the Indian Penal Code. There were 132 cases which were classed as maliciously false. In these, only six prosecutions were undertaken, two only resulted in conviction. The Superintendent remarks that some of the final reports were delayed considerably and he received a very large number at the end of the year. In some of these, he has directed prosecutions of the complainants in which he expects to secure convictions. As regards the maliciously false cases, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"In a lamentably large proportion of the cases brought before the Magistrates the complaints were held to be false. The result is not very surprising. The standard of education in the district is very low and the statements of the great bulk of the people are habitually inaccurate, sometimes unconsciously so, often not. Even when there is a basis of fact it is often obscured by a vast fabric of fiction, and the possible consequences of making false accusations are not appreciated. From the review of the reports for 1891, however, it does not appear that the Bijápur District is below the average in this respect. While there were 132 cases held to be maliciously false, there were but 6 prosecutions and two convictions for false complaint. The circumstances which I have above described, to a large extent, explains this result also."

4. With less crime to deal with, the Police have shown better results in the matter of percentages. The percentages of Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have gone up from 45 and 81 to 53 and 82. The former percentage under all classes has risen from 45 to 52, but the latter slightly fallen from 78 to 76. Both these percentages have gone down from 54 and 57 to 50 and 51 under class VI. With the exception of

murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicides, and robberies, the percentages under all heads of crime have been superior to those in last year. Those under receiving stolen property are excellent.

5. Corresponding with the decrease in crime, there is also a decrease in the number of arrests. 897 persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases against 1,160 in 1891. Adding the number of pending persons from the previous year, the number for disposal was 998 against 1,268 in last year, of whom only 66 were released without trial,—a percentage of 6·6, which is more than the average of the Presidency. The Village Police were responsible for some of these unnecessary arrests. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested and disposed of by trial have, under Indian Penal Code, gone up from 54 and 58 to 55 and 60, and under all classes from 54 and 58 to 55 and 60. In class VI the former percentage has gone up from 52 to 56, but the latter fallen from 68 to 62. With the exception of murders, the percentages under all heads have been satisfactory.

6. The value of property reported stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 66,180 against Rs. 42,568. Including property stolen in pending cases, the total value to be accounted for was Rs. 72,182 against Rs. 47,265. Property to the value of Rs. 27,961 was recovered against Rs. 14,869, giving a percentage of 38 against 31. The percentage of recoveries, although better than in last year, is not quite satisfactory. It is a noticeable point in the report that although offences against property have decreased during the year under report, there has been an increase in the amount of the stolen property, which is not satisfactory. The increase in the number of dacoities, robberies and thefts will account in some measure for this, as in these cases the amount of property stolen was Rs. 13,983 more than in last year. The number of cases in which property was stolen is almost the same as in last year, *viz.*, 443 against 447. Property was recovered in 296 cases against 302. The percentage of recovery was 66 against 67.

7. The supervision over bad characters is receiving personal attention of the Superintendent. During the year, 48 persons were placed before Magistrates under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Only 16 were convicted and 31 discharged. This result is quite unsatisfactory. The Superintendent explains that Magistrates require more evidence to convict a man than it is possible to obtain. The possession of an acre or two of waste land or some half-starved cattle by the accused is considered sufficient proof to show that he has means of livelihood. In connection with this, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"The result of proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has recently been the subject of correspondence. Mr. Hervey, Sub-divisional Magistrate, has in several orders expressed an apprehension that the proceedings were oppressive and has discharged a large proportion of the persons brought before him. On examining the proceedings I have found that Mr. Hervey has not kept clearly in view the fact that section 109 and section 110 are distinct and has apparently overlooked the fact that after *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the information is given, the burden of proof in the case of section 109 (*b*) would fall rather on the accused than on the prosecutors. At the same time it has not appeared to me that he has exercised the discretion, which the law allows him, in a manner calling for interference. He has pointed out that in many cases an order to give security is equivalent to an order of imprisonment. It may no doubt appear that if the amount of security demanded is very moderate, a person, who cannot furnish it, cannot be held in very high repute; but I fancy that there are very few cases in which security can be obtained without payment. I have known persons drawing rather large salaries complain that they had to pay heavily for security required from them. For this reason I think that care and discretion are needed in the application of section 109 *(b)* under which most of the orders in the cases I examined had been framed. There is not the same possibility of hardship in the application of the other provisions of the chapter."

I do not quite follow these remarks. Persons drawing rather large salaries could not come under the category of vagabonds. The number of cases of bad characters brought to trial may appear very small in comparison, but the Superintendent of Police states in explanation that people in the Bijápur District are of less criminal character than of other districts. The number of dacoities committed in the district were not the work of local criminals; the perpetrators were from Dhárwár, Sholápur, Akalkot and His Highness the Nizam's Districts. The Superintendent is taking active steps to hunt down two criminal classes, Haranshikáris and Phánsepárdis, who oppress people by black-mailing them. During the year, 173 prisoners were identified before conviction as having been

previously convicted. They were all classed as habitual offenders; most of these must have hailed from the Bijápur District, and the fact of so many being found habitual offenders hardly coincides with the Superintendent's foregoing remarks.

8. There were 5 shops of licensed vendors in arms and ammunition; all of them were examined by the Superintendent and two of them twice. Seven cases were taken up under the Arms Act. All resulted in convictions. The amount of fine levied in these cases was Rs. 70.

9. The sanctioned strength of the district was increased by six: one Head Constable, 4th class, and 4 constables were employed at the new distillery, 2 Chief Constable's kárkúns, who belonged to the Revenue Dapartment, were transferred to that department and their places filled in by 4th class Head Constables. One Inspector who was sent to this district, retired from service and no other Inspector was sent to succeed him. The number of punishments inflicted during the year was 66 against 64 in last year; of these, dismissals were 2 against 6, other departmental punishments were 62 against 51 and judicial punishments were 2 against 7 in the previous year. Immediate promotion for good service was given in only one case in 1892, in none in 1891 and 3 in 1890. 60 officers and 124 men were shown as educated against 70 and 110 in last year. The conduct and education to the force remained about the same. That only four men were rewarded by promotion in three years shows that the rank and file of the Police are not of much assistance in detection of crime, or that their efforts in this direction do not receive sufficient encouragement. The drill at tálukas is reported as not good, and at head-quarters fairly good. The mounted constables obtained two and the foot constable one of the Presidency prizes. 31 men qualified as marksmen against 40 in 1891; the cause of the decrease being that the men had to use new weapons, breach-loading, smooth-bore, carbines this year.

10. There were 6 escapes during the year, 4 from the custody of the District Police, and 2 from the Village Police; 5 resulted in recaptures. The following table will show personal investigation by the Superintendent:—

Names of Officers.	Reported.	Scenes visited.	Scenes not visited.	Remarks.
Mr. Biddle	10 Murders	5	5	
	3 Attempts at murder ...	...	3	
	17 Dacoities	5	12	
Mr. Goldsmid	6 Murders	1	5	
	2 Attempts at murder ...	...	2	
	1 Culpable homicide ...	1	...	
	4 Dacoities	3	1	Visited later on.
Total ...	43	15	28	

11. The reasons assigned for not visiting most of the remaining are satisfactory. 8 of the 43 cases were excluded as false. One dacoity occurred in 1891. In Mr. Biddle's time, no sufficient reason for visiting one dacoity was assigned.

12. There are 11 police stations and 50 outposts. 10 police stations and 39 outposts were examined by Mr. Biddle. Mr. Goldsmid inspected one police station and 7 outposts. Some outposts and police stations were inspected a second time by Mr. Goldsmid.

13. The Village Police are reported to have generally worked fairly well. In only three instances they were reported for neglect of duty, in two they were punished, and in one, enquiries are still in progress.

14. During the year, 51 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial; 28 of these resulted in conviction, 15 in acquittal and 8 were pending.

15. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"I trust that both Mr. Biddle and Mr. Goldsmid will be held to have done their best in existing circumstances with a fair measure of success. The latter has certainly, since I have been in the district, moved actively about and exhibited warm interest and zeal in his work."

DHA'RWA'R.

Colonel Humfrey has recorded the following notes regarding this district :—

"The office of Superintendent of Police was held during the year by four different officers—Messrs. Jones, Souter, Duggan and Adams. The report is written by the last-mentioned officer. Mr. Jones proceeded on three months' privilege leave in May, and for urgent private reasons took furlough immediately on his return. Mr. Souter and Mr. Adams held charge for the last half of the year, but as no notes were left, Mr. Adams expresses himself unable to write very fully about the district."

2. The year under report shows an increase of 151 cases in reported crime and of 123 in real crime, under Indian Penal Code. That the Police were quite unable to cope with crime is apparent from a large number of cases remaining undetected and pending at the close of the year. The figures of real crime for last three years, *viz.*, 1890, 1891 and 1892, are 625, 624 and 747, and of reported crime 1,116, 1,061 and 1,212. Colonel Humfrey makes the following remarks regarding the increase in crime :—

"Crime has increased during the year and Mr. Adams assigns the scarcity and high prices prevailing as the cause. I also consider that it is due to this chiefly. The acting District Magistrate, Mr. Bonus, however, attributes it to the disorganization of the Police which, he states, existed in consequence of the mal-practices of the Superintendent's Shirastedár. In this I am unable to agree. That this Shirastedár did, in some instances, blackmail certain Police officers is true, and owing to the energy and close attention to office details of Mr. Souter, who succeeded Mr. Jones, this man was departmentally tried by the District Magistrate and dismissed the service. That such action would, in time, demoralize the Police, is undoubted; but there is no reason to believe that it had reached very serious dimensions, because with the same establishment the previous year the figures had shown an improvement under all heads as may be seen by a reference to the printed report for last year. The incident was an unfortunate one, but the delinquent was promptly and adequately punished. Mr. Souter, who brought the matter to light, deserves credit for the way in which he discovered and thoroughly sifted it."

3. The increase is observed in all heads except murders, specially in cases of house-breaking and thefts, whose number has risen from 136 and 223 in 1891 to 192 and 260 in 1892. Murders have decreased from 16 to 12, dacoities increased from 4 to 14, and robberies from 10 to 18. The rise in the cases of receiving stolen property is satisfactory. The number of offences (17) brought up by the Police under this class is small, and better results should be shown; it is of as much importance to punish receivers of stolen property as the thieves themselves. On this subject Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

"It is gratifying to observe that the Police at any rate deserves credit in one direction. In this year no less than 17 cases of receiving stolen property were taken up and as large a number as 14 were convicted. Receivers of stolen property are a class that the Police are always very anxious to get at, but unfortunately, they are seldom able to do so."

4. The large increase in dacoities, the Superintendent ascribes to the unfavourable season and, adds that many of them were dacoities technically only. The Police have lamentably failed in dealing with this class of crime. Out of 14 true cases for disposal, 6 were classed undetected and 4 were sent for trial, of which none ended in conviction; 4 were pending. Mr. Adams having only a short acquaintance with the district is unable to explain the cause of this failure, but asserts with confidence that one case, which he personally investigated, broke down owing to important witnesses having perjured themselves. Under robberies, too, the results are equally bad. Out of 20 cases for disposal, 10 remained undetected and 5 sent up for trial, of which only 2 ended in conviction; 5 were pending at the close of the year. About dacoities and robberies Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

"Dacoities and robberies have very largely increased. The Superintendent writes that these offences were not the work of organized gangs, nor were the dacoities of a serious nature; the bad season is doubtless accountable for the increase in this class of crime."

The results under house-breaking are also unsatisfactory, and point out the inability of the Police to deal successfully with crime of this nature. Out of 175 true cases disposed of under this head, 130 remained undetected and only 45 were sent to trial, and convictions were obtained in 41 of them. I quote the Superintendent's remarks on this bad result :—

"It must be borne in mind, too, that cases of house-breaking in which no property is stolen, unless the thieves are detected red-handed, are very difficult to trace, and no less than 24 out of the total of 195 recorded were of this nature. Moreover I have my doubts as to whether as many as were reported to the Police actually occurred. Party faction is so rife in almost every town and village, and the enmity between individual members of each faction so strong, that false charges of the most serious nature are unscrupulously preferred right and left, amongst which house-breaking is one. Indebted persons also are very prone to reporting that they have been robbed or that their houses have been broken into, so as to prevent their property from falling into the hands of their creditors."

I know this district well and can endorse Mr. Adams' remarks. Intrigues with women are responsible for a good many false charges of house-breaking. Referring to classes, the increase is noticed in classes III and V only. Under classes I, II and IV there is a slight decrease. Under class VI there is a decrease of 7 cases.

5. Out of 1,397 cases dealt with by the Police, 548 or 39 per cent. were excluded; 56 of these were classed as maliciously false. Prosecutions were instituted in 21 cases only, but none resulted in conviction. I do not blame the Police entirely for this most unsatisfactory result. The Magistrates are in great measure responsible for it. Out of 21 cases sent up by the Police, 7 were dismissed by Magistrates after, the Superintendent remarks, "summary and superficial enquiries", 5 after formal trial and 9 were pending with them. It appears to be a matter for the serious consideration of the District Magistrates that Magistrates should thus reject cases which they themselves have decided to be maliciously false. 465 cases were declared false owing to mistakes of fact or law. Most of them were of a civil nature. The Superintendent remarks :—

"By far the greater number of false complaints made to the Police are due to disputes as to ownership of land and property, people being much addicted to trying to convert matters of a purely civil nature into criminal cases and to party faction. Indeed, so rife is the latter in most of the villages of the district, and so bitter the feeling engendered thereby, that it is surprising that even more false complaints are not lodged."

To this, the District Magistrate adds :—

"I concur with Mr. Adams in his remark that the Police have done everything possible in the way of prosecuting the malicious complainants. There is however a great difference between the facts which justify a Magistrate in classing a case maliciously false, and the facts which would support a conviction under Indian Penal Code section 211, as will be clear from Mr. Adams' note that no convictions have been obtained in prosecutions under that section, even where cases have been actually tried. The remarks made by Mr. Adams in paragraphs 14 and 29 of his report as to the party feeling in the district I can thoroughly endorse. I do not suppose there is a single village of any size in which there are not two bitterly hostile factions, the members of which will stick at nothing which they think offers a fair chance of injuring individuals of the opposite party, a state of things which occasionally culminates in murder."

The number of pending cases in all classes was 105 against 78 in last year. 367 or 54 per cent. of the 678 cases disposed of under Indian Penal Code were classed as undetected. To this, a certain number of cases in which accused were let off by Magistrates as innocent might be added. These are unsatisfactory results.

6. The returns of percentages show that the percentages of convictions to disposed of cases are lamentably bad. Those to cases decided by trial are good but inferior to those of last year. Both these percentages fell under Indian Penal Code from 41 and 86 to 38 and 83, and in all classes from 46 and 89 to 43 and 85. In class VI they have gone down from 100 and 100 to 98 and 98; these are very excellent percentages.

7. Persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code Police cognizable cases were 769 in number against 649 in 1891, the excess being due to the rise in crime. Adding pending persons of last year their number for disposal was 805, of whom only 33 were released without trial—an average percentage of 4·09. In the matter of convictions, the Police have no good record to show. The percentages have been worse even than in the preceding year. Under Indian Penal Code, these percentages have decreased from 53 and 56 to 52 and 54, in class VI from 77 and 77 to 65 and 65, and in all classes from 56 and 59 to 53 and 55.

8. The property amounting to Rs. 42,423 was reported stolen during the year against Rs. 38,795 last year. Including property reported stolen in pending cases of the previous year, the total loss to be accounted for during the year amounted to Rs. 43,185 against Rs. 39,726 in last year. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 22,855 against Rs. 26,088, which gives a percentage of 52 against 65 in 1891. Out of the property stolen during the year, Rs. 11,963 worth of property consisted of stamped and registered bonds. The excess in the amount of the property stolen is evidently due to the increase in crime.

9. Regarding the prosecution of bad characters Colonel Humfrey writes:—

"The prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are 79, the same number as last year. Security was taken from 47, which gives a percentage of 59 against 54 in last year. This is not a very satisfactory percentage, and more care in the selection of cases is required."

On this subject I quote the Superintendent's remarks:—

"Magistrates are very chary of convicting under this chapter, to which perhaps the want of success on the part of the Police is atributable. I am respectfully of opinion that as much as is possible has been done in this connection. It is not that their energy is subsiding, but that the supply of habitual offenders is falling off. In the year 1890, when active steps under Chapter VIII were first instituted, no less than 128 were sent up, and as aforesaid in each of the two succeeding years 79."

I am inclined to think the Police are to blame when false cases under this chapter are sent up. The Inspectors in the district have been entrusted with the prosecutions, and bad results should be attributed to their want of caution in preparing the cases. The number of accused persons identified as having been previously convicted was 45, and that classed as habitual offenders 74.

10. Of the number of shops (21) licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, Mr. Adams inspected 9, but he cannot say how many were inspected by his predecessors, as they have left no notes regarding inspection. The Police Inspectors have inspected all the shops in their respective charges. Two cases were reported under the Arms Act during the year, one of which resulted in conviction, and the other in acquittal.

11. There were 4 escapes during the year, 3 from jails and 1 from the custody of the Village Police. Three persons who escaped from the jails were recaptured and one man who escaped from the charge of the Village Police committed suicide before re-arrested.

12. 24 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions, of which 11 resulted in conviction, 11 in discharge and 2 were pending. The percentage of conviction was 50 against 67 in 1891.

13. Punishments inflicted during the year are 84 against 59 in last year. The increase is mostly due to punishments awarded for overstaying leave and absence from duty without permission. Dismissals were 19 against 15. Departmental punishments were 60 against 38 and judicial punishments were 5 against 6. No reward by promotion was granted during the year, against 1 in 1891 and 1 in 1890. No money reward was granted during 1892 and 1891. In 1890 it was awarded in one instance. There is a little improvement in education. 103 officers and 295 men were shown as educated against 103 officers and 279 in 1891.

14. Judging from the foregoing figures and the success in dealing with crime and recovering stolen property the general conduct and efficiency of the Police can hardly be called satisfactory. I record below the District Magistrate's opinion on this matter:—

"Some of the higher Police officers are not so well acquainted with the law on evidence and procedure as they might be. In particular I have noticed—(*a*) a want of appreciation of the rule that "hearsay is not evidence"; (*b*) a tendency to deal under Criminal Procedure Code, section 173 with cases referred under section 202 by Magistrates as if they were cases taken up under section 157; (*c*) apparent ignorance of the fact that under section 167 the accused must be sent to the *nearest* Magistrate, and ought not to be sent (perhaps 15 or 20 miles) to the Magistrate in charge of the subdivision. This latter procedure is not only illegal, but draws Police away from headquarters on unnecessary escort duty, besides (I presume) entailing an expenditure of travelling allowance."

About drill, Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"The drill and discipline of the Dhárwár armed Police is excellent. The men turned out smart at inspection. Much of the credit for this is due to the care and attention of the Headquarters Chief Constable. The shooting of this district is bad. There were 24 marksmen only against 123 last year. I do not blame the force for this. I attribute it to the weapons which are new to the men and which are imperfectly sighted. I have seen many of these carbines tried. This imperfect sighting is being improved by filing the sights down to the proper size."

16. Regarding personal investigation of crime and inspection of outposts Colonel Humfrey writes :—

"Mr. Jones visited 4 out of 15 serious crimes which occurred in his time. Mr. Souter 1 out of 4. He however was so fully employed at headquartes that it was not desirable that he should have visited the others as the enquiry he was engaged in required all his time and attention. Mr. Adams visited 7 out of 11, and the reasons given for not visiting the other four are sufficient. Mr. Jones who was in charge of the district for nearly five months, visited 6 out of 16 police stations, and 22 out of 45 outposts. As the touring season consists of only 7 months, he should have visited more, and though during the two months Mr. Adams was in charge, he visited 7 police stations and 12 outposts, yet 3 police stations and 11 outposts remained unvisited."

17. There is no complaint about the housing of the Dhárwár Police. They appear to be well off for quarters.

18. Colonel Humfrey remarks :—

"The acting District Magistrate has forwarded the report on with a note touching on all matters of importance, and both he and the District Superintendent of Police are confident that the causes of the poor results of this year's working are of a temporary nature and that the working of the Police is already improving."

The District Magistrate writes :—

"In conclusion I may say that in my opinion Mr. Souter deserves the very greatest credit for the prompt and thorough way in which he exposed, short though his tenure of office was, a most disgraceful scandal. The condition of the Police is very different now to what it was prior to his appointment to the district, and the improvement has steadily continued since."

KANARA.

The charge of the office of Superintendent of Police was held by four different officers, *viz.*, Mr. MacTier from 1st January to 5th May, Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, from 6th May to 19th May and 7th November to 19th November, Mr. Jahángirsha from 20th May to 25th August, and Mr. Biddle from 26th August to 6th November and 20th November to 31st December. The report is written by the last-mentioned officer.

2. Notwithstanding the frequent changes in the personnel of the Superintendent, the results of the year's work show considerable improvement over last year, in all respects except the recoveries of stolen property. Reported and real crime have decreased from 693 and 429 to 662 and 394. Of these, 579 and 334 are Indian Penal Code cases against 607 and 367 in 1891. The decrease is noticed in all the heads except 'Receiving stolen property' where there is an increase from 2 to 6. True cases of murder have receded from 6 to 4, dacoities from 3 to 1, robberies from 9 to 6. Cases of house-breaking and thefts have fallen from 117 and 186 to 108 and 165. This decrease is partly due to the favourable season and partly to a larger number of bad characters having been prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1891. The rise in the number of cases of receiving stolen property is satisfactory, but it is desirable that more cases should be brought up. Referring to classes, the decrease is noticeable under all except class I or offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice, in which, there is an increase from 5 to 9, due to cases of counterfeit coin. The results in murder cases are quite satisfactory. There were, in all, 7 true cases under that head for disposal; 6 were committed for trial and 5 ended in conviction. The results in house-breaking cases are considered bad, even though the percentage of conviction to decided cases appears good. As many as 80 per cent. of cases under that head remained undetected, and only 20 per cent. were brought to trial. I admit that cases of simple house-breaking in which no property was lost are difficult to detect, unless the offenders are caught in the very act; but for others in which property was stolen, the Police are in a

great measure responsible. The District Magistrate remarks on this point as follows:—

"There is an improvement also, though not to so great an extent, in the cases of house-breaking; but that offence still appears to be one the Police are not able properly to deal with. In cases where no property is stolen, and the house-breaker is not arrested on the spot, or clearly identified, convictions are impossibilities as pointed out by the Superintendent of Police, but in the other cases where valuable property is stolen the number of failures is very great, and if, as seems possible, these thefts are carried out by professional house-breakers, it shows that there is still much needed in the supervision of bad characters."

Cases under class VI have slightly fallen from 62 to 60.

3. Out of 744 cases dealt with by the Police under all classes, 310 were excluded, of which 47 were maliciously false. 13 prosecutions were instituted with the result that only 3 ended in conviction, and the rest discharged for want of legal proof. 252 were decided false owing to mistakes of fact or law. I quote the District Magistrate's remarks in this respect:—

"The result of prosecutions for false charges was unfortunate and is even worse than that shown by the Superintendent's figures, as in two cases in which convictions have been obtained they were reversed on appeal by the Sessions Judge, who held it was not absolutely proved 'impossible' that the offence might not have been committed. Without altogether agreeing with this authority the undersigned is strongly of opinion that only the cases most easily and convincingly provable to be false should form the subject of prosecution."

Magistrates should therefore only classify such cases as maliciously false in which there is no doubt as to the maliciously false statements by the complainant. Pending cases are fewer than in last year, the number being 69 against 74. Of the 69 pending cases, 13 were with Magistrates and 56 under investigation by the Police. The number of undetected cases is 150 out of 306 disposed of under Indian Penal Code a percentage of 49 against 68 in last year. To this, a certain percentage of cases in which accused were let off by Magistrates as innocent, might be added.

4. The percentage table indicates a marked improvement in the percentages of conviction to disposed of cases; but the results in securing convictions in cases tried in Courts are less satisfactory. The percentage of conviction to cases disposed of under Indian Penal Code has risen from 27 to 42 and, in all classes, from 37 to 50. Under class VI it is the same as in last year, *viz.*, 96; that of conviction to cases decided by trial has gone down from 87 to 84 under Indian Penal Code, and from 90 to 86, in all classes. Under class VI, it has risen from 96 to 98. The improvement is satisfactory, but the percentages are still only fairly good.

5. In spite of the decrease in crime, there is an increase in the number of arrests by the Police *suo motu*, as 398 persons were arrested during the year against 339. Including pending persons from previous year, the number to be accounted for is 432, of whom only 9 were released without trial, a very good percentage of 2·08. It is gratifying to note that although the Police had a larger number of persons to dispose of during the year, they were more successful in dealing with them. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of rose from 41 and 44 to 45 and 47, in class VI, from 61 and 61 to 71 and 72, and in all classes, to 46 and 49 to 50 and 51. The percentages of convictions to those disposed of by trial cannot, however, be called satisfactory, and these bad results would point out a want of detective ability in procuring evidence on the part of the Police. That nearly 50 per cent. were let off by Magistrates is a sufficient proof that the evidence produced was very weak.

6. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 30,095 against Rs. 39,360. With the property reported stolen in pending cases of previous year, the total value to be accounted for was Rs. 37,135 against Rs. 52,634. Recoveries were 24 per cent. against 31 in last year. This is another unsatisfactory feature of the report. Property was stolen in 391 cases and recovered in 243, giving an increased percentage of 62 against 48. On this, the District Magistrate remarks as follows:—

"The Superintendent of Police has explained the falling off in the amount of stolen property recovered. There is always a great deal of luck in having a good percentage, as a

single heavy case undetected at the close of the year may change a very high percentage into quite a low one."

7. The Superintendent appears to pay a good deal of attention to the registration of bad characters. The men at outposts know the names of bad characters, but they are hardly aware of their movements. Both the District Magistrate and the Superintendent state that there are very few bad characters in the district. This, however, is doubtful, as large proportion of cases under housebreaking and thefts remained undetected, and a large amount of stolen property unrecovered. During the year, 25 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 43 in 1891. Twelve persons were convicted, but only one furnished security. This result is not very satisfactory. 26 accused were identified as having been previously convicted and 24 were classed as habitual offenders.

8. The number of licenses issued during the year fell from 1,663 to 1,126. This difference is due, the Superintendent observes, to a system, introduced last year by the District Magistrate, of granting licenses for a term of five years. The District Magistrate explains that in a district like Kánara where people live generally in detached hamlets, it becomes necessary to grant licenses for arms which are mostly used to frighten monkeys and seldom to protect their persons and property. There were 10 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition. 7 only were visited and examined by the Superintendent, but the Inspector examined all the 10 shops. 23 cases were taken up under the Arms Act and 20 ended in conviction. The fine imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 224-8-0.

9. Two prisoners escaped from the custody of the District Police : both were re-captured.

10. There appears to be an increase of 9 officers in the total strength of the Police, which is due to the inclusion of 9 Chief Constables' karkuns, which were omitted from previous year's returns through oversight. The total number of punishments is 80 against 58 in 1891. Dismissals were 6 against 7. Other departmental punishments were 72 against 44, and judicial punishments 2 against 7. The number of rewards by promotion was two against none in the preceding year and money rewards were 17 against 18. In education there is much improvement. 105 officers and 275 men are shown as educated against 93 and 241, and a larger number, *viz.*, 17 and 163, than in 1891 were under instruction. The punishments though more than in 1891, are not excessive in number, and show that the force is well behaved. The number of rewards by promotion is small and must have been deserved in more cases than 2. Seventy officers and 209 men were put through a course of drill. The Headquarters Chief Constable is reported to take great pains in the drill of the men. Out of the 75 men, who competed for the Presidency and District prizes, only 17 obtained marksmens' badges. The men have not yet become familiar with the use of new weapons. The men are well turned out and drill well. Their parade ground is small and heavy with sand.

11. Lines are required for the men stationed at headquarters of the Ankola and Siddápur Tálukas and also at some outposts. New Headquarter lines at Kárwár have been sanctioned by Government in March 1892.

12. The following table will show personal investigation by the Superintendent :—

In Mr. MacTier's time.

	Cases occurred.	Visited.	Not visited.	
Murder	3	...	3	Cases being complete reason for not going satisfactory.
Culpable homicide ...	1	1	...	The case being brought into táluka headquarters was investigated personally there.

In Mr. Jehángirsha's time.

	Cases occurred.	Visited.	Not visited.	
Murder	2	2	...	One case being brought to Kárwar was personally investigated there.

In Mr. Biddle's time.

	Cases occurred.	Visited.	Not visited.	
Dacoity	1	...	1	Did not visit, being 92 miles by road from scene of crime.

There are 11 police stations and 45 outposts. Mr. MacTier inspected 4 police stations and 25 outposts, and Mr. Biddle 5 police stations and 4 outposts. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"The amount of inspection however was fair, and no doubt Mr. MacTier visited several of the police stations in November and December 1891; otherwise visits to 4 police stations during the months from January to April was a very small amount. The district is a large one, and contains no railway, and travelling except by the regular made roads is impossible; the Superintendent is consequently put at a great disadvantage in visiting personally scenes of crime, and in the rains, except during the break, it is hopeless to attempt to go out long distances; carriage then is hardly obtainable, and a severe attack of fever to the Superintendent and half his servants is the general result."

13. 20 cases were committed to the Court of Sessions: 15 were convicted, 2 discharged and 3 remained pending.

14. During the year 511 warrants and 5,837 summonses were served by the Police. 1,670 stray dogs were killed during the year.

15. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"In conclusion, the undersigned can only state that what he has seen since his return to Kánara, has only confirmed him in the opinion he formed in Bijápur as to the conscientious and painstaking way Mr. Biddle performs his duties, and the interest he takes in his work and all that concerns it."

16. Mr. Biddle keeps his men smart and looks well after the drill. As regards his arrangements for the detection of crime, he has been too short a time in the district to have a fair chance. The district is a large one and the difficulty in moving about, especially in the rains, precludes, in a great measure, the thorough investigation of serious crime. The inspection of the police stations, outposts and ammunition shops was not carried out as actively as should have been; but the frequent changes of Superintendents may account, in a great measure, for this.

KOLÁBA.

Mr. Hume, who has written the report, was in charge of the district from 19th May to 31st December, his predecessor, Mr. Alexander, from 1st January to 18th May.

2. A comparison of last three (1890, 1891, 1892) years' statistics will indicate that there is a steady and continued decrease in reported crime, but an increase in real crime under Indian Penal Code consequent on the falling off in excluded cases. The decrease in reported crime is, the Superintendent explains, partly the effect of circular orders issued by Mr. Alexander with the assent of the District Magistrate to all Head Constables at outposts forbidding them to entertain complaints direct, but to refer them to the Táluka Chief Constables. Trivial false complaints, therefore, which necessitated a journey of some miles, were dropped. Real crime under Indian Penal Code has increased from 363 to 417. The increase is found chiefly in offences against property under classes

III and V. Class IV shows an increase from nil to 5. Classes I and II show a decrease from 19 and 41 to 18 and 29. Cases under class VI have slightly risen from 44 to 46. There were 41 cases under the A'bkári Act during the year against 17 last year. This increase is attributable to the fact that the A'bkári Farmers of the Karjat and Panvel Tálukas have been allowed extra men and were consequently able to detect more cases than before. Referring to more important heads of crime, a decrease appears in murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicides, cases under which head have receded from 7 and 5 to 3 and 1. Cases of dacoities have risen from 2 to 3 and of robberies from 4 to 5. There were 6 true cases of murder for disposal including 3 pending from last year. Of these, 1 was classed as undetected, 5 were sent to trial, and 3 were convicted. In one of the three pending cases, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and one is under investigation. In another, the accused was acquitted for want of evidence. A punitive post was consequently established at the village of Walan Táluka Mahád, in 1892. No one has yet come forward to give evidence in the case. There was only one case under the head of "attempt at murder and culpable homicide" which ended in conviction. Out of the three cases of dacoity, one was classed as undetected, two were convicted; of the 5 cases of robberies, 4 ended in conviction and one discharged. These results are all satisfactory. Under house-breaking and thefts, the corresponding results are not so good as last year. There was only one case of receiving stolen property for disposal during the year which resulted in conviction.

3. Out of 1,061 cases dealt with by the Police in all classes, 533 were excluded, of which 387 were false owing to mistakes of fact or law. 40 were decided as maliciously false; in 22 of these, prosecutions were instituted but convictions were only obtained in 10. 7 cases were discharged and 5 pending. The Superintendent remarks that in every case decided maliciously false, an endeavour was made to undertake prosecution of the complainant, but in most cases it proved futile for want of sufficient evidence. On the subject of excluded cases, the District Magistrate writes :—

"The number of excluded cases shows a decrease of 181 and this although the maliciously false rose from 23 to 40. This appears to show that the steps, relating to these cases, mentioned by my predecessor, were not uncalled for and have produced an appreciable effect, reducing the percentage from 61·65 to 50·23."

Pending cases were 189 in number against 132 in last year. 54 of these were with Magistrates and the rest with the Police. The Superintendent explains that 81 cases were reported to the Police during the month of December. This explanation is hardly acceptable. The number pending with the Police (135) is larger than it should be, and when considered with the decrease of 167 cases in reported crime, can only indicate perfunctory work on the part of the Táluka Chief Constables, which should be checked by the Superintendent. The District Magistrate writes on this as follows :—

"81 complaints in December is by no means above the average, which appears to be 77 ($\frac{929}{12}$); yet it is represented, as nearly if not quite, double the usual number. The increase occurs although the number of cases reported during the year is 167 less than last year."

36 per cent. of the cases disposed of under Indian Penal Code were classed as undetected, excluding cases sent up for trial in which accused were discharged as not guilty. Last year the percentage was 26.

4. Arrests made by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases during the year were 514 in number against 480—an increase of 34, consequent on the increase in crime. Including pending persons, the total number of persons for disposal was 546; of these, 9 persons were released without trial, an excellent percentage of 1·6. A large number of persons, however, who were sent up for trial have been discharged and acquitted. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and disposed of have fallen, under Indian Penal Code, from 58 and 60 to 52 and 53, and in all classes, from 61 and 63 to 55 and 56. Under class VI, they are the same as last year, *viz.*, 76 and 81. There is a considerable falling off in the percentages relating to cases. The percentages of cases disposed of and decided by trial have gone down from 68 and 93 to 56 and 89, in class VI, from 100

and 100 to 83 and 90, in all classes from 72 and 94 to 60 and 89. A still further decrease would have been shown, had not so many cases been shown as pending.

5. The value of property stolen during the year under report is Rs. 36,253 against Rs. 13,631 last year. Including property stolen in pending cases, the total value to be accounted for is Rs. 40,296 against Rs. 16,168. Property worth Rs. 7,589 was recovered against Rs. 3,589, giving a percentage of 18 against 22. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen has, however, gone down from 71 to 41. The amount of the property in pending cases is very large, *viz.*, Rs. 22,234. This is partly due to 5 cases reported at the close of the year with a heavy loss of property amounting to Rs. 11,720. Even making allowance for this, the amount is larger than it should be for which the investigating officers are chiefly responsible.

6. The Superintendent describes the falling off in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the paucity of bad characters. I am not inclined to support this view when there is such a large amount of property stolen, including pending cases, over Rs. 36,000, and an increased number of cases under the Indian Penal Code. 17 persons were prosecuted against as compared with 29 last year. 8 were called upon to give security against 23. The percentage of conviction is poor and shows that sufficient care was not exercised in the selection of cases sent up to Magistrates. I quote the District Magistrate's remarks on this subject :—

"The decrease in cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, does not seem to have had any ill effect on the crime of the district. I am too recently arrived in Kolába to express any opinion on the reported paucity of bad characters in the district. If it be the case that so very few bad characters are to be found, the district is very fortunate compared with some others. But if, as is also reported, the Police are well acquainted with the bad characters, they ought not to have difficulty in getting security taken from them when necessary."

I do not concur altogether in these remarks; the decrease of cases under Chapter VIII is coincident with an increase in all Penal Code cases—an increase of about Rs. 15,000 worth of property stolen and a reduced percentage in convictions. 28 accused were identified as having been previously convicted. None was adjudged as habitual offender.

7. All the 8 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition were inspected by the Superintendent. 9 cases under the Arms Act were taken up, and convictions were obtained in 7. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 79. The total number of licenses issued during the year fell from 1,482 to 1,419. The number is still large enough in a small district like Kolába to call for notice. There are at present 1,475 guns, 56 swords, and 21 pistols in the possession of the people.

8. All the three prisoners, who effected their escape from the custody of the District Police, were re-captured. Two escapes were due to the negligence of the Police. In the third case, the prisoner was forcibly released from Police custody by his friends.

9. There were two instances during the year in which the Village Police failed to assist the District Police in theft cases. In both, enquiries are going on.

10. Out of the 21 cases tried by the Sessions Court, 13 ended in conviction and 8 were discharged.

11. One man was dismissed against 5 in last year. Other departmental punishments were 32 against 36. Judicial punishments were none. Rewards by promotion were never granted during the last two years. Money rewards fell from 76 to 33. This falling off has not been explained by the Superintendent. Of the 33 money rewards, 31 were granted in Abkári and Salt cases and 2 were received from complainants. In addition to this number, 26 men received good service certificates. In the matter of education, there is an advance over last year. Seventy-six officers and 183 men were able to read and write during the

year against 70 officers and 153 men. Judging from the foregoing figures the general conduct of the Police appears good. They are reported as having good knowledge of the bad characters moving in the district, but their success in dealing with crime is not as good as it should be. The Police service is popular and there is no difficulty in selecting men fit for the work. Education is not wanting in the rank but, as a detective body, they are not very successful. From the paucity of rewards by promotion, money, good service tickets, it appears that the rank and file are either wanting in detective ability or their services are not shown up and encouraged as they should be. The drill of the men at head-quarters is good, and they are smart and clean in appearance. 496 men passed in drill. There were 10 marksmen against 21 in last year. This falling off is mainly due, the Superintendent states, to the men not being familiar with the new arms.

12. Of the 9 cases of serious crime reported during the year, Mr. Alexander personally investigated 2 and Mr. Hume 3. The latter officer has explained fully the reasons for not investigating the remaining two crimes which occurred in his time and which are quite satisfactory. All the 10 police stations and 28 outposts were visited and inspected by the Superintendent.

13. The District Magistrate writes :—

"Having been but 5 weeks in the district, I cannot usefully add any remarks of my own on the personnel of the Police. My predecessor, Mr. Winchester, has recorded that he considered Mr. Hume careful and hardworking and likely to develope into a very good policeman. He has shown no lack of activity in moving about the district. So far as my short experience goes, I am happy to concur in these remarks. And I am glad to see that the Inspector is highly thought of by 3 successive District Superintendents of Police."

Mr. Hume is active in moving about. He looks well after the drill and general appearance of his men. Since this report was written I have inspected the district and have seen the interest Mr. Hume takes in his work. With more experience he will get better work out of his men.

RATNA'GIRI.

The report has been submitted by Mr. Bulkley who was in charge of the district for the whole year.

2. The results of the year's report show a further falling off in crime and an improvement in all respects except in percentages relating to persons. The amount of crime reported under Indian Penal Code during the year has decreased from 1,075 to 967, and of real crime from 257 to 254. Under Class VI, real crime has increased from 89 to 103. Most of the cases under this class were under A'bkári and Salt laws. There was one case under the Gambling Act and 15 under the Forest Act. Murders have increased from 2 to 5. Four cases were decided by trial of which three ended in conviction and one remained pending at the close of the year. In the fifth case which was decided by trial, conviction was obtained in the Sessions Court, but reversed by the High Court. The only case reported under "attempt at murder and culpable homicide" was convicted. There was no case of dacoity against 2 in last year ; but there were 3 of robberies against none in the previous year, all of which ended in conviction. There is an increase of 29 over last year in house-breaking cases. Of the 65 cases disposed, of 25 remained undetected and 40 were sent for trial, of which 39 ended in conviction. Theft cases have decreased from 148 to 134. 121 cases were disposed of under this head. Of these, only 22 were classed as undetected and 99 sent for trial, of which 98 were convicted. These are very satisfactory results. Including one pending case of previous year, there were 4 cases of receiving stolen property for disposal and 3 ended in conviction. In a district where there are so few habitual offenders and so free from serious offences against property, this class of crime would not naturally be of frequent occurrence. Three cases is, however, rather a small number considering the amount of stolen property (about Rs. 11,000) unrecovered. Referring to classes, there is a decrease from 16 and 178 to 6 and 145 in classes I and V respectively. In classes II III, there is an increase from 15 and 46 to 30 and 71.

3. Out of the total number of 1,162 cases dealt with by the Police, 785 were excluded, a percentage of 67 against 70 in last year. Of these, 687 were

false owing to mistakes of fact or law. Maliciously false complaints were only 12 against 37 in 1891 and 84 in 1890. On this subject the District Magistrate writes :—

"The number of excluded cases has fallen from 889 in 1891 to 785 this year. In spite of this decrease, the total still remains undesirably large. The number is swollen to this extent by parties trying to obtain a criminal remedy for purely civil matters, and thus gratify their objects of vengeance or personal advantage at a minimum of cost and trouble to themselves. The diminution in cases excluded as maliciously false is satisfactory and tends to indicate greater attention paid by the Magistrates in adjudicating on Police reports of this type."

The District Superintendent of Police has given the following table showing how the 785 cases were excluded :—

False without malicious intent...	687
Maliciously false	12
Non-cognizable	19
Compounded	24
Reported under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	39
Disposed of under section 95, Indian Penal Code	4
	785

It may be gathered from this table that the Police are only answerable for the exclusion of 51 cases, (12 maliciously false and 39 sent up under section 157 (*b*),) Criminal Procedure Code. In 687 cases struck off on account of mistake of fact or law, and 19 non-cognizable cases, the complainants had the option of referring their cases to the Civil Courts or making their complaints in the proper form to the Magistrates. In maliciously false complaints, 6 prosecutions were instituted, but two only resulted in conviction. Pending cases are fewer by 25 than in last year, the number being 35 against 60. Of these 35, 10 were with the Police and 25 with Magistrates. This compared with other districts is a very creditable result, and shows that the Chief Constables were kept up to their work by strict superintendence. The number of undetected cases were 49 out of 342 disposed of under all classes, which is 14 per cent. against 12 in last year. These results are satisfactory.

4. The return of percentages shows a good record and reflects credit on the general working of the Police. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial are 76 and 95 against 77 and 92, in class VI, 100 and 100 against 96 and 98, and in all classes, 83 and 97 against 83 and 94.

5. With a decrease in crime, fewer persons were arrested by the Police *suo motu* in Indian Penal Code cases, *viz.*, 346 against 417. With pending persons from previous year, their number for disposal was 384, of whom only 9 were released without being brought to trial, a good percentage of 2·3. The District Magistrate remarks :—

"I am glad to note as a prominent feature of Mr. Bulkley's administration that the Police do not lay their hands too readily, and without due enquiry, on suspected accused, and the increase in the percentage of persons convicted simultaneously with a decrease in the number of persons arrested is most satisfactory."

I do not, however, agree in the first portion of the above remarks as no less than 132 persons who were sent up for trial were discharged or acquitted. There is no increase in the percentages of convictions, but a slight falling off except in class VI. The percentages relating to persons are not so good as those relating to cases. Under murders, the percentages have been much lower. Seven persons were sent up for trial for murders and 6 were convicted ; but the High Court set aside the convictions in the case of three persons and released them. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and disposed of by trial have slightly gone down, under Indian Penal Code, from 65 and 68 to 62 and 63, in all classes from 68 and 71 to 67 and 70. In class VI, they have risen from 75 and 79 to 82 and 87.

6. The property statement also indicates much improvement over last year. Property worth Rs. 21,895 was reported stolen against Rs. 19,581.

Adding property in pending cases, the total property to be accounted for during the year, amounted to Rs. 23,909 against Rs. 19,763. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 12,407 against Rs. 8,234, which gives a percentage of 51 against 41. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered has very slightly decreased from 74 to 73.

7. The Superintendent reports that careful attention is paid to the supervision over bad characters, and that the Police do appreciate the value of the proper application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. But there are very few bad characters, who can be called upon to furnish security. Some have ostensible means of subsistence and against others, it is difficult to procure evidence. During the year only one person was classed as a bad character; he was sent to jail for failing to furnish security. Another man would have been sent up, but he was arrested for a murder. In 1891, 39 persons were sent up, and security was demanded from 30. Twelve persons were adjudged as habitual offenders and 23 were identified as having been previously convicted.

8. The number of licenses granted to deal in arms and ammunition was 55 against 53, and to possess fire-arms 3,910 against 3,955 in the preceding year. These figures are the highest in the Presidency and the necessity for fire-arms has not been explained. In this district, arms are not much required to protect crops from robbers or wild animals. There were 20 shops licensed to sell ammunition and all were inspected. There were 6 cases taken up under the Arms Act, of which three ended in conviction.

9. The number of punishments was the same as last year. There were 3 dismissals against 6; other departmental punishments rose from 17 to 19, only one man was judicially punished. Immediate promotion for good service was granted in three cases against none in the previous year; but money rewards fell from 70 to 61. 164 good service certificates were granted during the year. There is a little improvement in education. The number of educated officers and men rose from 112 and 321 to 115 and 334. From a very small number of punishments inflicted the behaviour of the Police was decidedly good, but the Superintendent suspects the Police guard over the ex-King Thebau connive in the sale of his jewels to the Ratnágiri merchants. The general efficiency and detective ability of the Police as a body is good. The officers in charge police stations are punctual in the disposal of cases, and the percentages of convictions are remarkably good. The drill is well looked after and a large number of men have passed in the new drill. The number of persons qualified as marksmen fell from 48 to 29. This falling off, the Superintendent says, is due partly to the men not being familiar with the use of new weapons and partly to the weapons being badly sighted.

10. There were two escapes from the custody of the District Police and 8 from the Village Police, all of which resulted in re-capture.

11. During the year, 66 Pátils were warned for want of punctuality in their duties and seven fined for neglect of duty. Six were rewarded with money in ábkári and salt cases, and one granted a good conduct ticket for helping the Police.

12. Of the 13 cases tried in the Sessions Court, 10 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal.

13. The Superintendent visited the scenes of 8 serious crimes out of 16 reported to him during the year. His reasons for not visiting the scenes of the rest are satisfactory. The Superintendent visited all the twelve Police stations and 37 outposts.

14. The District Magistrate remarks:—

"Mr. Bulkley is, I think, fairly entitled to commendation both for his own, and the work he has got out of the force during the year. The results are decidedly successful and a great deal is due to the Superintendent's thorough knowledge of the district and his men, as well as to his personal activity and exertions."

15. Mr. Bulkley is a most careful and painstaking Superintendent, and most conscientious in moving about for inspection and personal investigation of serious crime. The return is good, but the charge is not a difficult one. Police service is very popular and the men are, therefore, careful to behave well; men for the ranks can be picked out of the many candidates offering; good material is obtained and better results follow.

No. 1077 OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KARACHI DISTRICT.

The report on the Karáchi District submitted by Mr. Vincent, who has been in charge throughout the year, shows by his figures the same steady improvement that was noticed three years ago. Mr. Vincent is inclined to be despondent about the quality of his men.

"Their conduct" he says "has been no better and no worse than it was last year, or, so far as I know, in all previous years . . . . . Physically the force is decidedly deteriorating, for to keep the force up to its strength, I am compelled to enlist men whom I would not have looked at 10 years ago. . . . . Very few of them (the recruits) possess the mental, moral and physical qualities which make an efficient Police officer. The consequence is that if a District Superintendent of Police pulls the reins a little tighter, resignations, dismissals, and desertions become the order of the day." . . . . . .

The District Magistrate, Colonel Crawford, who has known the force for a longer time than Mr. Vincent, is able to say that the men in all branches are much smarter and better set up than they used to be, and from highest to lowest the District and Town Police have discharged their duties very well.

Such praise as this from an experienced Sind Officer reflects considerable credit on Mr. Vincent; and with this testimony to the general efficiency of the force, coupled with the excellent results detailed in the report, Mr. Vincent has occasion rather to congratulate himself upon the success of his men than to lament the inferior quality of the force. At the same time the Commissioner is but too well aware of the faults described by Mr. Vincent, which are common to the whole of Sind, and the results only show what a good Superintendent who picks his subordinate officers and looks after them, can achieve.

2. The number of reported Indian Penal Code cases has remained almost at last year's figures, while real cognizable Penal Code cases have decreased.

The figures for the past three years are :—

	Reported Indian Penal Code Cases.
1890	1,406
1891	1,303
1892	1,306

	Real Cognizable Cases.
1890	964
1891	894
1892	860

There has therefore been a continuous decrease in serious crime. Cases under class V have still further diminished from last year, but under class III the number has risen from 139 and 129 in 1890 and 1891 to 160. The great majority of these 160 cases were under Sections 454, 455, 457, 460, Indian Penal Code. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or after preparation for causing hurt, in other words, aggravated offences against property have increased, while minor offences against property have decreased. The District Magistrate has pointed out that the decrease of 34 in real cognizable cases is a satisfactory sign if looked at in a general way, but added that the decrease in the prevailing crime of the district, cattle-thefts, which number only 130, might be explained by the fact that the drought in 1891 and part of 1892 caused a grass famine and cattle were not worth the stealing if stolen forage was not also available. "It would be interesting to compare here the figures of thefts ordinary and of cattle for the past three years when it

might be seen whether their ordinary avocation proving unremunerative, cattle thieves have abstained from crime or have turned their hands to thefts ordinary."

These figures, which have been supplied by the Superintendent, are given below :—

	Thefts.		Persons convicted.
	Cattle.	Ordinary.	
1889	321	607	419
1890	218	478	386
1891	152	454	377
1892	130	426	447

Both kinds of thefts have therefore decreased steadily, though the "ordinary" have not decreased in the same proportion as the cattle-thefts, in which the diminution since 1889 has been most marked. It seems likely however from the figures that some of the professional cattle thieves for lack of employment have taken to the more serious form of house-breaking. The large number of persons convicted in 1892 in theft cases is remarkable, and all things, season, inundation, harvest, &c., being equal, a further decrease in this form of crime may reasonably be expected in the next year's report, as the success of the Police in dealing with such offenders ought to have a most salutary effect generally.

3. The general result of Police operations in dealing with real Penal Code cases is shown in the following percentage table :—

Cases.	1891.	Average, 3 years.	1892.
Brought to trial to disposed of ...	67·69	64·62	73·73
Convicted to sent for trial	92·80	91·80	91·50
Convicted to disposed of	62·82	59·32	67·47
Not sent for trial to disposed of ..	32·30	35·26	26·26
Persons.			
Convicted to arrested	69·98	65·45	72·89
Released without trial to arrested ...	5·36	11·23	4·59
Convicted to tried	74·10	73·73	77·65
Discharged and to tried	25·90	26·26	22·34

4. The following figures are given with regard to stolen property :—

	Cases.		Value.	
	Stolen. I	Recovered. II	Stolen. III	Recovered. IV
			Rs.	Rs.
Total cases, including pending cases...	697	558	60,512	24,677

The percentages of II to I and IV to III are as follows :—

	1891.	Average, 3 years.	1892.
II to I	70·74	70·62	80·08
IV to III	44·18	49·02	40·78

The smaller percentage of recovered property is due to two cases in which the amounts stolen were Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 12,470 respectively. The former sum consisted of notes of which the owner could not give the numbers. In the latter case "the complainant asked the Police on the second day not to bother about the case any more." It is only too likely from all the Police have heard that a very near relation perpetrated the theft, and it is also most probable that the complainant has received back the whole or part of the property from the thief." Excluding these two cases the percentage of recoveries would be 57·33. The above tables show that the Police has worked very efficiently.

5. The above remarks have been confined to Indian Penal Code cases.

The total number of cases reported were 1,783 to the Police and 118 to Magistrates, compared with 1,643 and 98 in 1891 and a triennial average of 2,011 and 103. The increase is entirely due to cases under class VI, which decreased from 579 in 1890 to 340 in 1,891 and have again risen to 477. The District Magistrate remarks that this figure is liable to be swollen by applications on the

part of Municipalities for the recovery of arrears of taxes by magisterial process. Such cases ought certainly to be excluded from the reports of crime altogether. In magisterial cases 33 out of the 118 were excluded. Of the remaining true cases 82·35 per cent. resulted in conviction compared with a triennial average of 65·68 per cent. Similar percentages of convictions to persons arrested without the intervention of the Police are 47·24 to 46·24.

6. Of the 1,783 cases reported to the Police 479 were excluded. Of these only 25 were classed as maliciously false. In 1891 there were 49 and in 1890 there were 74 so classed. These figures are so extraordinarily low compared with other districts* in Sind and the figures for Presidency districts also vary from one another to such an extent that it would be unsafe to generalise from them.

It seems to the Commissioner that while one Magistrate classes as maliciously false, every excluded case in which the chief constable can allege any motive beyond an honest desire to recover property which is believed to have been stolen, another only does so in cases in which he is prepared to order the prosecution of the complainant, or in which the malice is very prominent, though perhaps not capable of proof.

Magistrates are presumably the best judges of the evidence required to establish a charge of false or malicious complaint, and must be left free to decide whether a prosecution should be ordered; and it may be that pressure applied to them by Superintendents to order prosecution in all cases classed as maliciously false has a tendency in some districts to make the magistracy unduly strict in discriminating between malicious and other false complaints. No doubt the District Magistrate should occasionally, as directed at the end of para. 3 of the last Government review, call for a larger number of cases and personally scrutinize them.

There is nothing noticeable in the total number of excluded cases in 1892.

7.

Special cases.

Murders	... 6
Attempt at murder	... 1
Culpable homicide	... 9
Robberies	... 14
Coinage	... 1

Of the 6 murder cases only 1 was sent up for trial and the accused was declared to be insane. Of the remainder one is undetected, a case of infanticide in Karáchi, in another the final report has not been received from the Magistrate, but the District Superintendent of Police considers it is fictitious; in a third it is represented that the accused probably died of cholera which was very prevalent in the village where the murder occurred, as he was never arrested. The last two cases arose out of a blood feud between the Kalindaris and the Chutas, and the 5 murderers fled across the borders of Beluchistan before the news reached the police station, and as yet the efforts of the Police or the Political authorities to effect their arrest have been unsuccessful. There has been some correspondence with Government already regarding difficulties experienced in obtaining the rendition of criminals from Lus Beyla, but it is unnecessary to dwell upon the subject in this place. The attempted murder occurred in a hotel in Karáchi, and the accused, a Frenchman, who tried to murder his wife, after being twice acquitted by juries for insanity, has been sentenced by the Sadar Court to 3½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

Of the 9 cases of culpable homicide, the only 3 which are noticeable happened at the same time and arose out of an agrarian dispute among the Khosa Beluchis near Band Vero. Convictions have been obtained in 5 cases and 4 are pending.

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* Compare Shikárpur—Maliciously false cases in that district are to unintentionally false cases in the proportion of 36 to 64, while in Karáchi they are in the proportion of 5 to 95, and in Shikárpur the Police sent up with the accused as true 322 cases which the Magistrates classed as false. This is possibly due to the District Magistrate, with a view to keeping a watch over the work of the Police and to prevent cases being improperly struck off, directing after examination, magisterial enquiry into many cases which the Police originally reported as false.

The robberies, 14 real cases of 1892 and 3 pending, are none of them serious. Convictions have been obtained in 12 and 3 were still pending.

The District Magistrate says of the coinage case :—

" Owing to Mr. Vincent's personal exertions an important coinage case was detected in the town of Karáchi, and the two offenders, husband and wife, were prosecuted to conviction. "

8. The statement of action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is given below, and does not require any special remark :—

			Sent up.	Ordered to give security.
1889	...	...	126	109
1890	...	...	219	208
1891	...	...	92	74
1892	...	...	97	87

9. There has been a decrease in cases of receiving stolen property.

Out of 90 cases reported, 46 were excluded. The District Superintendent of Police says :—

" 'Nearly all of these excluded cases have been so decided after trial and nearly all of them belong to the city of Karáchi. I have personally gone through the evidence in many cases before and after the trial and could not find fault with the Police for sending them up, and there is no doubt that nearly all of them were spoilt by the wavering evidence given in Courts.' The District Magistrate adds: 'I would venture to think that the high percentage of excluded cases of this description is to some extent due to the position and means of the offenders.' "

The Police have no doubt great difficulties to contend with in such cases, but it is hoped that the Superentendent will be able to reduce the percentage of excluded cases of this kind, which has been rising for the last three years.

10. The general conduct of the Police has been already commented on. Statement E shows that fewer officers have been departmentally punished, while 4 officers and 5 constables have been specially rewarded. It appears too that 106 officers and 152 men are now able to read and write. The educational status of the force is slowly rising.

The advantage of being able to read and write, which Mr. Vincent has doubt about, may not at once be apparent; and as long as the fact of being able to read and write has its price, the small pay of the Police serivce will not attract the better quality of educated men.

11. The usual prevalence of cholera, malarious fever and pneumonia had its effect upon the health of the force.

Deaths numbered 37, and 465 men were treated at the civil hospital and town dispensaries. Sickness also rather interfered with the drill. It was not possible to bring any of the superior officers into Karáchi during the last hot weather for instructions.

12. Mr. Vincent personally investigated a dacoity and a robbery case on the Frontier, also 2 murder cases, 3 burglaries and the coinage case in the city of Karáchi. Satisfactory reasons have been given why the other serious cases were not personally investigated. Mr Vincent also visited 22 out of 27 police stations and 64 out of 106 outposts.

Town Inspector Rook.
Harbour Sargeant Lavin.
Chief Constable Mahomed Aruf.
Chief Constable Kaisar Khan.

13. The officers named in the margin are singled out for special commendation. The Commissioner fully concurs, and he would add an expression of his own great regret that the province has, since the close of the year, been deprived of Mr. Vincent's valuable services.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1078 OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

The Hyderabad charge during the past year has been a peculiarly difficult one. The weakness of the Police force, both in number and efficiency, is more noticeable in this than any other district in Sind; the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, which was opened in August, created in 1891 a need for additional supervision in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad; the city itself has been in a disturbed state, particularly at the Mohurrum, and at the end of the year the delay in the expected reorganisation caused the resignation of many of the better type of officers who had been induced to stay on in hopes of improved pay (the total number of resignations was 134, besides which 23 died), and lastly, the Police have received less assistance from the Sub-divisional Magistrates (owing to the deputation of one on special duty, to the incapacity of a second, and to a third being over-worked) in dealing with the numerous bad characters in the district. But in spite of these difficulties statistics of crime show good results, which are all the more creditable.

2. Mr. Cooke, who was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, took Mr. McIver's place from the 13th April to the 14th July while he was absent on privilege leave.

3. There has been a decrease of 176 in the number of real cognizable cases of all kinds investigated by the Police, but looking at the true Indian Penal Code cases reported within the year, a small increase is observed from 1,482 in 1891 to 1,501 in 1892. This result is chiefly due to the much larger number of true cases in class VI. There were in 1891, 383 such cases reported and 129 excluded, and in 1892, 403 reported and only 21 excluded. These have not been remarked on by the Superintendent, but it would appear that the cases are chiefly under the Stage Carriage Act, which form a large percentage of the class VI cases detailed in Statement A, Part I. Cases under class I are much more common in this district than in any other in Sind, and the increase in these cases in 1892 from 118 to 134, the whole of which is in Police cases, should have been noticed.

A comparison of Penal Code cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police shows that there were 232 real cognizable cases and 98 convictions in 1892 against 273 cases and 82 convictions in 1891, but the number of such cases excluded in 1892 was 177 against 86 in 1891. The increase in excluded cases is in thefts and class I cases, and the result is satisfactory. The total number of excluded Penal Code cases is enormous, *viz.*, 887 out of 2,524, or one-third of the total, and 234 were classed as maliciously false. In 37 cases prosecutions followed and in 24 convictions were obtained, 1 still pending: there is not quite so good a percentage of convictions as in 1891.

4. The total number of true Penal Code cases for disposal, including pending cases, both investigated by the Police and direct, were 1,869 against 1,913 in 1891. Convictions were obtained in 1,091 cases in 1892 against 1,008 in 1891. The improvement that has taken place in convictions is best seen from the following comparative table of percentages :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Convictions to cases disposed of ...	59·34	62·95	67·87
Convictions to decided by trial... ...	90·88	91·14	95·21
Convicted to arrested	60·22	67·78	70·42
Convicted to tried	68·68	76·13	75·87

5. The number of cases of thefts of both kinds differ by 5 only, but it is noticeable that ordinary thefts have risen from 451 to 503 and cattle thefts have gone down from 539 to 492. The Superintendent remarks that the excluded cases in 1892 are only 584 compared with 684 in 1891, but there is still a tendency

on the part of cattle owners to report strayed animals as stolen in order to obtain assistance to search for the animals. While the cholera was rife in several tálukas of the district, villages were forsaken by their inhabitants for 3 and 4 weeks at a time and the cattle left to take care of themselves. If on their return some animals were missing it is not surprising. Mr. McIver does not state if all such cases were entered as offences; but while the Commissioner considers that in every case enquiry should be made, it seems to him obvious that until there is reason to believe that it is a case of theft the Chief Constable should enter it in a separate list of complaints of cattle missing. The Magistrate would finally order whether the case should be catalogued as a crime or not. In this way a large number of excluded cases would be kept out of the return altogether. There is no reason why, if a man's donkey strays, the event should be recorded as a crime and then excluded. The number of cattle-thefts is still very large. It would be in this district, as in all others in Sind, interesting to know how many of the 637 convictions for theft were for cattle-stealing. And the Commissioner much regrets that Government did not see their way to classifying these cases in the returns separately.

The number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, which was noted last year, has fallen again. In the 482 cases in 1892 convictions were obtained in 130 only, 134 being excluded and 173 undetected. The District Superintendent of Police remarks: "This Railway (the Hyderabad-Umarkot) was completed in August 1892 and gradually Punjábis and Patháns left the district and proceeded elsewhere;" so a further decrease ought to be found next year. But as remarked on the Karáchi report, the fluctuations depend upon many causes. Even a good season, while it keeps many of the non-professional honest, stimulates the cupidity of the professional owing to the greater wealth which there exists to plunder.

It is also stated that "the proportion of true cases ending in conviction to true decided cases has improved as compared with previous year. There is however room for much improvement," with which remark the Commissioner agrees.

The figures of property stolen and recovered show an advance on last year. Property worth Rs. 64,360 was stolen and the value of recovered property was Rs. 34,450 or 53·53 per cent., and stolen property was recovered in 70·55 per cent. of the cases compared with 62 per cent. of 1891. The large amount of Rs. 12,556 worth of stolen property belongs to pending cases at the end of the year. The District Magistrate remarks that 70 per cent. of the property stolen in theft cases was recovered;—

"Thieving would seem from these figures to be a very unprofitable business, but the figures are somewhat deceptive, as many cases of theft are never reported, owners preferring to take their chance of making the best terms they can with the thieves instead of undergoing the vexation and worry involved in Police and Magisterial enquiries."

There is some justice, no doubt, in this comment, but it mainly refers to cattle thefts where the professional go between, is as common as the cattle lifter himself. If the District Magistrate's remarks were generally true, then the increase in the theft cases reported must be looked on as a satisfactory indication of increased confidence in the Police. The Commissioner declines to regard it in this light.

6. The absence of Mr. Lambert from the Hála Sub-division, and the incapacity of Mr. Price who has recently taken sick leave, which threw additional work on the other sub-divisional officers, hampered the working of the Police and no doubt accounts in some measure for the small number of bad characters sent up for security. Out of 77 persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, 36 were called on to give security, 21 were pending and 15 released. These latter figures are not so satisfactory as usual. The need of additional 1st class Magistrates is pointed out by the District Magistrate. This is a matter which has engaged the Commissioner's attention for a long time and there now seems a reasonable prospect of more 1st class Magistrates being shortly appointed.

7. Of serious crimes there were 13 true cases of murder and 10 of attempts to murder and culpable homicide.

An important murder case was that of a Bania by some of his debtors whom he had driven to desperation by taunts and threats. The deceased's relative suspected a Mir, with whom he was on bad terms and suborned several false witnesses to support the charge. The real offenders were eventually arrested and convicted in the Court of Session, but the Sadar Court reversed the finding.

8. The Superintendent has alluded to the subject of the abuse of their power by Hospital Assistants in serious cases, stating that sometimes not only was the Hospital Assistant's certificate not granted until the lapse of several days after the *post-mortem* but that even his notes were not written until some days after, during which time he was open to the advances of persons interested in his certificate. The District Superintendent of Police's recommendations and the District Magistrate's remarks thereon the Commissioner is mentioning in his general report. He would only say here that the Superintendent should report every such occurrence separately with a view to the Hospital Assistant being suitably punished. The Inspector-General specially brought a similar matter to notice in clause 4, page 19 of last year's report, but Government were pleased not to pass any orders on the subject.

9. The one dacoity of the year was excluded as false, two were pending from previous years, in both of which convictions were obtained. One of these was the case of an accused who escaped in 1889 and who had successfully eluded the Police for three years. His arrest and conviction are very satisfactory.

10. The number of punishments of all kinds is 147, but of these 82 were extra drills, which do not appear in Statement E. The Commissioner is glad to see that the number of fines has been reduced to 31 only, and of these only 19 were inflicted on the men. Dismissals too have fallen from 25 to 14. Still the total number of punishments, though decidedly better than in 1891, indicates the bad material of the greater part of Mr. McIver's force and his difficulty in dealing with them. There were 40 rewards by promotion for good service. This is a conspicuous change from the total of 29 rewards given in the three preceding years, and the Commissioner is quite sure that this is the best way of recognising good work.

Including 23 deaths, 156 men left the force in 1892, and there were besides 12 vacancies, 18 notices of recognition at the end of the year. The difficulty of recruiting is so great that the Superintendent is forced to beg some men not to resign; as pointed out by the District Magistrate, it is impossible to enforce discipline under these circumstances.

No selection is possible now as 20 years ago, when candidates were numerous.

11. Drill has been affected by the resignations. Only 95 of the foot and 8 of the mounted police have been put through a course of drill.

12. Marksmen's badges were won by 13 men and provincial prizes by 2, but it appears that this district labours under the disadvantage that the best shots immediately enlist in the Beluch Regiments.

13. Of 27 Police stations and 57 posts, 22 stations (3 by Mr. Cooke) and 34 posts were visited, some of them more than once. Mr. McIver explains that more than a month of the touring season was spent in personally investigating the murder of the Bania before alluded to in this review. Again, in October "I found" he says "that owing to the inundation of the Indus, it was exceedingly difficult and in a few cases almost impossible to approach some of the villages at which Police were posted; in fact the heavy rainfall and inundation combined had washed away the Police buildings and the men were encamped at villages in the vicinity wherever they could find a dry spot." In December again the Superintendent had to return to Hyderabad owing to serious assaults originating in ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mussalmans owing to the coversion of certain Amils to Islam. Considering these interruptions, and the fact that there was a change of officers in April during Mr. McIver's absence on privilege leave, a very fair amount of inspection was done. Of 9 serious offences 8 were personally investigated by Mr. McIver and 2 by Mr. Cooke; other 3 in which the offenders were immediately arrested received

personal attention before being sent on to the Magistrate, and 2 others occurred while the Bania's murder was being enquired into.

14. A few quotations from the Superintendent's report in conclusion show still further how the reorganisation is needed in this district. Mr. McIver says :—

"I carefully drilled the men (at stations and posts) and examined them in a knowledge of their duties of fugitive offenders, local bad character, &c.; frequently 4 days were spent at a station and devoted to this duty. It is however disheartening to find year after year that the men forget almost immediately what has been taught them with much patience and trouble. If the force were sufficiently strong to admit of a small reserve at head-quarters to which a recruit could be attached on enrolment, and, after enrolment, drafted to a large station, the force would in time be made more intelligent and as a consequence more efficient."

Again: "It is not so much quantity as quality which is required; the men now joining are very unsuitable and the duty of selecting efficient Head Constables becomes more difficult yearly."

15. Mr. McIver should endeavour to submit his report punctually next year.

Mr. Laxmansing.
,, Sajan Khan.
Chief Constable J. B. Samson.
Chief Constable Ibrahim Khan.

16. The Commissioner notices with pleasure the names of officers named in the margin who are brought to notice by Mr. McIver for specially good service.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1080 of 1893.

Judicial Department.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SHIKÁRPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. Cox has been in charge of this district throughout the year, and from 15th January to 9th April and from 4th August to 8th October Mr. R. P. Lambert was his Assistant. Thus Mr. Cox was unaided for more than half the year in working this very large district, parts of which are 30 and 40 miles away from the rail, and border on the wild country east of Beluchistan, and which yields a far larger number of reported crimes than any other district in the Presidency. When reported cases total over 3,000, as they have done in the past three years in Shikárpur, a difference of one or two hundred is no criterion of the effect of Police supervision generally, or of the personal influence exercised by the Superintendent. But the Commissioner is able to express with pleasure his own opinion of the general smartness of the Shikárpur Police force and the energy which Mr. Cox's personal efforts have infused into them. Districts in Upper Sind need more than any in the Presidency, not even excepting Khándesh, a sensible experienced Magistrate, a strong Judge and a smart untiring Superintendent, and this last Mr. Cox proved himself to be.

2. A comparison of figures points to a slight improvement in crime during the past year. The following table shows the reported and real Penal Code cognizable cases of the several years, both Police and direct, and the convictions obtained during the past years. The figures for 1889, which have been explained in a previous review, are given, as they afford a curious comparison :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Reported cases	2,694	2,697	3,097	2,933
Direct	357	382	623	523
Real cases, Police	*1,460	1,844	1,842	1,684
Direct	107	148	97	60
Convictions, Police cases	814	769	826	723
Direct cases	56	81	83	47

* This includes previous year's pending cases.

The number of reported cases though reduced has not fallen far short of the figures for 1891. The number of real Police cases has fallen in the same proportion, and the number of cases in which convictions have been obtained in both Police and direct cases is the smallest in the four years.

It would appear too from the large numbers of direct cases in the past two years and the small number classed as real that the Magistrates, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Government, are now enquiring personally into many cases which formerly they would have remitted to the Police.

The fall of 160 in the real Police cases below the figures of 1890-91 is a good sign; it is noticeable particularly in class V cases which have stood at 1,383 in 1890, 1,232 in 1891 and 1,205 in 1892: cases in class II have also fallen to 118 from 163 in 1891 and 139 in 1890. Looking at the upper part of Supplementary Statement No I it is seen that while ordinary and cattle-thefts have decreased from 1,008 to 894, house-breakings with intent to commit theft have increased from 312 to 362. Murders have also decreased from 21 to 15, and attempts to murder and culpable homicide from 8 to 3. Mr. Cox remarks:—

"These figures undoubtedly show that in a year when there were causes at work which tended towards an increase of criminality, the deterring influence of the Police has not only prevented an increase but caused a marked decrease in the number of offences committed."

The phrase "causes tending towards an increase of criminality" should have been more specific, and the Commissioner knows nothing of them. The increase in house-breakings is perhaps in some slight degree attributable to the scarcity caused in certain tracts during the previous year owing to locusts and absence of rain, and also to the cholera scare during which Banias left their houses empty and their goods at the mercy of the first comer. But Mr. James would rather credit them to a notorious gang which Mr. Cox broke up just before he left the district. The decrease from 420 to 398 in real cases of cattle-theft is possibly due to the absence of fodder. Murders and culpable homicides are hardly affected by general causes like the above, for a large number of them, as usual, originate from intrigues with women or family disputes. Four of the murder cases are worthy of remark. In one a man was killed because some villagers feared that his coming to their village would spread cholera amongst them; in another a Hindu land-holder was murdered by his tenants out of revenge for his oppressive conduct towards them. His riderless horse came home one evening, but not a trace even of the body was ever found and the villagers combined to conceal the evidence which resulted in the case remaining undetected and the imposition of a punitive post. In the other two cases men leaving the Shikárpur market with money were followed and drugged with dhatura. In neither of these cases moreover was evidence forthcoming, as the survivors were quite unable even to describe the Thug. The one dacoity was a serious case of highway robbery, and that too, in spite of the exertions of Mr. Cox has remained undetected.

3. There were 28 robberies, 5 on the highway, the same number as in 1891. Mr. Cox attributes most of them to impoverished Beluchis from the Upper Sind Frontier and Kelat and bad characters from the Punjab. The Commissioner hopes that the break-up of the gang already alluded to will lead to a diminution of this serious form of crime. One reason why an Assistant Superintendent is so much needed is for deputation to investigate such cases. One other case, under class I, of the possessing of forged Rs. 10 notes, is of interest. Mr. Cox says:—

"The forgery was exceedingly clumsy, the notes being reproduced from Manchester handkerchiefs ornamented with imitations of notes."

The District Magistrate thinks it desirable that the sale of such handkerchiefs should be forbidden. The Commissioner has some recollection that their import was forbidden some years ago under the Customs Act. Such handkerchiefs were once very common, and this case is by no means the first of the kind.

4. Turning to percentages in Penal Code cases, it is found that they are not very favourable. The percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of showed a remarkable rise in 1891, and a slight fall has occurred in 1892 :—

1890.	1891.	1892.
39·92	49·6	47·75

The percentages of convictions to true cases decided by trial is better than in 90 and 91, but the percentages for persons are both worse. Mr. Cox points out that if in the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested all persons were omitted who were arrested in cases decided by courts to be false and compounded cases, the percentage of persons convicted would be 83·77.

This percentage would naturally be a high one, but the Commissioner is not prepared to say with Mr. Cox that these figures bring out the success of the Police in a very striking way. The percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of under class V and under "thefts" show a slight increase, which is satisfactory, but the similar percentage for house-breakings is 26·68—a very low figure. Remarking on the percentage 47·75, Mr. Cox says :—

"'It is probably due to the paucity and constant change of Sub-Divisional and Táluka Magistrates; and in the town of Sukkur, especially during the months from June to September, the Police did not know where to take cases to. For some time only one Magistrate in Rohri had more than 3rd class powers."

On this the District Magistrate notes :—

"'The employment of a Mukhtyárkar exercising 1st class powers on the salary sanctioned for the City Magistrate at Sukkur has, the District Magistrate hopes, removed the possibility of any further inconvenience arising in the execution of the magisterial work of that city. Two Mukhtyárkars also have been recommended for first class powers, one of whom is in the Rohri Division.'"

The Commissioner would add that the difficulty of obtaining a supply of 1st Class Magistrates is especially felt in the Rohri and Lárkhána Divisions of the Shikárpur charge. But on the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, these powers have recently been conferred on several experienced Magistrates. The Mukhtyárkar in the Rohri Division who was recommended for 1st class powers is unfortunately not considered qualified yet to exercise them, though the Commissioner hopes that the Judicial Commissioner will be able to recommend him before very long.

5. Out of 25 cases affecting human life, convictions were obtained in 12 and 4 were still pending. The value of property stolen during the year is stated as Rs. 58,034-14-4, but of this as much as Rs. 6,182 has already been struck off in false cases since the close of the year. This leaves Rs. 51,852—an amount only Rs. 300 in excess of the figures for 1891, Rs. 48,881-4-4, when a similar deduction has been made for amounts struck off in false cases after the close of the year. The percentage of property recovered, 33·25, and the percentage of cases in which property was recovered, 49·90, are neither of them good. There seems to be no particular reason for this falling off, but the Commissioner is inclined to attribute it to insufficiency of detective ability. The large sum of Rs. 19,841-13-0 represent the value of property in pending cases compared with Rs. 9,200 and Rs. 7,000 in the two preceding years. The Superintendent discusses at length the difficulties the Police have to deal with in regard to cattle-thefts which it is unnecessary to reproduce. They are well understood, and the only effective way of reducing this number is a free use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6. The figures of actions taken under that chapter during 1892 show vigour :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sent up	85	155	174
Security ordered	67	107	125

"'The only difficulty' says Mr. Cox, in working Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, consists in the limited amount of time that the Sub-divisional Magistrates have at their disposal for hearing the cases, and from this point of view, I think that the maximum has about been reached."

The District Magistrate's remarks should be noted by the Superintendent :—

"Much good has been done by the use of Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, but the Police continue to confuse the provisions of Sections 109 and 110. The former might

be more generally used in towns and villages where Punjabis and other foreigners arrive for the purpose of breaking into houses and committing thefts generally."

7. The total of excluded cases was nearly the same as last year, but the number excluded as maliciously false has risen considerably. Out of 51 persons prosecuted for making false charges, 29 were convicted, which is a good proportion. To demonstrate that the Police do not endeavour to get rid of undetected cases by having them excluded, Mr. Cox shows that—

"only 30 cases which the Police reported as false were classed as true, while 312 cases which the Police sent up with the accused as true were excluded as false by the Courts."

This is a very large number and would seem to show bad work even though it be remembered how common it is for witnesses to spoil cases after they leave the hands of the Police, sometimes by forgetfulness and stupidity but more usually by previous arrangements. The District Magistrate is sure that few, if any, true cases are erroneously excluded, and the Commissioner is aware that Mr. Cox is very careful and impartial on this point.

8. Before passing on to the remainder of the report, the class VI cases require a remark. The figures for the past three years have been :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Cases disposed of—			
Real Police	660	911	859
Direct	23	27	26
Convictions—			
Police	539	882	847
Direct	21	27	26

It was noticed last year that there were 200 cases and 197 convictions of cruelty to animals. The reason for the decrease in 92 is that since the middle of the year cases of cruelty to animals have been sent up under the "Cruelty to Animals" Act. Mr. Cox says :—

"In 1892 under the Police Act there were 99 cases with 95 convictions. There were also 80 cases under the Cruelty Act with 75 convictions."

(In the return of non-cognizable crime these figures are 105 and 101.)

"Under the new Cruelty Act a summons has to be obtained. This frequently prevents the Police from taking action at all, and probably but for my personal interest in the matter much less would have been done."

Upon this the District Magistrate comments :—

"The Superintendent of Police should instruct his subordinates that the extension of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals to certain towns does not prevent the Police from enforcing the provisions in the Police Act either in those towns or elsewhere, especially as the procedure in the latter case is simpler and more convenient. There should therefore be no falling off in the number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals which still needs to be rigorously repressed."

The Commissioner is aware that the ill-treatment of beasts of burden in the Shikárpur District is very common, and he applauds the personal interest taken by both the Superintendent and the District Magistrate in its suppression, but he is not in favour of the extension of the "Cruelty Act" to any but the larger towns at present. Its rigorous enforcement at these places will, he hopes, have the effect of reducing the evil throughout the districts, and he fears its misuse if the provisions are too hastily introduced.

9. The number of pending cases in this district, 366, is very large, and shows an increase of 64 over the figures of 1891. The District Magistrate should endeavour to prevent so large a number as 158 remaining under trial at the same time with the Magistrates. However it must be remembered that the work of Shikárpur is that of two ordinary districts.

10. Mr. Cox speaks of the difficulty of obtaining recruits and their bad quality. They attach, "he says," "no value to their employment and resign frequently after a few months. Unless the reorganisation scheme comes into force, there must be a disastrous falling off in the efficiency of the Police." This differs from Mr. Cox's first impression of his recruits. Government are fully aware of the facts, and it is creditable that the Police are as efficient as the report shows them to be. A policeman is not as well paid in Sind as a common coolie.

In connection with this it is extremely satisfactory to note that punishments have been reduced from 387 to 295. All but 8 were departmental punishments. The District Magistrate thinks that the number of petty fines might still be reduced. The Commissioner is glad to observe a large reduction in the number of fines in obedience to his instructions. Mr. Cox has entered 20 promotions as specific rewards, but notes in his report that except in the armed Police promotions are generally to all intents and purposes given as rewards. There were six money rewards. A larger number of rewards would have been better. There are more educated officers and fewer educated men, but it is satisfactory to see that 160 were under instruction at the close of the year.

11. Mr. Cox has taken considerable trouble in smartening up his men, to the result of which the Commissioner can testify. The Shikárpur Police obtained 6 divisional prizes for ball practice. There is no reason why Mr. Cox should not have more than one target in his district. Centres like Lárkhána and Rohri or Sukkur might well have them.

12. In the report 4 cases of murder and cognate cases and 1 of suspicious death, 1 dacoity and 8 cases of house-breaking and theft are entered as personally investigated by the Superintendent and 3 murders, 2 robberies and 2 thefts by his Assistant. This is a fair amount, and the Commissioner knows that Mr. Cox has not spared himself during the year. His practice of personally inquiring into any complaints which are made at the places where he is encamped is one to be generally imitated. All the 24 police stations were inspected by the Superintendent and 5 by the Assistant, and 52 out of 90 outposts. The new breach-loading Snider carbines are said to be an immense improvement.

13. It is noticed that the number of miscellaneous licenses issued under the Arms Act has fallen from 201 to 33 and there has been an increase of 123 in the number of licenses granted for carrying arms. Some remarks should have been made on these points.

14. The Superintendent has alluded to 3 petty disturbances on the Beluch Frontier. A raid of the Brohis, the District Magistrate says, was not a serious one. A tribal feud among the Magsis led to a fight and several deaths on the Frontier just beyond the Kambar Táluka in which British subjects were the aggressors. The Sub-divisional Magistrate committed 22 men. The District Magistrate, acting at the time, contrary to advice, ordered that the case should be tried by the Sessions Court though obviously one for disposal under the Frontier regulations. After Mr. Giles' return the case was withdrawn from the Sessions Court where seven days had been uselessly spent over it. The Judge alleging that the detention of these men was no business of his, when stopping the case, allowed all the men to go free. They are being re-arrested through the Political Agent, Kelat, and the action of the Judge has been dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner.

The third case, a dispute between Sardár Kaisarkhan Magsi and Ghawarkhan Brohi, threatened to become serious, but prompt action prevented any disturbance.

15. The Commissioner fully endorses the encomiums of the District Magistrate, and as he has just heard to his great regret of Mr. Cox's transfer from this district, he would like to add in conclusion that since the submission of the report Mr. Cox has by great personal exertion succeeded in effecting the arrest of a large number, including the principal members, of a band who have for some time past been the authors of frequent robberies and burglaries in the Lárkhána Subdivision and who evaded the Police up till now through the protection afforded them by certain zamindárs.

16. Mr. Cox mentions several of his subordinates for general good service, including, strange to say, a Chief Constable who was "reduced for perverse stupidity in a murder case." The Commissioner will therefore only mention the officers named in the margin for special work.

Inspector Wali Mahomed.
Chief Constable Saindad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1081 OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

This district has been in charge of Mr. Penton throughout the year except for one month from September 19th to October 18th when Mr. Lucas, who was at the time officiating as Deputy Commissioner, acted for him. The following table shows for three years the number of cases reported to the Police and Magistrates of all kinds, the number of reported Penal Code cases, direct and Police, and the number of true Penal Code cases disposed of by the Police and Magistrates direct :—

	Cases reported of all kinds.	Penal Code.	True Penal Code cases disposed of.
1890.			
Police	784	702	417
Direct	133	42	10
Total ...	917	744	427
1891.			
Police	709	585	305
Direct	129	38	9
Total ...	838	623	314
1892.			
Police	460	414	273
Direct	127	55	14
Total ...	587	469	287

There has been a very striking fall in the number of Police cases in 1891 and 1892. The fall from 709 to 460 in the number of cases reported to the Police within the year is partly due to the decrease in class VI cases which is alluded to later. But reported Penal Code cases have gone down by leaps and bounds from 702 to 585 and from 585 to 414 and the true Penal Code cases disposed of have gone down similarly, but not in the same proportion, from 417 to 305 and 273.

At the same time it is noticeable that magisterial cases of all kinds are stationary and magisterial Penal Code cases have fluctuated from 42 in 1890 to 38 in 1891 and 55 in 1892.

2. Undoubtedly the number of persons prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year previous to 1892 has helped to diminish crime. The emigration noticed last year may have assisted and Mr. Penton has one or two extremely good officers in his force. But considering the prevalence of crime in the neighbouring tálukas of Lárkhána and Kambar in the Shikárpur District, and that a large band of criminals has been recently broken up there who belong as much to the Upper Sind Frontier District as to Shikarpur, considering too that there was scarcity at the beginning of the year which usually tends to increase the figures of crime, the Commissioner while viewing the large reported decrease in crime with undoubted satisfaction, thinks it will be well for the Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates to assure themselves on their tours that the Police are not getting into the habit of trying cases for themselves and excluding those which appear false or in which there is no chance of detection.

3. Again further remarks regarding persons would have been welcome. The number of persons arrested and convicted is perhaps a better guide to the state of crime in a district than the number of cases reported and disposed of.

Below are given the figures regarding persons for the past four years in Penal Code cases :—

	Arrested.	Disposed of by trial.	Convicted.
1892	488	453	276
1891	565	529	322
1890	491	481	276
1889	465	436	256

The large diminution in cases in 1891 was noticed last year, but the increase in persons did not attract attention.

Mr. Penton has remarked in his report in the diminution of the total number of persons arrested in 1892 ; but putting on one side class VI cases the number of arrests and convictions are almost the same exactly as in 1890 and are rather higher than in 1889.

It would appear from these figures either that offences committed by single persons have decreased and that crimes in which several confederates were engaged have been tending to increase, or else that in former years many more persons ought to have been brought to juctice but the Police were satisfied with arresting one offender in such cases, and that in 1891-92 they have been more energetic in pursuing and securing the conviction of all the persons concerned in crimes. If the latter explanation is the true one, some credit is due to them and the figures for persons as well as cases should show a decrease in future years.

4. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those cases disposed of and of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial, *viz.*, 60·44 and 60·93, for Penal Code cases, are much the same as in 1891, and are a great improvement on previous years.

It appears that the number of Penal Code cases in the several classes have decreased except in classes I and II. The continued diminution in class V, and in "thefts" and "house-breaking" in the upper part of Supplementary Statement No. I both for cases and persons is good. In classes I and II there were 14 and 30 true cases, involving the arrest of 96 and 61 persons respectively. It appears from Statement A, Part I, that in class I are included 11 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The Superintendent says that no blame is to be attached to the Police regarding crime under this heading, as for the most part convictions were obtained. It is hoped that the Superintendent does not forget that prevention of crime is also the duty of the Police, and some further remark on the increase in this class should have been made.

5. Class II, regarding which he says "the same remarks also hold good for this class," includes murders which have risen to 15 in 1892.

The District Magistrate says about these :—

"Nine out of the 15 cases reported had, owing to the insufficiency of evidence or otherwise, to be dealt with by Courts of Elders under the Frontier Regulations.....the extended preventive jurisdiction conferred by the amended Regulations of 1892 ought however to tend to diminution in crimes of this kind if the Police keep on the alert and take steps to allow of its being widely known that infidelity on the part of the married women render them liable on conviction to five years' imprisonment."

The Commissioner hopes that a diminution will be reported for the year 1893.

6. Regarding class VI cases, the decrease in which was noted above, it appears that the decrease is much more marked in Police than in direct cases. Mr. Penton explains that it is due to the fact that only 27 prosecutions as against 63 in 1891 were instituted under the Police Act, and remarks that—

"the decrease cannot be taken as unsatisfactory, as owing to the numerous prosecutions of former years the public are becoming more careful."

The Commissioner hopes that this will be found to be the case.

7. The District Magistrate remarks about the few prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, which number in 1892 six only (of which 4 were instituted directly by Magistrates) :—

"It is to be regretted that action was not taken to a greater extent in the matter of Police surveillance over bad characters, the more so as it appears that out of 764 persons arrested 557 were recorded as habitual offenders (*vide* para. 33 of the report)."

The Commissioner concurs that the large number of prosecutions in former years cannot be accepted as sufficient explanation for there being only 2 insti.

tuted by the Police in 1892, but he cannot help thinking the number of habitual offenders, 557, is a mistake. In only 12 cases were previous convictions recorded.

8. The percentage of cases excluded as false show an improvement. Out of 124 false cases 28 were entered as maliciously false. In 8 of these prosecutions were instituted but only one conviction was obtained—"a result which," as observed by the District Magistrate, "can only be regarded as being most disappointing."

9. There has been less property stolen than in past years, and the percentage of value recovered, 57·36, is very good. The percentages of cases, 63·68, is fair but not as good as in 1891.

10. The following remarks of the District Magistrate are quoted at length :—

"The Superintendent is silent as to the success of his force in dealing with offences against the excise laws. Considering the opportunities his men have for detecting the illicit importation of liquor from the Khán's distillery, which is only a few miles distant from Jacobabad, it is to be regretted that some mention has not been made as to what has been done or attempted by the Police in this direction and towards the suppression of opium-smuggling."

Mr. Steele hits on one of the blots of Police administration. The Police cannot be induced to see that it is as much their duty to apprehend smugglers as thieves, and the Commissioner doubts whether they ever will do so when the Superintendent himself says nothing of the work under this head beyond that 9 rewards were given under the Opium and A'bkári Acts.

11. The decrease in the total of punishments inflicted in 1892 would be more gratifying if it had not been that 21, a much larger number of officers than usual, had been found to deserve them.

No rewards have been given either by promotion or in money besides the 9 mentioned above. This seems a pity. The number of Police who can read and write has risen from 58 to 65, and there are also 31 under instruction. Mr. Penton finds it very difficult to bring his savárs into head-quarters to be drilled, as there is no reserve. Only 17 were drilled; in addition all the foot Police at head-quarters were drilled.

In connection with this the District Magistrate says :—

"Mr. Penton has taken considerable pains in improving the appearance of his men, and providing the mounted branch with horses of a good serviceable stamp."

"The accommodation he has succeeded in procuring for his force, which was until quite lately wretchedly housed, leaves little to be desired."

The Commissioner noted with pleasure the excellent and commodious thána constructed departmentally at a small cost at Bago Dero.

12. The inspection of outposts and police stations has been thoroughly done, but more personal supervision in serious crime is desirable. Mr. Penton visited the scenes of two murders :—

"The accused in all the above (19 serious) cases excepting one robbery case were arrested, and the presence of the Superintendent was unnecessary."

The fact that an arrest has been made does not absolve him from the duty of going to all special cases. Officers with larger charges are able to do much more personal investigation than Mr. Penton has done, and the Commissioner will expect that officer to show greater activity in future.

13. The Commissioner regrets again to have to notice the necessity for condensation in Mr. Penton's report both in his comments and his remarks on unimportant details.

Inspector Alikhan.
Chief Constable Gulabkhan.

14. Mr. Penton mentions as having done special good service the officers noted in the margin.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1079 OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 6th May 1893.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE THAR AND PÁRKAR DISTRICT.

The Deputy Commissioner in this district is his own Superintendent of Police and the following officers have held charge during 1892: Mr. Giles from January 1st to March 28th, Mr. Lucas from March 29th to April 10th, Mr. Steele from April 11th to December 6th, Mr. Watson, the permanent Deputy Commissioner, who has been absent on sick leave for 2½ years, took over charge from Mr. Steele and has submitted the report which is consequently rather bald. Crime and the working of the Police in its prevention seem both to have remained stationary.

2. The total number of cases for disposal was 783 as against 782; the real cognizable cases reported within the year were 450 as against 476 in 1891, and of these the real Penal Code cases were 390 and 403 respectively. Of 443 real Penal Code cases for disposal, 245 were decided by trial, 137 were undetected, and 57 were pending.

The number of undetected cases has been:—

118 in 1889.	80 in 1891.
92 in 1890.	137 in 1892.

The Deputy Commissioner seems in another part of his report to attribute the increase in 1892 to the number of stray cattle cases which are classed as undetected thefts. The increase in undetected cases is almost entirely in class V—minor offences against property. The number of class V cases for disposal was somewhat larger than in 1891 and 1890, but some futher explanation and figures should have been given.

The number of pending cases has fallen from 82 to 57. The large number of pending cases at the end of 1891 was due to the Deputy Commissioner's illness, but the number at the end of 1892 is higher than in 1890 and 1889 without any particular cause being assigned.

3. The percentages at the back of Supplementary Statement No. I are contrasted below with the figures of 1891 and 1890 for Penal Code cases:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Real cases convicted to true cases disposed of	55·44	66·66	61·06
Do. to true cases decided by trial	87·34	87·21	80·26
Persons.			
Conviction to arrests	66·97	65·61	63·59
Conviction to disposed of by trial ...	71·07	67·28	66·59

There is a general improvement except in the first which is due to the number of cases disposed of without being brought to trial already commented on.

4. Excluded cases numbered 268—two more than in 1891. Out of the 61 classed as maliciously false, prosecutions were instituted in 12 which resulted in 5 convictions. Neither the number of prosecutions nor the proportion of convictions obtained are as good as in 1891.

The number of excluded cases is not proportionately so large as in some Sind districts, though Mr. Watson again refers to the large number of cattle-theft cases excluded owing to the rule that missing cattle must be considered stolen. Perhaps undue advantage is taken of this order in order to obtain assistance in the search; but as long as cattle-thefts remain so common, the rule must be maintained.

5. The number of cattle-thefts fell in 1892 by 26, and ordinary thefts increased by 25. Still out of 303 true thefts, no less than 195 are thefts of cattle. The decrease is attributed to the generally poor condition of the cattle on account of the famine.

House-breakings are at just the same figure as in 1891. The famine, therefore, except perhaps in raising the number of petty thefts, has had no visible effect on crime, probably on account of the general emigration from the district.

6. The police do not seem to have been so successful as usual in dealing with stolen property. Percentages of property recovered and cases in which property has been recovered for the last three years show a great falling off:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Percentage of property recovered ...	40·10	57·81	55·85
Percentage of cases	57·53	70·93	70·47

If the Duputy Commissioner is right in saying that—

'the Police are debited with more undetected cases than they deserve, for it cannot always be shown that cattle which have been lost, and which really have strayed, have not been stolen."

This might account to some extent for the reduced percentages, and the Deputy Commissioner will be asked to state how many of the 111 undetected theft cases were cases of reported cattle-thefts, and what was the value of unrecovered cattle. It must however be remembered that the area of Thar and Párkar is so enormous and population so scattered that the Police work under special difficulties.

7. There were 3 new murder cases, all of which were brought to trial One resulted in conviction and the evidence in the other two was not considered strong enough by the Sessions Court. Of last year's cases 1 ended in conviction, 2 were excluded. In the 4th, a report was received by a Magistrate by post which on investigation turned out to be false. There was also one case of culpable homicide.

8. The number of persons sent up under Chapter VIII was 24 only as compared with 39 in 1891, but security was ordered in every case. The decrease is "apparently due to a considerable number of bad characters being either in jail or on security" says the Deputy Commissioner.

It is satisfactory that no punitive post is now required. The Hurs have become peaceful and a small post which was imposed on a village in 1891 was removed after the expiry of one year.

9. The number of punishments awarded shows a further decrease. Dismissals numbered 11, and 4 of those dismissed were officers.

Had not 15 out of the 60 punishments been inflicted upon officers, the return of punishments would be very satisfactory.

Only 18 money rewards were given, which do not appear in Statement E, but ought to have been inserted. There is very little change in the education of the force, 4 more men than in 1891 are able to read and write; but as long as they are active and suited to the country and its wild inhabitants, there is little harm in the Thar and Párkar force being illiterate.

10. Competition shooting was held at Umarkot in April instead of at Hyderabad. Only 12 men took part in them and 3 qualified as marksmen, one obtaining a third provincial prize of Rs 10.

This is the third year since ball practice was introduced, and a larger number of entries was hoped for.

11. During the year 53 licenses for going armed on a journey, or 20 more than in 1891 were given. These are given principally to cattle merchants trading with Gujarát, Káthiáwár and elsewhere. These are respectable men, but it seems the fashion in some districts to confound them with the so-called Sindhi Beluch Gypseys, and treat them as vagabonds.

12. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 11 out of the 19 stations and 22 out of 60 police posts. The tour map submitted by the Deputy Commissioner is not required in future.

13. The Police patels appointed in the Nára Valley, and remunerated by a grant of rent-free land, have not been very prominent as yet, though no doubt they assist the Police a little. Of the Desert patels the Deputy Commissioner says:—

"In the Desert there are a large number of Patels who receive small 'seri' grants from Government, and in return render general assistance to the Police and Revenue officers. They have more influence over their people than those in the Nára Valley, and are often very useful."

The Nára Valley patels will no doubt improve, and will in time gain the influence which they do not possess at first.

The village pagis, who are retained on Rs. 5 per mensem, have been of considerable assistance.

14. Mr. Watson has drawn attention to Mr. Giles's remarks in 1890 regarding the difficulty experienced in geting rid of incapable men who have not quite completed their service for pension, and to whom the Civil Surgeon will not grant certificates of unfitness though they are practically useless for the duties they are called on to perform. The Commissioner quite agrees with the remarks passed by the Inspector-General at page 38 of the report for 1891 that the Civil Surgeons should be instructed to take into account the work officers have to perform in the ordinary course of their duties in examining them with respect to their fitness for remaining in Government service.

15. The work done by the Police does not seem to have been quite so good as in 1891, but owing to the famine and changes of officers, they worked under greater difficulties.

Mr. Watson mentions no officer for specially remarkable service.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Statement showing Import, Export, Transport and Tranhipment of Arms, Ammunition, &c., for the year ending 31st December 1892.

	Guns.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Air Guns.	Fowling Pieces.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Swords.	Sword Blades.	Torpedo Ventilators.	Nipple Key for Muzzle-loading Gun.	Roburite.	Lead in Pipe.	Fireworks.	Cartridge Dynamite.	Dynamite Caps.	Cartridge Turnover Machine.	Lubricators.	Machinery for making Cartridges.	Cartridges loaded and empty.	Percussion Caps.	Dynamite.	Detonators.	Sulphur.	Powder Flasks.	Barrel Reflectors.	Copper Tubes for Cartridges.	Brush for Rod.	Gun Implements.	Cleaning Rod.	Gun powder, including English and Country Blasting Powder.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Fuse.
Received into Karáchi.																																	
By Import, including transhipment ...	71	36	6	17	..	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	Lbs. 200	...	...	1	No. 17,000	C. 4	223,533	17,123,500	26,600	231,600 and 200 boxes.	Cwt. qr. 3,848 3	Lbs. 200	12	3,000	3	2	4	163,916	Cwt. qr. lb. 361 3 3	Mds. Srs. 6,177 37½	74,100 coils and 26 casks.
By Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...
Sent out of Karáchi.																																	
By Export	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	1	.	..	...	...	...	Case. 1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Mds s. lb. 3,331 12 1	.....
Transport	85	10	1	1	6	5	...	25	30	1	1	Lbs. 500	Case 1	Lbs. 27,450	No 600	No. 36	...	...	..	120,950 and one case.	19,76,650	33,026 Lbs. and 50 cases.	179,400	Cwt. qr. lb. 2,461 0 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	161,531	Cwt. qr. lb. 379 5 6 One Roll Sheet Lead.	64 13 0	50,479 Coils 77 casks and 2 barrels.
Transhipment ...	172	100	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	1 case	...	...	.....	12 1 32	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 53	.....	.....

	Gun wads.	Cloth Wads.	Felt Wads.	Paper Wads.	Shot.	Scabbards.	Crackers.	Bullets.	Bulleted Caps.	Paper Bullet patches.	Tubes for express Bullets.	Pronier and Anvils.	Torches.	Pliers to pinch the detonators to Fuse.	Gogles.	Gun and Rifle Covers.	M. C. Magazine.	Barrel Coolers.	Protectors.	Recoil Heel Plate.	Trigger Guard.	Cartridge Bags.	Sight Deliners.	Jaffray Verniers.	Revolver Sling.	Entomological apparatus.	Hardware.	Machinery.	Lepday Outfit.	Tool Steel.	Round Steel.	Brass sheets.	Brass Caps.	Iron Strips.	Steel.	Copper Sheets.	Percussion Fuse.	Implements.	Lances.	Turn over Machine with fitting.
Received into Karáchi.																																							
By Import including transhipment ...	130	152,000	Lbs. 145	70,000	Cwt. qr. 21 2	12	Lbs. 3,286	27,000	16,900	...	2,000	1,300	8 boxes.	20	14 pairs.	14	2	36	84	1	6	6	6	4	9	1	1	7 cases.	3 cases.	45 cases.	34 bundles.	143 cases.	462 casks.	57 cases.	41 cases.	10 cases.	1,200 maunds.	...	...	1
By Transport	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent out of Karáchi.																																							
By Export	..... 4 dozen boxes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	4 dozen bags	...	Lbs. 35	70,000	..	...	Lbs. 14,129½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	3	45 cases.	34 bundles.	143 cases.	462 casks.	57 casks.	41 cases.	10 casks.	1,200 mds.	1 set	2	...
Transhipment ..	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. I. CRAWFORD,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

Statement showing Arms, &c., which have been passed into and out of Karáchi under Cover of licenses as distinguished from licenses to export, import or transport for the year ending 31st December 1892.

Guns.	Rifles.	Pistols.	Revolvers.	Fowling Pieces.	Air Guns.	Swords.	Daggers.	Jumbia.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Gun Caps.	Cartridges.
Arms, &c., passed into Karáchi.												
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c., passed out of Karáchi.												
25	3	6	1	...	...	13	1	9	14	14	14	No.20

R. I. CRAWFORD,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 1363 of 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 30th October 1893.

The Commissioner, N. D., has the honour to submit the following remarks, so far as his Division is concerned, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police, relating to the working of the Police during the year 1892.

2. The report was received in print in this office on the 8th instant.

3. The Inspector-General of Police remarks that the season was unfavourable in the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts, but from the Administration Reports of the Collectors recently submitted to Government, it will be seen that the heavy rainfall, though causing damage to the monsoon crops, benefited the cold weather crops, and the season was, on the whole, favourable throughout Gujarát.

Cognizable crime.

4. *Para. 4.*—The table given in this paragraph again points to a further decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime; the number of Penal Code cases having fallen from 4,041 in the previous year to 3,570 in the year under report. The decrease is spread over all classes of crime except Class 1 in which there was a slight increase of 16 offences. Of serious crime murders alone show an increase from 39 to 43. The subjoined comparative table gives details for each district of the fluctuations in the more serious forms of crime :—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		House-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Thefts including cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Anmedabad ...	12	20	16	7	7	3	28	14	165	138	560	406	99	76
Kaira	11	6	14	6	5	1	15	10	241	245	330	342	43	20
Panch Mahâls...	3	6	6	6	2	4	5	4	69	55	124	123	6	14
Broach	7	5	5	7	3	3	8	5	113	101	249	204	16	33
Surat	3	1	6	1	...	...	1	7	45	18	198	160	17	6
Thâna	3	5	7	3	8	2	10	4	143	127	523	470	22	27
Total ...	39	43	54	30	25	13	67	44	775	684	1,974	1,705	203	176

5. It will be seen that against an increase of 8, 3 and 2 in the number of murders in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahâls and Thâna respectively, there was a decrease of 5, 2 and 2 in Kaira, Broach and Surat respectively. The abnormal increase in Ahmedabad is much to be regretted. The Superintendent considers that miscarriage of justice in several cases of murder is responsible for the increase. The decrease of 25 in the number of attempts at murder and culpable homicides is shared by all districts, except Broach, in which the number rose from 5 to 7; similarly, the Panch Mahâls alone exhibits an increase of 2 in the number of "Dacoities"; the decrease in Thâna is marked as the number fell from 8 to 2. Under "Robberies" Surat is conspicuous for an increase from 1 to 7 as against decreases everywhere else, notably in Ahmedabad from 28 to 14 and Thâna from 10 to 4. The decrease in the number of cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft is considerable, the figures being 775 and 684; it is shared in by all districts except Kaira in which the number rose slightly from 241 to 245. This district is further alone in showing an increase from 330 to 342 in the number of "Thefts"; in the remaining districts the decrease is most marked in Ahmedabad in which the number fell from 550 to 406. There were 27 fewer prosecutions for "receiving stolen property"; Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat contributing an aggregate decrease of 57 as against an increase of 30 in the other three districts.

Class VI.

6. The number of true cognizable offences included in this class has increased from 2,028 in 1891 to 2,102 in 1892, but the figure is still much below the record of 1890. The number of offences has almost doubled in Surat, having risen from 238 to 431, and is explained to be due to "growth in the cases under the Opium, Abkári and Salt Acts," and the result of increased vigilance on the part of the Abkári and District Police consequent on the encouragement given them by the award of a portion of the reward sanctioned by Magistrates. Some part is also due to the renewal of salt smuggling on the Daman Frontier although the line is very fully guarded.

Pending cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the end of the year shows a net decrease of 26 as compared with the number outstanding last year. The decrease in Ahmedabad and Thána is satisfactory. The Police is not wholly responsible for these cases as cases pending before the Magistrates and Sessions Courts are also included. Thus, for instance, in Broach where there is a large increase, 127 of the 158 cases were pending before the Courts. The extremely small number in Surat attracts attention, and when contrasted with the neighbouring district of Broach, the least that can be said is that it is remarkable. The number is also small in the Panch Maháls, and it appears to the Commissioner that the manner in which the figures are arrived at in each district requires to be carefully investigated by the Inspector-General of Police.

Prosecution of cognizable crime.

8. *Para. 8.*—The Police of this Division, in comparison with those of other Divisions, have met with marked success in dealing with cognizable crime. Out of the seven tests applied, the Northern Division stands first in the first three and in the last two, and it stands second to the Central Division in the fourth and fifth tests. In the fourth test, however, "Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial," the degree of success obtained is an improvement on last year, the percentages being 63·08 and 65·16. In the fifth test, "Property recovered to stolen," the percentage has fallen from 60·2, the best in the Presidency including Sind last year, to 39·89 only. All the districts except Surat contribute more or less to the decrease, and the Inspector-General has explained the causes in his summaries of the district reports. The subjoined table shows the success obtained in the different districts of the division under the various tests. The divisional results for 1891 are added for comparison :—

Districts.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.	
Ahmedabad	76·22	91·45	56·95	61·20	43·30	75·19	12,785	
Kaira	71·06	95·49	65·09	68·05	33·38	74·17	8,317	
Panch Maháls	74·49	94·48	80·39	83·03	24·05	67·37	2,683	
Broach	60·72	86·54	55·15	55·72	36·08	66·86	5,903	
Surat	96·83	98·38	79·01	83·81	61·70	*91·28	1,665	*In column 10 of the table on page XXXI of the appendices the percentage is through a typographical error given as 9·28.
Thána...	66·83	74·12	61·02	62·01	41·43	80·34	4,586	
Total ... 1892 ...	73·10	86·96	62·55	65·16	39·89	75·63	35,939	
Total ... 1891 ...	69·2	84·2	59·6	63·08	60·2	76·09	38,188	

First test.

9. Viewed by the aid of this table it would appear that under the first test Surat has attained the best results, but it is again remarkable in contrast with other districts. It seems inconceivable that convictions should have been obtained in nearly 97 per cent. of the cases investigated by the Police, and the Commissioner would suggest that the Inspector-General of Police should be directed carefully to investigate the figures. Under this head Broach takes the last place while Ahmedabad is second

and is followed by Panch Mahâls, Kaira and Thâna. The results are satisfactory in every district and show an improvement in all but the Panch Mahâls.

Second test.

10. Under the second test, which really shows the care and intelligence of the Police in placing their cases before the Courts, the results are highly satisfactory in all districts, though the measure of success in Thâna is very low in contrast with other districts. Surat has attained the highest ratio of convictions and is closely followed by Kaira, Panch Mahâls and Ahmedabad. Broach occupies one but the last place.

Third test.

11. The third test shows the discrimination of the Police in making arrests, and Panch Mahâls takes the lead followed closely by Surat. There is then a considerable drop and Kaira takes the third place followed by Thâna, Ahmedabad and Broach. All districts, except Kaira and Panch Mahâls, show improvement.

Fourth test.

12. Under the fourth test, which shows the ratio of persons convicted of those put on trial, all districts, except Kaira, show improvement. Kaira, however, occupies the third place, preceded by Surat and Panch Mahâls and followed by Thâna, Ahmedabad and Broach.

Fifth and sixth tests.

13. As already observed, the results obtained in the recovery of stolen property are not satisfactory, except in Surat where 61 per cent. recoveries were effected: the ratio is very low in the remaining districts, particularly the Panch Mahâls; but in contrast with these results the measure of success attained in the number of cases in which property was stolen is highly satisfactory in all districts. This test is, however, not reliable as a case might well be included in which perhaps a rupee is recovered out of Rs. 10,000 reported as stolen.

Excluded cases.

14. *Para.* 9.—In the table given in this paragraph the districts of the Northern Division compare most favourably with those in the other divisions. The annexed table shows the number of excluded cases as compared with last year :—

District.	1891.			1892.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad ...	2,240	772	34·4	1,879	668	35·5
Kaira	1,472	325	22·	1,536	537	34·9
Panch Mahâls ..	464	56	12·	434	59	13·6
Broach	988	390	39·4	1,096	472	43·1
Surat	787	247	31·3	753	158	20·9
Thâna	2,525	808	32·	2,408	758	31·5
Total ...	8,476	2,598	30·6	8,106	2,652	32·7

15. There has been a striking increase in Kaira, while the decrease in Surat is equally striking, but the variations in these cases must in a great measure depend upon the temper and character of the people of each district, and the Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that the Police and Magistrates are not responsible for the number of cases recorded. The constant temptation to the Police to get rid of troublesome cases is kept well in check by the fact that every case is scrutinized by the Superintendent and the classification is decided by the Magistrate.

False complaints.

16. *Para.* 10.—The Inspector-General of Police points to the low percentage of convictions in prosecutions for false complaints, and the Commissioner fears this result is inevitable. Cases originally classed as maliciously false on the papers of the Police investigation often assume a somewhat different aspect in the inquiry

before the Magistrate, who will not, of course, convict without the clearest proof. So far as this Division is concerned, it seems from the proportion of maliciously false cases in each district that the Magistrates were not called upon to take the initiative in instituting prosecutions.

Non-cognizable crime.

17. *Para.* 13.—The amount of non-cognizable crime in the Division shows an increase from 39,676 to 43,769. As Government are aware a large number of prosecutions for the recovery of municipal taxes is included in this class of offences, and the low percentage of convictions is due to the fact that the arrears are usually paid up soon after process is served in these cases: for instance, it appears from the Municipal Administration Report recently submitted to Government that in the municipality of Nadiád in the Kaira District out of the 7,557 prosecutions instituted under Section 84 of the Act, 7,323 complaints were withdrawn; similarly in the Ahmedabad Municipality 12,730 complaints were filed, of which 7,490 were withdrawn.

Security for good behaviour.

18. *Paras. 14 and 15.*—Fewer persons were placed before the Magistrates with a view to their being bound over to be of good behaviour, but the results were better than in 1891. In Ahmedabad out of 101 persons 83 were required to furnish security; in Kaira the numbers were 67 and 65; in Surat 21 and 19; and in Thána 95 and 63. No action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken in the Panch Maháls. There is no doubt that the greater attention paid recently to the provisions of this Chapter has had some effect, but the decrease of crime so far as this Division is concerned is, the Commissioner thinks, principally due to the favourable season. The Inspector-General points to the system of obtaining sureties on payment. The matter would be serious if there is any reason to believe that the Thána practice is a general one, but no complaints of the kind have been received from Gujarát and the only course is to warn the Magistrates as suggested by Mr. Scannell.

Habitual offenders.

19. *Para. 16.*—The table in this paragraph has been furnished for the first time, but the figures do not appear to be correct as in some instances the number adjudged as habitual offenders exceeds the number of accused persons indentified as having been previously convicted. In one case (Bijápur) the number is the same in both columns. This is a useful statement and should be filled in as carefully as possible.

Rewards for good service.

20. *Para. 19.*—The money rewards being principally for smuggling cases under the excise laws are of value only as stimulating the Police in a particular direction, but the rewards by promotion are usually granted for detective ability generally, or in special cases, and the Commissioner concurs with the Inspector-General that the figures do not correctly exhibit the encouragement given by Superintendents in this way. In Ahmedabad and Broach no such rewards would appear to have been given and the numbers in Thána, Surat and Panch Maháls seem to be too few to be correct.

Sessions cases.

21. *Para. 28.*—The results of the cases committed to the Sessions are fairly satisfactory, except in Surat, and with regard to the District Magistrate's remarks quoted in paragraph 28, the Commissioner agrees with Colonel Humfrey and Mr. Lely that, generally speaking, the prosecution side is not as strongly represented as that of the defence; but in Surat it would appear that the selection of the Counsel has not been a happy one. The employment of Court Prosecutors is very desirable and the Commissioner would like to see one attached to every district, but unless the remuneration given is raised the services of capable men will not be secured. So far as the system has been tried in Ahmedabad the results are satisfactory.

Hospital Assistants. Post-mortems.

22. The suggestions made in paragraph 31 are very practical and sensible and the Commissioner would suggest that an extract of this paragraph should be sent to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and that he should be requested, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, to

draw up a circular for the guidance of Hospital Assistants in charge of dispensaries.

23. The reorganization of the Village Police has been under consideration for a long time, but the chief difficulty is the want of funds.

24. The working of the Police in each district as recorded in the separate reviews will now be considered briefly.

Ahmedabad.

25. There has been a decided improvement int his district, and Mr. MacTier during the 7½ months in which he has been in charge has continued the work begun by his predecessors, Messrs. Kennedy and Spence, of introducing energy and order into the work of the district. There is, however, room for further improvement, especially in the matter of the drill and discipline of both the foot and mounted branches. Mr. MacTier was not, however, active in visiting the scenes of crime, but as Colonel Humfrey points out there was other more important work for him to do and he devoted himself to it with energy and close application. The scattered distribution of the tálukas and the heavy work of Ahmedabad, the largest city in the Division, render the assistance of an Assistant Superintendent almost necessary and the Commissioner trusts that Government will in future be able to supply an Assistant for the district.

Kaira.

26. The special feature of the year is the very satisfactory fact that the district has been singularly free from serious crime. The decrease in murders is specially noticeable and this is probably due to the imposition of punitive police posts, as Colonel Humfrey supposes. It is hoped that the same cause will lead to the same results in Broach. The Police have also attained very satisfactory results in the prosecution of crime. Mr. Green, who succeeded Mr. Spence, was fortunate in receiving charge of a well disciplined and smart body of Police, and with the earnest interest he took in his work he has maintained the force in the efficient state in which he found it.

27. The late Mr. Cooke appears to have been at first struck with the large number of excluded cases, and on inquiry he found that the increase was due to certain instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police. The Commissioner is not aware what these instructions are, but evidently they were seriously required as the practice hitherto followed in the Kaira District was really the assumption by the Police of the functions of the Magistrates. Mr. Cooke, it appears, examined the records of all excluded cases in two tálukas and had no fault to find with the decisions of the Magistrates.

Panch Maháls.

28. The decrease of crime would at first sight appear satisfactory, but it is principally in offences under the excise laws and, as the District Magistrate observes, it indicates "a great falling off in the vigilance of the Police". Cases under the Indian Penal Code have increased owing to an increase in murders, dacoities, thefts and receiving stolen property. The increase under the last mentioned head is not to be deplored as it really means more vigilance on the part of the Police. Judged by the ratio of convictions obtained the Police have done well. The force is, however, characterized as wanting in detective ability though hard working. The fact is that the generally backward state of the district is reflected in the want of intelligence in the Police force. Now that the country is being opened up by railways it will be easier to get good men from outside until such time as education begins to tell upon the local residents. The Panch Maháls itself is a small and compact district, and there should generally be no difficulty in visiting the scenes of crime, but the Superintendent has also charge of the Rewa Kántha Agency Police.

Broach.

29. The District Magistrate is not satisfied with the results of the year's work, but on a careful examination of the figures furnished in this report and comparison with other districts the Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that the results recorded are not bad. The comparison with Surat is, however, very unfavourable, and the Commissioner thinks that the conditions in the two districts make this inevitable. Surat is a comparatively easy district to deal with in point of crime. It has only about a third of the total cognizable crime (ex-

cluding Class VI) in Broach and it is better manned. Besides Broach is comparatively a richer district and the people more difficult to deal with. There has been a slight increase in crimes but serious crime shows a falling off, and there has been appreciable decrease in robberies and thefts. The Police have been more successful in obtaining convictions and have shown remarkable discrimination in making arrests.

30. The Inspector-General points to "the absence of prosecutions in false complaints, the large number of pending cases before the Magistrates, and the large number of innocent persons who had to undergo a trial:" and the Commissioner will call the District Magistrate's attention to these matters, but he would remark that the action of the Magistrates in not accepting the theory of the Police in cases sent up for exclusion without satisfying themselves as to its correctness is rather a matter for commendation than condemnation. The Commissioner could have wished that this was more generally done as nothing is more calculated to put the Police on their mettle than the knowledge that the Magistrates are not too ready to accept their conclusion.

31. It is to be regretted that there have been so many changes in the personnel of the Superintendent, but the Commissioner hopes that Mr. Lambert, who appears to recognize the shortcomings of the force, will remain in the district long enough to put his Police on an efficient footing. There is much scope for good work in this district.

Surat.

32. The results presented by the report of this district are highly satisfactory. There is a general decrease of crime which, though mainly due to a succession of good seasons, the last being specially good, is in some degree also due to the vigilance of the Police. The cessation of dacoities on the Daman Frontier and in the Mándvi Táluka is a matter for congragulation, but the Superintendent is apprenhensive that the abrogation of the Portuguese Treaty will lead to a renewal of dacoities There has been a marked improvement in the percentages of convictions; indeed, as already observed, the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of is remarkably high and the same may be said of the percentage of convictions in cases decided—97 and 99 per cent. respectively, are exceptionally high results. The Police are specially deserving of credit for their supervision over bad characters and control over receivers of stolen property, and in this way continue to work on the lines introduced in Mr. Gibbs' time. The District Magistrate and the Inspector-General are unanimously of opinion that great praise is due to Mr. Austin and his Inspector, Khán Bahádur Nanabhai Cawasji, and the Commissioner entirely concurs with these officers.

Thána.

33. The special features of the year are the large decrease of crime and the great reduction in the number of dacoities. Only two were committed by gangs from over the ghâts, and this very satisfactory reduction is mainly due to the very efficient way in which the Thána Police performed their duty of watching the passes over the long range of hills. The general decrease of crime is as much due to the vigilance of the Police and the supervision of bad characters as to the general improvement of the wilder tribes. The results show that the Police have been more successful in obtaining convictions and they have, as pointed out by the Inspector-General, shown remarkable discrimination in making arrests. The experiment which has been tried in this district of employing "Court Jamádárs" to conduct prosecutions in the Courts of the Sub-divisional Magistrates, has shown good results and the Superintendent has partly extended it to the Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates. If men can be spared for this duty, the arrangement should be adopted in all districts, as the prosecution side is seldom well represented before the Courts of Magistrates. The Superintendent and Assistant have shown great activity in visiting the scenes of crimes. The Commissioner entirely agrees with the Inspector-General that Mr. Dhanjisha deserves much credit for his administration of the Police charge of this difficult district.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. P.—2044 of 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 17th November 1893.

The Commissioner, in charge Central Division, has the honour to submit his remarks, for the Central Division, on the report of the Inspector-General of Police on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1892. The report reached this office on the 8th ultimo.

2. As regards Indian Penal Code cases (para. 4), the figures for the Division are still larger than those of the other Divisions. But they shew a steady decrease from 1890 to 1891, and from 1891 to the year under review. On the other hand, they shew a marked and regrettable increase,—for which, however, the Police can hardly be held responsible,—in the more serious offences of murder, attempt at murder, culpable homicide, and dacoity. For the individual districts, the figures of more serious crime are given below :—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder, and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		Thefts, including house-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ahmednagar	7	10	2	5	5	3	6	8	194	127	14	8
Khándesh	10	18	6	5	25	28	47	45	962	658	53	52
Násik	8	4	2	4	3	12	30	13	486	554	18	19
Poona	10	13	2	3	13	19	28	20	715	805	29	35
Sátára	12	15	5	4	2	4	25	20	425	450	13	7
Sholápur	6	7	2	3	4	2	7	6	247	234	19	7
Total ...	53	67	19	24	52	68	143	112	3,029	2,828	146	128

Khándesh heads the district list in almost all the headings, and accounts mostly for the general increase in murders. The increase in dacoities is mostly made up by Násik and Poona : as regards this, special measures have been taken to prevent this form of crime in Poona, by the establishment of punitive posts in nineteen ghát villages (see Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4131, dated the 1st August 1892) ; and there seems every prospect of their proving successful. The increase in Khándesh is attributed to frontier Bhils in the eastern part of the district. Násik and Ahmednagar also are exposed to invasion in this way from the Nizám's territory. And, as the Inspector-General remarks, improvement can be looked for only with the help of greater facilities in the matter of investigating and making arrests in the foreign territory in question.

3. In offences against property (para. 4) the Division shews a very satisfactory decrease. And, as regards the future, still better results may be looked for, as the detective branch is developed. There is probably no form of crime in which detectives can work better than in respect of the receipt of stolen property. And, as the receivers are found out and brought to justice, the original offenders must diminish in number.

4. As regards para. 6, the figures indicate a marked excess, in Khándesh, of persons arrested without sufficient grounds. But, in respect of the other districts, the Division compares favourably with the other two Divisions.

5. The percentages given in para. 8 shew a decided improvement, except in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. The figures for the districts are given in the following

table:—

District.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar ...	84·69	91·54	73·11	76·20	21·80	87·90	11,457 0 0
Khándesh... ...	62·01	87·11	61·78	71·63	29·76	61·43	22,695 0 0
Násik	56·20	87·50	60·64	62·11	46·10	59·73	18,493 0 0
Poona	56·73	83·59	59·59	61·31	30·95	56·31	6,765 15 3
Sátára	67·81	83·72	71·45	74·89	54·90	61·28	17,630 0 0
Sholápur	67·19	96·21	49·50	51·79	31·86	69·80	9,125 0 0

It will be noticed that Ahmednagar stands first in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th tests; Sholápur in the 2nd; and Sátára in the 5th. Taken all round, the Division has now risen a place, and stands second in respect of the comparative successful action of the Police.

6. The subjoined table shews details of the excluded cases for each district (para. 9), and contrasts them with those of the previous year :—

District.	Declared maliciously false.		Declared false through mistake of fact or law.		Turned out non-cognizable.		Compounded.		Cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) of Criminal Procedure Code.		Transferred.		Reported under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code.		Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code.		Disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ahmednagar	28	29	346	369	8	13	7	4	29	33	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Khándesh ..	135	89	936	818	28	33	9	5	69	70	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Násik ..	71	103	728	580	41	77	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Poona ..	153	114	735	744	63	53	5	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Sátára ..	12	32	1,134	989	78	20	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur ..	32	31	496	461	33	21	22	21	20	10	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	431	398	4,375	3,961	251	217	67	78	118	114	5	6	1	4	7	1	3	..

The figures do not shew any marked variations in the two years, except in Khándesh, Násik, and Sátára, where the number of excluded cases has decreased considerably. The greatest number of exclusions has occurred, as before, and also as elsewhere, in cases which are declared false through mistake of fact or law. It is probably here that the Police are most at fault, though very possibly without intention on their part. False complaints made from malice or ignorance can hardly be prevented by them. But they ought to be able, if they properly sift complaints and the evidence that is offered in support of them, to do much to obviate exclusions on account of mistake. Still, from the mere figures alone, it is impossible to say how far the responsibility attaches to the Police, instead of to complainants.

7. As regards maliciously false complaints (para. 10), Khándesh shews even for the whole Presidency, a remarkably large proportion of prosecutions and small proportion of convictions; and either prosecutions have been instituted there far too freely, or else the resulting cases cannot have been conducted with sufficient care. The Inspector-General says that, if the evidence is sufficient for a Magistrate to class a complaint as maliciously false, there ought to be sufficient evidence for a conviction. But it must be borne in mind that moral certainty cannot always be supported by actual proof. Still, the same consideration ought to operate towards reducing the discrepancy between prosecutions and convictions: for, sanction for prosecution should be given only when there is some substantial prospect of obtaining a conviction; prosecution on chance cannot have any good effect; and a large proportion of resulting failures must have a decidedly bad one.

8. In Khándesh, Násik, and Sátára, there were no changes in the personnel of the District Superintendents of Police (para. 12). In Sholápur, the District Magistrate was in charge of the office during the temporary absence of

the Superintendent for two weeks. In Ahmednagar, the office was held by two Superintendents for broken periods of the year ; and the First Assistant Collector also acted for seven weeks. And in Poona, the permanent incumbent was absent for three months, during which time another Superintendent had charge of the office.

9. As far as can be gathered from the précis of the Superintendents' reports, the numbers of serious cases, in which personal investigations were made by them or their Assistants, are as follows :—Ahmednagar, out of 28 cases, 5 cases by Mr. M. Kennedy, 2 by Mr. Stewart, and 4 by Mr. H. Kennedy ; Khándesh, out of 89 cases, 11 cases by Mr. Davies, 28 by Mr. Thatcher, Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division, and 12 by Mr. Luck, Assistant Superintendent, Western Division ; Násik, out of 17 cases, 10 cases by Mr. Gibbs ; Poona, out of 32 cases, 13 cases by Major Macpherson, and 5 by Mr. H. Kennedy ; Sátára, out of 19 cases, 11 cases by Mr. Down ; and Sholápur, out of 16 cases, 8 cases by Mr. Warden.

10. The following table shews the numbers of police stations and outposts visited by the District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants :—

District.	Officers.	Police Stations.			Outposts.		
		Number of Stations.	Visited.	Not visited.	Number of Outposts.	Visited.	Not visited.
Ahmednagar	Mr. M. Kennedy	13	3	1	44	16	8
	Mr. Stewart		1			4	
	Mr. H. Kennedy		8			16	
Khándesh	Mr. Davies, in charge C. D.	6	6	...	32	18	14
	Mr. Luck, Assistant Superintendent, in charge W. D.	7	7	...	39	38	1
	Mr. Thatcher, Assistant Superintendent, in charge E. D.	10	9	1	48	38	10
Násik	Mr. Gibbs	17	16	1	62	59	3
Poona	Major Macpherson, and Mr H. Kennedy	15	15	...	38	30	8
Sátára	Mr. Down	14	14	...	39	35	4
Sholápur	Mr. Warden	8	8	...	18	16	2

Besides the police stations and outposts shown above, Mr. Davies (Khándesh) also visited the remaining 17 police stations and 22 other outposts outside his special charge (see para. 11 of the summary for Khándesh) : he left unvisited, however, 14 out of 32 outposts in his special charge ; he should have given prior attention to the outposts in his special charge ; and only after these had been visited completely, should he have visited others, for which, though they are in the general charge of the District Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendents are specially responsible. Mr. Thatcher (Khándesh) should certainly have visited all the stations and outposts in his charge.

11. In non-cognizable crime (para. 13), the Divisional total shews a decrease of 2,941 ; the figures for 1891 and 1892 being respectively 47,177 and 44,236. But the percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts (see column 9 of the table in para. 13) has decreased from 25·7 to 20·7 ; and this is hardly satisfactory. Taken by districts, the percentages shew a rise in Ahmednagar, and to a slight extent in Khándesh ; but in the remaining four districts there is a falling off,—notably in Sholápur.

12. The table in para. 15 of the Inspector-General's report exhibits the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. The figures shew decidedly greater activity, and markedly in the Sátára District, than in either of the other two Divisions. The results in Khándesh,

however, are rather poor ; and the explanation offered by the Superintendent (see para. 7 of the summary for Khándesh) can hardly be accepted : it is better to wait till proper evidence can be obtained, than to send up cases on insufficient evidence, and consequently with unavoidably unsuccessful results ; a few cases with successful results are of far more importance and effect than a number of them ending in failure. As regards some remarks made by the Inspector-General at the end of his para. 14, Magistrates will naturally do their best to accept only respectable or substantial persons as sureties ; and it is chiefly on the Police themselves that the magistracy must rely in attempting to check any system of professional sureties secured by payment.

13. As regards the general behaviour of the Police, the number of punishments (see the table in para. 18 of the Inspector-General's report) has exceeded the average for the last three years in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sátára, and Sholápur ; and, on the other hand, there is a decrease in the number of rewards by promotion and in the number of money rewards, of 49 and 93 respectively (para. 19). In this connection, however, the Commissioner can only repeat what he said, as Commissioner, S. D., in the review of the report of 1891 :—

" So much depends upon factors, which do not appear upon paper,—on, for instance, the personal characteristics of the Superintendents of Police, and on the tendency of the higher officers under them, to overlook misconduct in the cases of persons whom they regard with favour, and to hold back commendation in the cases of those to whom they are not personally well inclined,—that it is extremely difficult to draw any very satisfactory conclusions from bare statistics of punishment and reward."

14. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write (para. 20) shews an improvement in all the districts, except Ahmednagar and Násik.

General.

15. The Inspector-General's suggestion (para. 7) that another column to be headed " value of property stolen in cases referred to in column 12 recovered," and to be numbered " 13," should be added to the memorandum of " property stolen and recovered," is reasonable, and meets with the Commissioner's approval.

16. The system of Court Prosecutors is still in its infancy ; and it is too early yet to pass a decided opinion on it. The Commissioner is inclined, however, to agree with the Inspector-General (para. 30) that the pay of the Court Prosecutors is not large enough to attract men of real ability, and that it might be raised to Rs. 150 with travelling allowances.

17. As regards the remarks about Hospital Assistants (para. 31), post-mortem examinations must of course be made at the earliest possible moment after the arrival of the corpses ; any delay should be brought to notice by the Police, and, if not capable of justification, should be severely noticed departmentally. The suggestion, made by the District Magistrate of Surat, that the Hospital Assistant should furnish the Police at once with a signed copy of the authorised " memorandum," appears thoroughly sound, and likely to be of much advantage if adopted.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

No. $\frac{P.}{1291}$ OF 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 16th October 1893.

IN forwarding the accompanying report* on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892, the Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to offer the following remarks on that portion of it which relates to his Division.

*No. 6693, dated 1st August 1893.

2. Government in paragraph 1 of their Resolution No. 6192, dated the 20th November 1891, directed the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners to make an effort to submit to Government the Annual Police Report by the 1st of July every year. A proof copy of the report for 1892 was, however, only received in the undersigned's office on the afternoon of the 7th instant, *i.e.*, more than three months after the date mentioned by Government. Mr. Scannell has not assigned any reasons for the delay.

3. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported during the year was 3,087, or 33 more than in the previous year. And from the table given in the margin, it appears that the only classes under which crime has increased are Nos. III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and V (minor offences against property). From a further scrutiny of the figures it seems that while murders have decreased from 64 to 45, attempts at murder and culpable homicide have increased from 14 to 20, dacoities from 18 to 39, robberies from 38 to 58, thefts including house-breaking with intent to commit theft from 1,932 to 2,056 and receiving stolen property from 57 to 66.

Cognizable crime, para. 4.

Class.	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
I	119	89	...	30
II	319	302	...	17
III	594	615	21	...
IV	44	38	...	6
V	1,978	2,043	65	...
Total ...	3,054	3,087	86	53

4. The subjoined table gives the details for each district of the fluctuations noticed above :—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		Thefts including house-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Belgaum	12	9	5	12	2	2	6	13	400	447	14	14
Bijápur	21	12	2	4	5	19	9	12	434	383	29	23
Dhárwár	16	12	1	2	4	14	10	18	361	455	8	15
Kánara	6	4	...	...	3	1	9	6	307	288	2	9
Kolába	7	3	5	1	2	3	4	6	238	282	2	2
Ratnágiri	2	5	1	1	2	...	...	3	192	201	2	3
Total ...	64	45	14	20	18	39	38	58	1,932	2,056	57	66

The most noticeable features perhaps are the largely increased number of dacoities in Bijápur and Dhárwár and of cases of the kindred crime of robbery in those two districts and in Belgaum.

5. In para. 16 of their review of the Police Administration Report for 1891, Government noticed with satisfaction the fact that there was a material decrease in the volume of real crime although the harvests in some districts were exceedingly bad and the rainfall was in most parts scanty. During the year under report, however, the increase in crime in the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts in this Division as also that in Poona in the Central Division have been attributed to the consequences of the bad harvest of 1891. On this point the Commissioner would express his concurrence in the remark made by Mr. Monteath that the failure of the monsoon of 1891 could have had but little influence in affecting the number and the nature of offences committed in that year. Its results in this respect would hardly be noticeable before November or December when the full extent of the misfortune was realised and the effects of the consequent scarcity began to press on the classes which feed the ranks of criminals. Those effects lasted until with the reaping of last year's crops the circumstances were altered and plenty again prevailed. The increase of crime in the Dhárwár District is attributed by the Acting District Magistrate, Mr. Bonus, to the laxity in supervision which obtained in the last year of Mr. Jones' administration. The undersigned is not however inclined to agree in this view, which having regard to the facts mentioned by the Inspector-General of Police, strikes him as untenable.

6. Judging from the percentages given in para. 8 of the report, the work of the Police in the Southern Division compares unfavourably in several respects with that of the Police in the other two Divisions. Of the seven tests applied, the Division stands last in all except No. 6 (percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen), in which it stands next to the Northern Division. In some instances, however, the difference in results is, as evinced by percentages, very trifling, and after all percentages are but a rough and ready, and often not a specially trustworthy, criterion of efficiency. Circumstances as well as mere arithmetical calculations have to be considered.

Para. 8.

7. The following table shows the success of the Police in the several districts of the Division for the years 1892 and 1891 :—

Name of District.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs.
Belgaum ... 1892...	67·88	87·05	64·51	65·63	44·76	65·81	14,390
Belgaum ... 1891...	73	93·2	62·2	64	87·7	67·1	8,048
Bijápur ... 1892...	52·83	76·75	55·77	60·42	38·73	66·81	29,152
Bijápur ... 1891...	45·8	78·8	54·7	58·8	31·4	67·5	1,134
Dhárwár ... 1892...	43·54	85·94	53·56	55·81	52·92	70·54	9,938
Dhárwár ... 1891...	46·7	89·05	56·3	59·2	65·6	96·5	3,775
Kánara ... 1892...	50·95	86·91	50·203	51·35	24·238	62·148	13,148
Kánara ... 1891...	37·87	90·53	46·72	49·16	31·97	48·61	10,679
Kolába ... 1892...	60·17	89·86	55·18	56·49	18·83	41·81	22,234
Kolába ... 1891...	72·75	94·58	61·74	63·72	22·19	71·42	7,605
Ratnágiri ... 1892...	83·33	97·26	67·82	70·28	51·89	73·11	6,665
Ratnágiri ... 1891...	83·	94·8	68·02	71·3	41·7	74·	5,555

The variations in the figures have been fully explained in the summaries of the district reports drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police.

8. The statement given below shows the number of excluded cases as compared with last year :—

Para. 9.

Districts.	1891.			1892.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Belgaum	1,188	299	25·16	1,200	238	19·83
Bijápur	1,505	659	43·78	1,410	642	45·53
Dhárwár	1,212	490	40·42	1,397	548	39·92
Kánara	772	294	38·08	744	310	41·66
Kolába	1,158	714	61·65	1,061	533	50·23
Ratnágiri	1,256	889	70·78	1,162	785	67·55
Total ...	7,091	3,345	47·17	6,974	3,056	43·82

Out of a total of 6,974 for disposal, the number of cases excluded was 3,056 as contrasted with 3,345 out of 7,091 in 1891 which gives a percentage of 43·82 against 47·17 in the preceding year. The numbers of excluded cases in the Kolába and Ratnágiri districts have respectively decreased from 714 and 889 to 533 and 785. Notwithstanding this decrease the percentage (67·55) of excluded cases in the Ratnágiri District is the highest in the Presidency. This is due to the well-known characteristic of the people to seek a criminal remedy in purely civil matters. The figures for the remaining districts of the division do not show any marked variations.

9. The subjoined table shows the number of maliciously false complaints in each district of the Division and the number of prosecutions instituted, with their results :—

Para. 10.

Name of District.	Number of maliciously false complaints.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Number in which conviction was obtained.
Belgaum	181	9	4
Bijápur	132	6	2
Dhárwár	56	21	.....
Kánara	47	13	3
Kolába	40	22	10
Ratnágiri	12	6	2
Total ...	468	77	21

The number of prosecutions instituted in the Division was 77 as compared with 89 in the preceding year and convictions were obtained in 21 as against 16 in 1891. Of the 21 prosecutions instituted in the Dhárwár District 9 were pending at the close of the year and of the 12 cases disposed of within the year, none resulted in conviction. The number of prosecutions is clearly very small as contrasted with the number of cases in which if the complaint was maliciously false a serious offence was committed; but it must be borne in mind that though it may in many instances be morally certain that a criminal charge preferred is not only unfounded but has been made with the knowledge that it was false, still it is a difficult matter to produce evidence in support of this view, and even when some evidence is forthcoming and the case is brought before a Magistrate, there are many loopholes by which the accused person may and does escape punishment.

10. In the Belgaum and Ratnágiri districts the same officers served as Superintendent of Police throughout the year. In Dhárwár and Kánara changes in the headship of the Police were frequent. In the Bijápur District the office of Superintendent of Police was held by Messrs. Biddle and Goldsmid and in the Kolába District by Messrs. Alexander and Hume.

Para. 12.

Personal investigation by Superintendents.

11. The following table shows the work performed by the District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division:—

Districts.	Police Stations.		Police Outposts.		Scenes of Crime.		Remarks.
	Total Number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	Total Number.	Number visited.	
Belgaum ...	12	12	44	44	27	*16	*In addition to these 33 crimes of less importance were visited and enquired into by the Superintendent.
Bijápur ...	11	†11	50	†46	43	15	†Some Police stations and outposts were inspected a second time by Mr. Goldsmid.
Dhárwár ...	16	13	45	34	30	12	
Kánara ...	11	9	45	29	7	3	
Kolába ...	10	10	28	28	9	5	
Ratnágiri ...	12	12	37	37	16	8	

The District Superintendents of Police of Belgaum, Kolába and Ratnágiri visited all the stations and outposts within their respective districts, while a very fair amount of inspection was performed by the Superintendents of the remaining districts. Out of a total of 132, 59 scenes of serious crime were personally visited by the District Superintendents of Police. Mr. Holland at Belgaum displayed creditable energy and activity in this respect. Only 15 and 12, out of 43 and 30 scenes of crime, were visited by the District Superintendents of Police of Bijápur and Dhárwár respectively. The reasons assigned by those officers for their *primâ facie* failure to discharge one of the most important functions devolving on them are accepted as satisfactory by the Inspector-General of Police. The Commissioner is not aware on what grounds the Inspector-General has arrived at this conclusion, but it seems to him that both Mr. Jones and Mr. Goldsmid were somewhat remiss in this respect.

Non-cognizable crime, para. 13.

12. The number of non-cognizable offences committed in the Division was 13,592, or 77 more than in the previous year. There is a small but unsatisfactory decrease from 17·1 to 16·6 per cent. in the proportion of persons prosecuted, convicted. Taken by districts the percentages show a falling off in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába and a rise in the Bijápur and Ratnágiri districts. In the Kánara District the percentage is practically the same as last year.

Districts.	Percentage.		Districts.	Percentage.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Belgaum ...	19·7	·8	Kánara ...	26·5	26·3
Bijápur ...	14·3	15·2	Kolába ...	13·3	10·8
Dhárwár ...	24·7	21·6	Ratnágiri ...	11·7	15·9

Paras. 14 and 15.

13. The subjoined table exhibits the comparative numbers of persons for 1891 and 1892 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

District.	Before the Magistrate.		Required to give security.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Belgaum	47	164	24	127
Bijápur	64	48	12	16
Dhárwár	79	79	43	47
Kánara	43	25	14	12
Kolába	29	17	23	8
Ratnágiri	39	1	30	1
Total ...	301	334	146	211

In all 334 persons were brought before the Magistrates as compared with 301 in the preceding year, and 211 persons were ordered to give security as against 146 in 1891. In the Belgaum District the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code appear to have been very successfully worked. In that district 164 persons were proceeded against as compared with 47 in the preceding year and 127 or 77·4 per cent. were ordered to furnish security against 24 or 51·06 per cent. in 1891. The District Magistrate of Belgaum inclines to the opinion that the evidence produced by the Police was too easily accepted as sufficient and apprehends that on such evidence three-fourths of the population of the district might be sent to jail. This fear seems unfounded and is not warranted by the actual figures. The Police must be credited with some discretion and the ability to exercise it, and it should not be lightly assumed that they are prone to hale men and women and have them committed to prison on absolutely inadequate grounds. We are landed in a dilemma if when the Magistrates require a high and in the circumstances generally an impracticable standard of evidence, the Police are blamed for placing before them cases without supplying testimony sufficient in their opinion to justify steps under Chapter VIII, whilst if the results, as evinced by the orders passed by the Magistrates, point to the propriety of the steps adopted by the Police, as is the case in Belgaum, the Magistrates are deemed to have been too facile and to have attached undue weight to vague and flimsy evidence. The Inspector-General of Police observes that notwithstanding the large number of convictions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code there has been no decrease in crime. But Mr. Scannell seems to forget that the binding over of bad characters in 1892 cannot materially affect the crime returns of that year and that it is necessary to carefully watch the results in subsequent years. In the coast districts the number of persons of notorious evil repute is comparatively small. In Bijápur and Dhárwár the subject of dealing with people of this class merits more attention than apparently has yet been bestowed on it. The Commissioner would remark that in commenting upon the Bijápur District Magistrate's observations on this subject Mr. Scannell fails to understand the drift of Mr. Monteath's argument. Mr. Monteath does not contend that persons "drawing rather large salaries" are "vagabonds". What he says is that even fairly remunerated officials sometimes have to pay heavily for security required from them. *A fortiori* therefore suspects would have to offer still greater pecuniary inducement to lead any one to stand as surety for them.

14. The subjoined statement displays the number of punishments inflicted during the year under report on officers and men in the several districts in the Division :— Para. 18.

Districts.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1892.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishment to total strength in 1892.
Ratnágiri	1	22	23	22	2·80
Kolába	...	33	33	51	6·15
Bijápur	2	64	66	73	9·93
Dhárwár	5	79	84	67	9·95
Kánara	2	78	80	48	11·
Belgaum	4	179	183	94	25·81

The number of punishments in the districts of Dhárwár, Kánara and Belgaum has exceeded the average for the last three years. No inference, however, can safely be drawn from this fact except that the conduct of the Police has been worse and that the raw material out of which it is necessary to endeavour to manufacture an efficient force is indifferent in quality. The latter is certainly the case in Belgaum. There is no reason to suppose that the discipline maintained in these three districts is unduly severe or that the Superintendents are martinets—on the contrary they are, if strict, just and reasonable officers.

Paras. 19, 23 and 24.

15. The annexed statement shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service during the year :—

Districts.	Number of men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By Money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ratnágiri	821	3	·36	61	7·42
Kolába	536	...	...	33	6·15
Belgaum	709	...	...	39	5·5
Kánara	727	2	·27	17	2·33
Bijápur	664	1	·15	...	...
Dhárwár	844	...	...	...	...

Promotion for good service was granted in 3 cases in the Ratnágiri District, in 2 in Kánara and in 1 in Bijápur, as compared with none in the preceding year. In the other districts no men were held worthy of such reward, doubtless for sufficient reason. In the Ratnágiri and Kolába districts the number of instances in which prizes were awarded sank from 70 and 76 to 61 and 33 respectively. On the other hand the number of such rewards in the Belgaum District rose from 11 in 1891 to 39 in the year under report. This increase is assumed by the Inspector-General of Police to be attributable to the grant of a larger number of rewards in connection with the detection of smuggling and other similar cases, but there is no positive evidence on the point. The drill of the Police throughout the Division is on the whole good, and deserves special commendation in the case of the Dhárwár, Belgaum and Ratnágiri Police. The turn out of the men in the three coast districts of Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara is excellent. The shooting is unfortunately indifferent ; but this is attributed to the lack of acquaintance on the part of the men with the new weapon with which they have recently been armed and to its inaccurate sighting, which is now being remedied.

Para. 20.

16. The percentage of officers and men able to read and write is supplied in the accompanying table. The figures show an improvement under this head in all the districts in the Division :—

Districts.	Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
Belgaum	62·39	50·81
Ratnágiri	54·67	50·90
Kánara	52·26	44·63
Kolába	48·32	44·63
Dhárwár	47·27	43·1
Bijápur	27·71	25·16

General Remarks.

17. The suggestion made by Mr. Scannell in paragraph 7 of the report that an additional column* should be entered in "the property stolen and recovered table" of Supplementary Statement No. 1 appears judicious and might be adopted.

* Bearing the heading "Value of property stolen in cases referred to in column 12 recovered."

Para. 28.

18. Mr. Scannell quotes, without offering any comments of his own, Colonel Humfrey's remark that the failure to obtain convictions in sessions cases is largely attributable to want of interest on the part of the public prosecutors in preparing their cases.

From the table given at pages 20 and 21 of the report, it appears that of the 594 cases tried in the several Sessions Courts 369 terminated in a conviction, giving a percentage of 62·12. In other words, the prosecution proved successful in almost two out of every three cases. This appears to the Commissioner to be

in the circumstances a fairly satisfactory result, and Colonel Humfrey does not state what is in his opinion the proportion of convictions which might reasonably be expected and obtained. He contends that it should not be a matter of greater difficulty to secure a conviction in a Court of Session than it is in a Magistrate's Court; but he does not in the opinion of the Commissioner make adequate allowance for certain important considerations or pay sufficient heed to the difference in procedure and circumstances in the various Courts. Before a Magistrate an accused is more often undefended than not and the trying officer is generally in touch with his surroundings. In the Sessions Court in the vast majority of cases—indeed practically in all—the accused person is defended by a pleader, the witnesses are subjected to a most searching cross-examination, and the Court is guided more or less by the views of assessors or jurors. The cases are as a rule of a grave nature, and the Judge, the jury or the assessors would rather see a possibly guilty man escape than a possibly innocent person suffer. There is also greater scope for, and a more copious supply of, legal quibbles and sophistries in a Sessions Court than in a Magistrate's; and a case in which there is no moral doubt as to the guilt of the accused may break down on some purely technical law point raised by an astute advocate for the defence. The working of so many factors is manifest in the results of the trials. The Public Prosecutor besides being under the direct supervision of the Sessions Judge has his own professional reputation at stake, and he cannot as a rule afford to be indifferent. There may be exceptions as mentioned by the District Magistrate of Surat and in other instances where a fossil vakil retains his position as public prosecutor simply because he has held it for years, is the nominal head of the local Bar, and will not retire except under the influence of pressure which there is a reluctance to apply. These exceptions however only prove the rule, and the Commissioner regards the public prosecutors as being on the whole an able and trustworthy body of men.

In the opinion of the undersigned it is not fair to judge of the efficiency of the Police by the results of the trial before the Courts of Sessions. The committal of a case to the Sessions Court by a Magistrate is in itself a proof that a *primâ facie* case has been established by the Police. Where a case has been imperfectly investigated or otherwise spoilt by them the matter is always adequately noticed by the Courts. It is necessary to mention here that in the report for 1890 a similar complaint was made by Colonel Humfrey. The undersigned still adheres to the view then expressed and has further to point out that Colonel Humfrey's suggestion that the appointment of District Public Prosecutors should be abolished was negatived by Government in their Resolution No. 690 of the 5th February 1892. It would probably meet all requirements if the Sessions Judges were asked to notice and promptly communicate to the District Magistrates any instances in which failure of justice has in their opinion resulted from indifferent or inadequate preparation or mis-management of a case on the part of the Public Prosecutor.

19. The only other matter calling for attention is the better utilization of the services of the Village Police in the detection of crime. On this head the undersigned fully approves with one exception of the suggestions made by Colonel Humfrey and concurred in by Mr. Scannell. The Village Police are at present ill-paid and ill-distributed, but their reorganization, which is an essential preliminary to the carrying out of Colonel Humfrey's scheme, would involve a considerable addition to existing expenditure which is not likely to be sanctioned in the near future. But even could their reorganization be effected forthwith, the Commissioner would strongly deprecate any diminution in the number of the regular District Police force. No reduction in that force can in his opinion be safely made. It must be remembered that it has other duties to perform besides catching thieves and detecting murders, and that those other duties, mainly the preservation of order and the public peace, may at any moment become of paramount importance.

Para. 31,

20. In conclusion the Commissioner has the pleasure to remark that all the District Superintendents of Police in this Division and specially Messrs. Adams, Holland and Bulkley, have discharged their duties with zeal and ability and have proved themselves worthy of the responsible posts they hold.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	..	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	..	...	100	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	73	...	2	1	62	43	97·33	69·35	72	1	...	43	16	4	58·90	72·88	8	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	11	...	2	1	12	9	84·61	75	11	...	...	9	2	1	81·81	81·81	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	94	...	7	6	90	75	78·21	83·33	67	12	...	65	9	6	82·27	87·83	4	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	219	4	9	17	149	78	78·50	52·34	151	23	5	68	47	16	37·98	59·13	53	...	2
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	7	...	1	2	10	7	87·5	70	7	...	...	6	3	...	85·71	66·66	...	...	...
		Total ...	404	4	21	27	323	212	82·11	65·63	308	36	5	191	77	27	54·72	71·26	65	...	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396. Murder ...	by Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers	10	...	1	2	12	7	100	58·33	11	...	...	7	5	...	63·63	58·33	...	...	...
11		,, poison	5	...	...	...	4	2	100	50	5	...	...	2	2	...	40	50	...	...	...
12		Other murders	147	...	20	21	111	65	90·41	58·55	150	...	1	64	38	34	42·38	62·74	11	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	41	1	1	5	25	13	83·33	52	34	1	...	12	10	3	34·28	54 54	9	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	60	...	4	8	49	35	93·75	71·42	59	1	...	34	12	11	56·66	73·91	8	...	...
15	376	Rape	67	...	6	2	37	16	83·56	43·24	52	9	...	15	14	4	24·59	51·72	27	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	6	...	2	...	5	3	87·5	60	6	1	...	2	1	...	28·57	66·66	2	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	41	1	1	3	24	20	88·09	83·33	35	1	1	20	2	3	54·05	90·90	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	110	2	...	3	88	74	94·54	84·09	100	2	2	72	15	6	69·23	82·75	6	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	2	1	3	2	75	66·66	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	66·66	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	349	1	28	41	287	203	86·20	70·73	303	16	6	181	69	26	55·69	72·40	56	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	...	...	1	5	3	92·85	60	13	...	...	3	2	2	23·07	60	3	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	40	...	3	2	34	20	83·72	58·82	35	...	1	19	10	5	52·77	65·51	8	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	222	8	18	10	143	61	79·58	42·65	176	11	4	53	73	9	27·74	42·06	59	1	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	50	4	3	8	33	21	75·47	63·63	37	3	...	20	12	4	50	62·50	15	...	1
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongfull confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	...	2	...	2	1	100	50	6	1	1	1	1	1	12·5	50	5	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	4	...	...	...	3	3	75	100	3	...	...	2	...	1	66·66	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	172	2	11	6	142	106	79·23	74·64	124	20	1	89	23	8	61·37	79·40	28	1	...
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	21	...	2	3	22	11	91·30	50	21	...	...	11	11	...	52·38	50	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,367	19	105	116	1,029	666	85·39	64·72	1,174	66	17	609	301	117	48·44	66·92	243	2	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	128	2	22	14	86	46	86	53·48	127	1	1	46	37	13	35·65	55·42	11	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	4	...	...	...	4	1	100	25	4	...	...	1	2	...	25	33·33	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by other means	26	2	3	8	21	13	68·96	61·90	20	...	...	13	9	2	65	59·09	4	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	36	...	5	3	19	5	65·85	26·31	26	1	...	5	12	2	18·51	29 41	12	...	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	70	...	...	12	39	21	88·57	53·84	61	1	...	21	15	9	33·87	58·33	14	...	...
		other robberies	158	3	42	9	94	57	83	60·63	161	3	2	55	24	7	33·13	69·62	69	...	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	231	1	28	23	93	24	80·30	25·80	194	6	8	17	58	24	8·17	22·66	37	...	1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	197	8	19	23	130	74	73·14	56·92	149	9	...	69	42	12	43·67	62·16	50	1	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,973	53	185	100	87:	547	85·07	62·51	1,805	13	18	543	237	91	29·57	69·61	230	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	60	...	2	2	42	26	91·93	61·90	55	2	...	25	12	1	43·85	67·56	21	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	6	...	...	...	6	2	100	33·33	6	...	...	2	3	...	33·33	40	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	100	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,890	69	306	194	1,410	816	83·66	57·87	2,609	36	29	797	452	161	29·80	63·81	448	1	2

A.

Crime for the year 1892 for the Presidency Proper.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.				
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approver, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearing before Magistrate.		Committed to Sessions.						
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before a Magistrate.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103	6	109	...	5	4·85	103	48	4	47	...	47	45·63	48·45	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	14	2	17	...	2	14·28	15	4	1	9	...	8	57·14	61·53	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	100	58	176	...	3	3	172	76	...	87	...	59	59	51·75	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	1,176	702	2,028	...	66	5·61	1,962	1,298	81	524	20	491	41·75	38·96	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	10	3	14	...	...	...	14	6	...	8	...	7	70	63·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	1	1,403	771	2,344	...	76	5·41	2,266	1,432	86	675	20	612	43·62	40·93	1	1	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	19	...	21	1	...	...	20	4	8	...	7	7	36·84	35	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	80	2,780	1,490	53·59
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	2	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	2	264	10	317	...	15	5·68	301	35	109	1	84	85	32·19	29·20	5	...	1	28	39	13	10	76·92	537	355	66·10
3	...	59	10	72	...	3	5·08	64	20	21	3	14	15	25·42	27·77	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	1	131	1	183	1	4	3·05	178	29	67	2	62	64	48·85	36·15	4	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	18	...	...
3	...	49	17	69	...	6	12·24	63	22	16	...	20	19	38·77	41·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	8	1	12	...	2	25	10	4	...	...	5	4	50	44·44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	43	1	47	...	4	9·30	43	9	3	9	13	22	51·16	52·38	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	124	6	134	3	4	3·22	127	48	...	71	1	69	55·64	57·02	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	3	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	552	189	829	...	29	5·25	797	350	25	287	79	302	54·71	49·67	8	...	3	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	2	2	1	3	37·50	33·33	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	107	39	147	...	...	...	147	70	18	44	1	44	41·12	40·74	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	3	296	82	397	...	18	6·08	378	269	10	81	3	71	23·98	23·98	3	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	4	48	9	78	...	3	6·25	75	37	3	20	8	28	58·33	42·42	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	213	...	...
...	...	15	3	18	...	8	5·33	10	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	1	7	87·50	87·5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	277	125	431	...	26	9·38	405	223	...	158	2	132	47·65	47·14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	29	...	36	...	...	...	35	21	2	12	...	12	41·37	34·28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	10	2,042	495	2,819	5	123	6·02	2,680	1,150	287	699	306	889	43·53	40·68	27	...	11	154	57	23	14	60·86	3,578	1,845	51·56
47	4	434	32	517	...	21	4·83	495	97	171	1	142	143	32·94	30·88	7	...	1	26	51	134	66	49·25	1,04,340	29,762	28·52
...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	29	...	37	...	...	...	37	11	1	17	7	24	82·75	64·86	...	...	...	...	1	23	13	56·52	5,574	1,158	20·77
1	1	28	6	36	...	1	3·57	35	10	10	8	1	6	21·42	20·68	...	...	...	6	...	14	6	42·85	2,095	269	12·84
5	...	82	...	87	1	8	9·75	78	21	4	51	1	52	63·41	66·66	...	...	...	1	...	96	43	44·79	9,620	2,006	20·85
23	1	181	14	219	...	6	3·31	213	90	14	88	11	92	50·82	46·23	...	...	...	11	4	123	57	46·34	7,072	2,233	31·57
19	2	177	111	309	...	21	11·86	288	147	42	25	14	22	12·42	12·42	1	...	...	44	15	1	...	...	20	...	...
16	...	196	116	328	...	21	10·71	304	179	...	114	...	98	50	52·12	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	13	1,176	46	1,313	7	47	3·99	1,256	348	1	773	18	787	66·92	65·04	...	1	2	89	15	1,589	785	49·40	4,64,356	1,74,621	37·60
15	...	78	38	131	...	1	1·28	130	86	...	40	1	36	46·15	39·13	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	78	78	100
...	...	22	1	23	...	...	...	23	7	8	...	8	8	36·36	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	186	107	57·52
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	22	2,413	364	3,010	8	126	5·22	2,869	1,000	269	1,112	203	1,268	52·54	50·61	8	4	3	191	86	1,986	977	48·69	5,93,341	2,10,234	35·43

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.																		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18		18*a*
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	204	10	7	8	134	39	65·40	29·10	102	33	3	26	59	8	18·84	30·58	64	1	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	29	1	1	3	22	16	83·33	72·72	23	2	...	16	4	1	64	80	3	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	3	...	...	...	3	2	100	66·66	2	1	...	2	1	...	66·66	66·66	1	...	...
		Total ...	236	11	8	11	159	57	68·03	35·84	127	36	3	44	64	9	26·50	40·74	68	1	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	240	2	13	14	77	42	91·69	54·54	222	8	2	36	28	6	15·51	56·25	11	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	426	31	14	7	258	211	80	81·78	343	9	...	209	35	4	59·37	85·65	85	...	...
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	6,168	181	361	158	3,697	3,006	84·56	81·30	5,388	108	25	2,897	543	153	52·47	84·21	1,101	2	12
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	383	23	28	29	229	102	69·34	44·54	217	66	2	86	84	13	30·17	50·58	132	...	7
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	416	16	14	18	371	305	91·16	82·21	378	11	3	296	65	14	75·51	81·99	57	1	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	652	10	19	17	461	243	59·61	52·71	325	73	2	143	105	12	35·75	57·66	144	22	10
			8	...	2	...	2	2	90	100	9	...	...	2	...	...	22·22	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	8,293	263	451	243	5,095	3,911	82·23	76·72	6,882	275	34	3,669	860	202	51·02	81·01	1,532	25	29
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	18	...	...	...	13	10	86·66	76·92	9	4	...	8	3	...	61·53	72·72	1	...	1
50	Chapter VIII (b), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,178	...	18	53	1,131	934	96·98	82·58	1,159	1	...	920	194	35	79·31	82·58	20	...	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act... ...	71	...	2	2	72	62	98·63	86·11	65	7	...	56	10	1	77·77	84·84	2	...	...
52		——————— Excise Laws	1,793	1	20	35	1,737	1,567	89·18	90·21	1,582	32	3	1,376	112	46	85·09	92·47	39	...	...
53		——————— Opium Act	245	5	5	10	225	204	96·8	90·66	238	3	1	198	18	15	81·81	91·66	14	...	...
54		——————— Railway Laws... ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		——————— Salt and Custom Laws	349	...	1	3	349	334	44·85	95·70	157	...	...	149	7	...	94·90	95·51	3	...	...
56		——————— Arms Act	278	1	10	12	286	256	94·79	89·51	266	6	1	243	24	3	89·01	91·01	6	..	...
57		——————— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		——————— Forest Act	471	...	2	1	466	421	7·18	90·34	7	27	...	33	1	...	97·05	97·05	1	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	235	3	7	14	215	186	85·53	86·51	197	9	1	172	31	3	83·09	84·72	27	...	1
		Total ...	4,636	10	65	130	4,495	3,975	80·30	88·43	3,680	89	6	3,155	400	103	83·57	88·74	113	...	10
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.																			
60	Offences against Stage Carriage Act		88	...	...	2	90	85	98·86	94·44	87	...	...	83	4	...	95·40	95·40	3	...	...
	Offences against Army Act		4	...	...	...	4	2	75	50	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	66·66	...	...	...
	Offences under District Police Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offences under Village Police Act		42	...	...	...	42	38	100	90·47	42	...	...	38	4	...	90·47	90·47	...	...	...
	Offences under A'bkári Act		51	...	1	1	50	49	76·92	98	40	...	...	38	...	...	95	100	1	...	...
	Compromised		1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	...	1	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	186	...	1	3	187	175	92·51	93·58	172	1	...	162	9	...	93·64	94·73	4	...	..
		Grand Total ...	18,013	376	957	724	12,699	9,813	82·16	77·27	14,953	539	94	8,628	2,163	619	55·35	79·95	2,473	29	44

A—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1892 for the Presidency Proper—continued.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.					
Pending at the end of year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before Magistrate.		Under trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.								
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs.	Rs.	
	...	167	424	606	...	7	4·19	598	505	...	82	...	44	26·34	25·28	6	...	1	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	27	6	34	...	...	...	34	15	...	19	..	18	66·66	64·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	196	431	643	...	7	3·57	635	521	...	103	...	64	33·65	31·37	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	89	17	107	...	3	3·37	103	52	2	45	1	45	50·56	52·32	..	1	...	3	...	27	11	40·74	34	14	41·17
2	11	458	21	492	...	17	3·71	473	142	3	322	...	319	69·58	70·57	...	...	2	6	...	353	272	77·05	16,418	12,699	77·34
244	33	6,098	966	7,341	13	314	5·14	6,983	2,567	17	4,200	45	4,036	66·18	67·07	2	1	30	143	9	5,558	3,886	69·91	2,87,429	1,17,669	40·93
14	3	206	217	440	...	7	3·36	433	304	2	111	1	84	40·38	38·88	...	...	...	14	1	208	107	51·44	38,113	15,730	41·27
31	5	721	32	789	...	29	4·02	759	234	6	492	13	497	68·93	68·36	...	...	1	14	...	304	308	...	42,418	32,672	77·02
18	...	561	1,518	2,097	...	12	2·13	2,084	1,566	...	489	...	213	37·96	37 63	2	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	13	7	24	...	5	38·46	19	12	...	7	...	7	53·84	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	40	14	35
314	52	8,146	2,778	11,290	13	387	4·75	10,854	4,877	30	5,666	60	5,201	63·84	64·40	4	2	34	207	10	6,451	4,585	71·07	3,84,452	1,78,798	46·50
...	...	28	77	105	...	...	...	105	50	...	55	...	21	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	1,131	93	1,284	...	...	...	1,284	269	...	980	...	907	80·19	76·15	2	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	350	...	366	...	...	...	366	99	...	266	...	266	76	72·67	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
50	42	1,843	241	2,176	...	93	5·04	2,078	280	...	1,735	...	1,537	83·39	83·66	...	...	5	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	11	274	7	300	...	9	3·28	291	68	...	208	...	203	74·08	71·47	2	...	...	13	...	27	26	96·29	419	416	99·28
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	191	312	506	...	6	3·14	500	47	1	451	...	170	89·35	90·42	...	...	...	1	...	9	9	100	4	4	100
12	1	306	12	331	...	9	2·94	321	62	...	256	...	248	81·04	80·25	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	24	1,205	1,232	1	...	...	1,231	384	...	842	...	55	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	67	67	100	73	73	100
15	...	221	49	285	...	...	...	285	79	1	202	...	168	76·01	71·18	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	54	4,368	1,997	6,586	1	117	2·67	6,462	1,347	2	4,996	...	3,575	81·84	80·06	4	...	6	113	...	103	102	99·02	496	493	99·39
3	...	93	7	103	..	1	1·07	102	14	...	88	...	88	94·62	91·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	2	33·33	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	52	9	...	43	...	43	82·69	82·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	65	19	85	1	1	1·53	83	20	...	63	1	50	76·92	78·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	100	100
4	...	216	28	248	1	2	·92	245	48	...	196	1	183	84·72	84·33	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	100	100
1,153	139	18,786	6,864	26,942	28	838	4·46	26,013	10,375	674	13,447	592	11,794	62.78	61·58	50	7	56	721	154	8,564	5,679	66·31	9,81,967	3,91,470	39·86

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own action, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. *a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*	
1	115 ... ... Abatement of offence not committed, &c. 117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	3	...	...	...	3	3	100·0	100·0	3	...	...	3	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	93	...	10	3	65	63	75·72	96·92	77	1	...	43	3	9	55·1	94·44	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	277	1	2	10	150	76	22·93	50·66	61	13	...	28	7	10	45·3	8·55	119	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	10·0	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...
		Total ...	374	1	12	14	220	143	37·82	65·0	132	14	...	76	11	19	52·0	88·37	125	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...
12		Other murders	51	...	4	13	48	31	100·0	64·58	55	...	...	30	16	7	54·5	65·22	5	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder...	8	...	1	2	6	3	100·0	50·0	8	1	...	3	3	1	33·3	50·0	3	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	19	...	...	3	13	13	94·73	100·0	18	...	...	13	...	7	72·2	100·0	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	7	...	...	...	2	1	85·71	50·0	4	2	...	1	1	2	16·6	50·0	3	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	22	...	1	4	14	12	95·3	85·71	22	...	...	12	1	...	54·5	92·38	10	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4	...	...	1	2	1	75·0	50·0	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	5	..	..	...	3	2	100·0	66·66	5	...	...	2	1	1	40·0	66·66	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt...	48	...	1	7	36	31	83·6	86·11	39	2	...	25	3	9	60·0	89·29	5	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	...	...	...	1	...	80·0	100·0	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	19	...	1	1	15	14	85·0	93·26	17	...	...	12	...	5	...	100·0	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	88	...	...	3	40	19	80·3	47·5	71	...	...	16	14	9	22·5	53·33	10	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	21	1	1	2	11	6	45·4	54·55	6	4	...	5	1	2	50·0	83·33	7	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	..	1	...	...	...	100·0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	147	...	2	8	108	100	81·2	92·59	118	3	...	86	3	10	71·0	96·63	27	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	100·0	3	...	...	1	...	...	33·3	100·0	...	...	...
		Total ...	451	1	12	43	302	236	81·2	78·14	378	12	...	208	45	53	53·3	82·21	71	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	1	...	2	1	3	2	100·0	66·66	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·6	66·66	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	3	..	...	..	1	1	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		{ by other means	22	...	2	1	13	10	91·3	76·92	22	...	...	10	3	1	45·4	75·38	3	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { in dwelling house	5	...	...	...	2	2	100·0	100·0	5	...	...	2	...	2	40·0	100·0	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	9	...	1	2	11	10	90·9	90·90	9	...	...	10	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	{ other robberies ... ... Serious mischief and cognate offences...	31	...	6	8	16	11	91·8	68·75	33	1	...	10	1	1	29·4	90·90	20	...	...
			58	1	4	2	25	18	64·5	72·0	34	6	...	5	3	9	12·1	62·5	12	...	...
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	38	1	...	3	25	19	60·5	76·0	22	1	...	16	..	1	69·5	100·0	9	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,036	2	52	18	358	324	95·4	90·50	1,035	3	...	326	33	42	31·4	90·81	98	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	79	...	1	2	63	56	93·7	88·88	75	...	...	55	2	2	73·3	96·49	8	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,283	4	68	37	518	454	97·3	87·64	1,238	11	...	436	43	58	34·9	91·02	152	...	...

A.

Crime for the year 1892, for Sind.

PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.* *g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	6	...	6	...	6	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	6	...	6	...	6	100	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	1	16·6	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
9	...	97	26	132	...	9	9·2	123	38	...	76	...	53	54·6	54·6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
200	...	368	1,997	2,565	9	6	1·6	2,550	1,935	6	534	...	293	55·1	36·7	4	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
210	...	477	2,023	2,710	9	15	3·1	2,686	1,979	6	617	2	263	55·1	39·6	4	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	50·0	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
45	...	72	8	125	1	3	4·1	121	24	46	16	24	36	50·0	31·8	3	...	...	7	1	2	1	50·0	397 5 0	33 0 0	8·31
4	...	8	5	17	...	3	37·5	14	8	2	...	3	3	37·5	33·3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
5	...	32	...	37	...	...	...	37	7	...	1	14	15	46·8	46·8	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	10	5	15	...	1	10·0	14	11	1	...	1	1	10·0	11·1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3	...	25	1	29	...	5	20·0	24	10	1	1	11	11	44·0	47·8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	...	2	40·0	40·0	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	1	1	12·5	12·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
21	...	77	27	125	...	1	1·2	124	55	6	37	13	45	58·4	46·3	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	1	33·3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3	...	46	7	56	...	5	10·8	51	14	...	27	4	27	58·6	61·3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
10	...	117	56	183	...	4	3·4	179	117	4	40	1	24	20·5	19·5	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3	...	20	31	54	...	1	5·0	53	39	3	11	...	7	35·0	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	161 8 0	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
15	...	306	87	308	...	19	9·22	289	117	...	143	1	118	57·2	57·1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	33·3	50·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
111	...	634	229	974	1	43	6·79	929	409	71	280	74	292	46·0	41·7	8	1	...	80	7	3	1	33·3	558 13 0	33 0 0	5·90
3	...	2	15	20	...	...	...	20	16	...	...	4	4	...	80·0	...	...	...	..	...	3	1	33·3	2,663 12 0	9 0 0	0·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	27	...	27	...	1	3·70	26	9	3	13	1	14	51·8	53·8	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	44·4	770 12 2	147 3 10	19·07
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	40·0	301 0 0	153 0 0	50·83
3	...	15	1	19	...	1	6·4	18	1	...	13	4	17	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	100·0	724 0 0	412 0 0	56·90
12	...	14	6	32	...	...	...	32	14	2	16	...	13	92·8	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	37·5	1,552 0 1	312 6 7	20·10
2	...	30	122	154	...	4	13·33	150	93	7	44	2	13	43·3	46·4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	40	21	63	...	...	...	63	27	...	35	...	32	80·0	76·1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
25	...	757	9	791	...	28	3·69	756	217	10	475	11	477	63·0	63·8	2	7	...	39	2	845	375	44·4	91,761 12 2	26,851 8 4	29·31
2	...	90	19	111	...	1	1·11	109	41	...	63	...	59	65·5	65·5	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	100·0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100·0
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
49	...	977	195	1,221	...	35	3·58	1,178	418	22	663	22	631	64·5	64·1	3	7	1	48	2	903	405	44·8	97,629 4 5	2,7903 2 9	28·58

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.																		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct, or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
											Suo-motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaints, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	24	1	...	4	13	6	20·8	46·15	5	...	...	4	3	...	80·0	57·14	4	...	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	...	...	...	4	3	100·0	75·0	8	...	...	3	1	...	37·5	75·0	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	32	1	...	4	17	9	40·6	52·94	13	...	...	7	4	...	53·8	63·64	4	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	166	...	8	1	30	27	94·8	90·0	165	...	...	27	3	11	16·3	90·0	20	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ... ordinary	1,428	...	117	55	797	726	91·7	91·09	1,401	16	...	683	54	82	48·2	92·67	193	...	...
			1,901	3	71	59	1,108	1,034	88·4	93·33	1,708	36	...	971	41	86	55·6	95·95	310	...	...
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	69	...	3	5	36	24	62·5	66·66	39	6	...	20	3	9	44·4	88·96	22	...	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	190	...	16	8	143	120	91·7	83·9	184	5	...	117	21	22	61·9	84·78	24	...	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	245	...	3	3	137	90	66·1	65·69	152	12	...	76	22	14	46·3	77·55	32	...	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,999	3	218	131	2,251	2,021	88·3	89·7	3,649	75	...	1,894	144	224	52·2	92·93	601	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	312	...	10	23	313	304	99·0	...	319	...	...	300	9	30	94·3	97·09	1	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	34	...	...	...	31	31	100·0	100·0	34	...	...	31	...	3	91·0	100·0	...	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws	92	...	...	1	90	89	68·4	...	63	...	...	60	1	3	95·2	9·84	...	...	...
53		——— Opium Act	42	...	...	1	37	37	90·4	100·0	38	...	...	33	...	3	86·8	100·0	...	...	...
54		——— Railway Laws	39	...	1	...	38	38	97·5	100·0	39	...	...	37	...	1	94·8	100·0	3	...	...
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	127	...	...	1	122	121	29·9	...	38	...	...	33	...	4	86·8	100·0	...	...	...
56		——— Arms Act	72	...	5	6	69	69	93·5	100·0	72	..	...	69	...	5	95·8	100·0	...	...	...
57		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		——— Forest Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	100·0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	992	...	1	23	1,006	996	91·2	99·0	906	...	...	889	6	6	98·1	99·44	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,711	...	17	55	1,707	1,686	87·3	98·7	1,509	...	...	1,452	16	55	96·2	98·91	5	...	...
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ...	358	...	...	1	359	352	65·9	98·0	236	...	...	236	1	...	100·0	99·58	...	...	...
		——— under Police Act	27	...	...	...	26	26	88·8	100·0	24	...	...	23	...	1	95·8	...	...	...	...
		——— under Irrigation Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	8,236	10	327	285	5,401	4,928	85·1	91·2	7,179	112	...	4,332	264	410	60·3	94·26	958	...	...

A—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1892, for Sind—continued.

PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
Pending at the end of the year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total, columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.								
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4	...	17	42	63	...	...	...	63	56	...	6	...	4	23·5	19·0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	7	...	7	87·5	87·5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
4	...	25	42	71	...	...	...	71	57	...	13	...	11	100·0	37·9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	60	3	64	1	2	3·33	61	22	...	29	...	29	48·3	50·0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
82	...	1,364	74	1,520	2	47	3·44	1,469	430	5	922	16	908	66·5	65·08	2	2	...	94	...	1,345	853	63·61	59,281 4 10	38,338 6 3	64·79
75	1	1,779	371	2,226	...	93	5·23	2,131	617	4	1,442	5	1,299	72·2	73·80	6	2	...	51	6	1,648	1,131	68·7	46,132 3 9	17,315 14 5	37·57
2	...	35	67	104	...	...	...	104	72	...	28	...	23	65·7	62·16	...	...	...	4	...	50	21	42·0	2,880 14 6	992 10 6	34·46
11	...	334	30	375	...	12	3·59	361	180	...	159	...	152	45·5	45·98	4	1	1	18	...	156	141	90·9	11,937 14 10	9,264 15 4	77·74
2	...	178	370	550	2	6	3·37	542	406	...	123	...	108	60·6	62·7	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
173	1	3,750	915	4,839	5	160	4·27	4,668	1,727	9	2,703	21	2,519	67·1	67·1	12	5	1	190	6	3,190	2,146	67·2	1,20,052 5 11	65,911 14 6	54·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
36	...	378	19	433	...	3	0·79	430	84	...	315	...	300	79·3	72·9	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	199	...	199	...	6	3·02	193	38	...	140	...	140	70·3	72·5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	73	31	106	...	...	...	106	10	...	94	...	65	89·0	86·6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	46	4	51	...	3	60·52	48	6	...	39	..	35	76·0	79·5	...	...	...	3	...	24	24	100·0	176 0 0	176 0 0	10·0
...	...	42	1	43	...	...	...	43	2	...	41	...	40	95·2	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	42	97	141	...	2	4·76	139	6	...	128	...	33	75·0	78·5	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	100·0	.....	.....	...
5	...	80	...	85	...	...	...	84	8	...	71	...	71	...	84·5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
22	...	980	129	1,131	...	3	0·30	1,128	96	...	1,027	...	941	96·0	94·1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
68	...	1,840	285	2,193	...	17	0·92	2,175	250	...	1,859	...	1,625	88·3	85·9	1	1	...	65	...	26	26	100·0	176 0 0	176 0 0	10·0
3	...	238	120	361	...	...	...	361	8	...	353	...	237	99·6	98·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	25	3	28	...	...	...	28	1	...	26	...	23	92·0	92·0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
618	1	7,972	3,821	12,412	15	276	3·46	12,105	4,849	108	6,523	119	5,601	70·3	67·6	28	14	2	463	15	4,133	2,578	62·5	2,18,758 3 6	94,024 0 0	43·05

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1892, for the Presidency Proper.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c...	..	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	·8	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	547·9	691	13	704	11	681	962	997	78	333	7	555	2	19	3 deceased.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	71·1	100	...	100	6	90	122	122	36	22	...	56	2	6	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	282·2	396	...	396	9	368	416	430	155	123	7	131	...	14	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	45	52	...	52	5	42	114	114	66	18	18	...	6	6	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	104·4	178	...	178	3	172	179	186	29	34	...	123	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1·4	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	87·6	120	1	121	11	111	740	742	39	311	...	386	...	6	
		Total ...	1139·6	1,539	14	1,553	46	1,464	2,533	2,591	403	841	32	1,251	10	51	3 deceased.
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	7·32	17	...	17	7	10	20	22	7	12	...	2	1	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	7.32	17	...	17	7	10	20	22	7	12	...	2	1	...	
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	43·2	53	...	53	2	48	87	92	60	19	4	7	...	2	
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	4	10	...	10	4	8	16	16	5	5	...	6	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2041·4	1,903	1	1,904	31	1,792	3,644	3,605	611	2,669	...	312	...	13	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	12·4	12	...	12	...	12	17	17	2	4	...	11	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	21486·4	23,605	18	23,623	390	22,519	55,291	53,859	14,507	35,803	1	3,206	6	336	
		Total ...	23544·2	25,530	19	25,549	425	24,331	58,968	57,497	15,125	38,481	1	3,535	6	349	
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	397·7	481	...	481	69	357	576	585	250	246	...	72	1	16	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	312·2	378	1	379	39	334	540	552	173	194	...	163	...	22	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	57	66	2	68	7	58	75	80	22	26	1	25	3	3	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,614	3,964	9	3,973	80	3,727	10,259	9,613	3,578	5,391	...	517	...	127	
		Total ...	4,380·9	4,889	12	4,901	195	4,476	11,450	10,830	4,023	5,857	1	777	4	168	
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion	3·8	9	...	9	1	9	40	40	5	27	...	8	...	...	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	5·8	9	...	9	...	7	21	11	1	7	...	3	...	...	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	409·2	629	3	632	56	539	1,015	997	406	457	25	48	9	52	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	150·3	225	...	225	26	181	409	399	110	254	...	32	...	3	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	4,149	5,191	1	5,192	162	4,804	10,125	10,027	3,635	5,658	6	636	4	88	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	480·82	1,231	30	1,261	9	1,230	1,348	1,368	9	255	1	1,099	...	4	
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	121·1	289	...	289	42	266	352	370	51	59	...	254	6	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	26	15	...	15	...	15	15	14	6	1	...	7	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	6·8	16	...	16	2	10	11	13	10	2	..	1	...	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	382·2	427	...	427	6	409	416	417	140	200	...	72	...	5	
33	I. P. C....	Forfeiture of bonds	4	4	...	4	...	4	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	
		Total ...	5,739·22	8,045	34	8,079	304	7,474	13,758	13,662	4,373	6,920	32	2,166	19	152	

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1892, for the Presidency Proper*—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Act No. XIV of 1866, Post (India)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound (India)			1,895	27	1,852	19	1,805	4,732	4,630	798	3,129	...	651	...	52	
	Act No. I of 1878, Opium			25	...	25	...	24	27	27	...	4	...	23	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1878, Forest (India)			773	14	787	1	765	1,586	1,608	62	547	...	946	...	50	3 Decease
	Act No. XI of 1878, Arms (India)			4	...	4	1	4	4	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1879, Stamps (India)			88	...	88	2	87	91	98	7	29	...	58	...	4	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Railways (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1882, Salt (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1885, Telegraph (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. IX of 1890, Railways (India)			9	...	9	...	8	10	11	3	3	...	4	...	1	
	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyance (Bombay)			507	...	507	6	496	503	509	3	51	.	453	...	2	
	Act No. VII of 1867, Police (Bombay)			653	23	676	25	590	690	753	16	125	...	610	...	2	
	Act No. IV of 1890, Police (Bombay)			3,898	47	3,945	7	3,849	3,980	4,071	47	518	...	3,495	...	11	
	Act No. II of 1868, Public Ferries (Bombay)			15	...	15	1	14	23	23	2	6	...	14	...	1	
	Act No. VI of 1873, District Municipal			54,565	...	54,565	33	41,923	46,148	46,252	7,446	10,403	...	15,367	...	13,036	
	Act No. II of 1884, District Municipal			10	...	10	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	
	Act No. V of 1878, Abkári (Bombay)			65	...	65	1	62	72	74	6	22	...	45	1	...	
	Act No. V of 1879, Land Revenue Code			176	139	315	6	300	380	397	17	53	...	322	...	5	
	Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation			39	...	39	...	23	38	39	3	8	...	28	...	...	
	Act No. IV of 1887, Gambling			15	...	15	1	15	135	154	1	52	...	101	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1890, Salt (Bombay)			15	...	15	10	5	5	17	...	12	...	5	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1881, Army (India)			5	1	6	...	6	6	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1859, Merchant Shipmen			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. X 1887, Native Passenger Ships			2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Section 3 of Frontier Regulation 57, Criminal Procedure of 1872.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1863, Registers of Boats on River Indus			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1859, Fraudulent Breach of Contract of Service by workmen			976	...	976	2	965	1,131	1,134	41	677	...	414	...	2	
	Act No. XII of 1886, Petroleum			21	...	21	...	21	21	21	...	10	...	11	..	...	
	Act No. XVI of 1879, Salt Transport			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping (India)			22	...	22	...	22	51	51	...	24	...	27	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonment (Bombay)			459	...	459	...	245	276	498	...	64	...	434	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1874, Jail Act			5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Act No. XV of 1861, Stage Carriage			129	...	129	...	129	129	129	3	36	...	89	...	1	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Karáchi Vaccination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code			8	2	10	...	8	10	12	2	...	...	10	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1880, Cantonment (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1877, Indian Registration			5	...	5	...	5	9	9	3	...	...	5	...	1	
	Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police (Bombay)			1,071	...	1,071	9	998	1,567	1,652	173	887	...	592	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1870, Infanticide			26	...	26	...	26	35	35	...	4	...	31	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1873, Salt			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove			6	1	7	...	6	17	17	7	6	...	4	...	...	
	Act No. XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessel (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1866, Sale of Poison			5	...	5	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls on Roads (Bombay)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1889, Port (India)			42	...	42	...	42	42	42	...	3	...	39	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1879, Deccan Agriculturists Relief			35	...	35	...	34	36	36	5	29	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1827			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1875, Ports and Port Dues			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. IX of 1874, European Vagrancy			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1890, Census			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. V of 1877, Emigration			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1863, Conservancy			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1882, Amended Municipal			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonment			3	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Railway			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. IX of 1890, Railway			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1884, Municipal			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XVIII of 1869, Stamp Duties			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1862, Stamp Duties			...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Acts Nos. VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, Police (Bombay)			532	...	532	...	531	586	589	5	86	...	497	...	1	
	Act No. II of 1891, Law for the periodical inspection and management by competent Engineer of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound as amended by Act No. I of 1891			62	...	62	7	62	137	125	18	96	...	7	...	4	
	Act No. VII of 1878, Forest as amended by Act V of 1890			6	...	6	...	6	27	27	13	...	...	14	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1873, Municipal as amended by Act No. II of 1884			78	...	78	...	78	82	82	1	13	...	68	...	...	
	Act No. XI of 1891, Factory (India)			1	...	1	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	
	Act No. XXV of 1867, Printing Press and Books			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1827, Bombay Land Revenue			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	66,190	254	66,444	131	53,185	62,624	63,176	8,684	16,902	...	24,413	1	13,173	3 Decease
		Grand Total ...	56,887·04	1,06,264	333	1,06,597	1,110	90,989	149,441	1,47,871	32,675	69,032	70	32,152	41	13,895	6 Deceased.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1892, for Sind.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	2·0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	161·8	181	...	181	5	162	203	207	45	25	...	114	...	23	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	38·6	36	...	36	...	31	52	51	12	2	1	36	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	126·8	138	...	138	1	109	134	138	74	8	2	49	...	4	1 Died.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4·0	11	...	11	...	4	6	6	4	...	...	...	2	...	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12·0	18	...	18	...	15	18	24	6	2	...	15	...	1	
9	482 to 489	Making, or using false trade-marks ...	1·6	4	...	4	...	4	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	5	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	40·8	42	...	42	...	42	139	139	3	24	...	12	...	...	
		Total ...	387·6	430	...	430	6	367	559	572	146	61	3	326	2	33	1 Died.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2·6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2·6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	8	10	...	10	...	6	14	14	6	...	...	5	...	3	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1368·7	1,540	1	1,541	2	1,268	2,531	2,520	907	1,459	...	125	...	29	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	·6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4307·1	4,750	...	4,750	30	4,015	9,858	9,851	3,700	5,418	...	666	2	65	
		Total ...	5,676·4	6,291	1	6,292	32	5,284	12,390	12,372	4,607	6,877	...	792	2	94	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	86	127	...	127	3	51	68	69	53	7	...	5	...	4	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	158	220	...	220	20	125	199	213	120	25	...	55	...	13	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	12·4	19	...	19	...	16	28	28	3	15	...	4	...	6	
21	426, 427, 484	Mischief (simple)...	388·7	541	...	541	3	395	738	743	145	298	...	283	...	17	
		Total ...	645·1	907	...	907	26	587	1,033	1,053	321	345	...	347	...	40	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1·8	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	536·0	643	...	643	13	419	1,098	1,059	382	576	7	61	4	29	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	27·2	31	...	31	1	20	38	40	16	16	...	7	...	1	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	503·0	451	...	451	12	253	511	514	242	248	...	22	...	2	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	100·4	149	...	149	...	149	165	165	5	23	...	136	...	1	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	·2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	10·2	1	...	1	1	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	41·8	10	...	10	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and Children ...	111·10	104	7	111	5	76	77	75	40	32	...	3	...	...	
		Total ...	1,334·4	1,391	7	1,398	32	925	1,900	1,864	696	895	7	229	4	33	

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1892, for Sind.*

Serial Number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Cattle Pound Act II of 1871			318	...	318	...	283	782	800	211	355	...	188	...	46	
	Forest Act VII of 1878			24	...	24	...	22	45	46	13	9	...	21	...	3	
	Stamp Act I of 1879			14	...	14	...	14	15	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	
	Railway Act IX of 1890			18	...	18	3	15	26	29	9	2	...	18	...	...	
	Cruelty to animals Act XI of 1890			174	...	174	10	174	175	174	2	4	...	168	...	...	
	Salt Act II of 1890			71	...	71	15	64	65	72	2	4	...	66	...	...	
	Public Conveyance Act I of 1863			76	...	76	46	25	27	72	4	8	...	60	...	...	
	Police Act VII of 1867			488	...	488	46	421	454	502	5	8	...	488	...	1	
	Ferry Act II of 1868			8	...	8	...	7	15	15	5	9	...	1	...	...	
	Municipal Act VI of 1873			1,287	...	1,287	...	1,241	1,300	1,308	72	33	...	1,199	...	4	
	Land Revenue Code V of 1879			141	...	141	...	139	232	232	44	21	...	167	...	...	
	Irrigation Act VII of 1879			213	...	213	...	204	427	435	71	65	...	257	...	42	
	Abkari Act V of 1878			25	...	25	...	22	24	27	2	...	...	25	...	...	
	Merchant Seamen Act of 1859			2	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	14	...	...	
	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Post Office Act XV of 1866			3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	
	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 480, Act X of 1882			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887			3	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Conservancy Act I of 1863			7	...	7	...	6	6	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	
	Cantonment Act III of 1867			119	...	119	...	119	155	155	...	13	...	142	...	...	
	Karachi Vaccination Act IV of 1879			14	...	14	...	14	14	14	...	1	...	13	...	...	
	Municipal Act II of 1884			102	...	102	...	77	77	77	1	18	...	58	...	...	
	Gambling Act IV of 1887			9	...	9	1	8	74	80	...	3	...	77	...	...	
	Cantonment Act XIII of 1889			68	...	68	...	68	68	68	...	12	...	56	...	...	
	Wild Birds Protection Act No. XX of 1887			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Frontier Regulation III of 1892			6	...	6	...	5	17	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	
	Indian Arms Act XI of 1878			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Commissioner's Special Circular No. 28			8	...	8	...	6	9	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	
	Jails Act No. II of 1874			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Fraudulent Breach of Contract XIII of 1859			1	...	1	...	1	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	
	Civil Procedure Code XIV of 1882			1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salt Act XII of 1882			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,740·9	3,205	...	3,205	121	2,944	4,026	4,193	441	578	...	3,078	...	96	
		Grand Total ...	9,795	12,235	8	12,243	217	10,114	19,923	20,069	6,218	8,756	10	4,777	8	299	1 Died.

By order,

J. SLADEN,

Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggi and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the whole Presidency, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.														Remarks.
												Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained upto beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial upto close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.																											
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS.																											
Nil.																											
BROACH.																											
Dacoity on land	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241 0 3 385 8 2 626 8 5	...	...	41 5 3 52 0 6	The first dacoity was committed in the month of March, and the Collector's clerk was robbed and severely beaten on the highway between the Anklesvar Railway Station and Anklesvar Town after dark. The property stolen was Rs. 241-0-3, and Rs. 41-5-3 recovered. The property was recovered from the Vishvamitri Railway Station where it was thrown by the dacoits. The dacoits came from Sirohi State, near Mount A'bu. Extradition of the culprits has been applied for. The second dacoity was committed on the highway between Broach and Amod during August last. The complainants were also beaten and robbed of property worth roughly Rs. 385-0-1 of which Rs. 52-0-6 was recovered. The property recovered was found lying on the road.
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—																											
(*a*) with murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
(*b*) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Other professional crimes, *viz* :—																											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

		SURAT AND THA'NA.											
		Nil.											
		CENTRAL DIVISION.											
		AHMEDNAGAR, KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, POONA, SA'TA'RA AND SHOL'APUR.											
		Nil.											
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
		BELGAUM, BIJA'PUR, DHA'RWA'R, K'ANARA, KOLA'BA AND RATNA'GIRI.											
		Nil.											
		SIND.											
		KARA'CHI, HYDERABAD, THAR AND PA'RKAR, SHIKA'RPUR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER.											
		Nil.											

NOTE.—Columns 12 to 17 will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for those offences, though such persons be not included in columns 2 and 3. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.											
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3). (2)	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4)	Total Pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments. (3)				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Northern Division.												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...		2	3	231	93	864	...	1,193	...	...	...	9,338	2,318	3,740	54,505	1,11,724	2,172	279·47	99·227	2,246	1,86,043	1,86,043	...
Kaira		1	1	140	26	549	...	717	...	...	...	6,304	1,789	2,610	32,526	60,634	2,843	303·2	94·5	7,901	1,14,607	1,14,607	...
Panch Mahâls ...		2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	6,926	1,691	3,387	24,455	64,335	3,059	330·05	82·99	11,843	1,15,696	1,15,696	...
Broach		1	2	83	22	326	...	434	...	...	...	4,943	1,591	2,305	22,843	38,708	1,253	301	98·42	9,193	80,836	80,836	...
Surat		1	2	141	26	590	...	760	8	21	...	8,400	1,800	2,608	35,161	65,024	4,435	254·88	95·16	9,749	1,27,177	1,24,917	2,260
Thâna		2	2	144	...	620	...	768	...	...	...	10,113	3,990	3,751	31,876	60,035	2,087	...	96·79	23,266	1,35,098	1,35,098	...
Total ...		9	12	849	202	3,585	...	4,657	8	21	...	46,924	13,179	18,401	2,01,366	4,00,440	15,849	...	...	64,198	7,59,457	7,54,197	2,260
Central Division.																							
Ahmednagar ...		2	3	122	26	554	...	707	3	15	...	11,151	1,721	2,604	34,349	61,842	3,889	356·4	94·7	8,726	1,24,282	1,21,765	2,517
Khándesh ...		3	4	278	70	1,332	...	1,687	...	3	...	16,633	5,766	7,082	66,201	1,27,029	24,971	348	87·2	42,338	2,90,020	2,89,639	381
Násik		1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	8,227	1,800	3,072	35,122	65,331	2,160	294·$\frac{24}{25}$	93·$\frac{24}{607}$	20,525	1,36,237	1,36,237	...
Poona		1	3	*a* 193	*b* 24	928	...	*c* 1,149	...	...	...	11,276	2,106	4,164	52,667	94,121	3,070	325·87	92·99	10,337	1,77,741	1,77,741	...
Sátára		1	2	181	16	782	...	982	...	...	...	12,796	1,850	3,612	41,660	74,552	5,360	301·5	89·2	18,154	1,57,984	1,57,080	904
Sholápur ...		1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	7,653	1,800	2,373	24,678	46,451	1,115	290	92	6,063	90,133	90,133	...
Total ...		9	15	1,010	180	4,657	...	5,871	3	18	...	67,736	15,043	22,907	2,54,677	4,69,326	40,565	...	...	1,06,143	9,76,397	9,72,595	3,802
Southern Division.																							
Belgaum ...		1	2	120	14	554	...	*f* 691	2	17	...	9,600	1,800	2,609	30,276	54,767	4,883	237·4	89·4	15,087	1,19,022	1,17,234	1,788
Bijápur		1	1	112	23	528	...	665	...	...	...	7,900	1,800	3,309	28,236	51,317	6,380	116	92	18,748	1,16,790	1,16,790	...
Dhárwár ...		2	3	136	22	683	...	846	...	...	...	7,220	1,805	2,922	34,302	65,344	4,765	232	88	22,228	1,38,586	1,38,586	...
Kánara		1	2	118	...	607	...	728	...	...	...	5,700	1,731	2,594	27,805	56,175	3,724	...	92·54	15,148	1,12,877	1,12,877	...
Kolába		1	1	98	...	437	...	537	...	...	...	5,905	1,712	2,406	23,510	44,089	1,474	...	100·89	5,355	84,451	84,451	...
Ratnágiri ...		1	2	135	...	684	...	822	...	...	...	6,885	1,800	2,374	31,854	62,200	3,287	...	91	13,917	1,22,317	[1]1,22,317	...
Total ...		7	11	719	59	3,493	...	4,289	2	17	...	42,310	10,648	16,214	1,75,983	3,33,892	24,513	...	...	90,483	6,94,043	6,92,255	1,788
Bombay Presidency Proper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Presidency Proper ...	1	25	38	2,578	441	11,735	...	14,818	13	56	...	156,070	38,870	57,522	6,32,026	12,03,658	80,927	...	...	2,60,824	§24,29,897	24,22,047	7,850
Sind.																							
Karáchi		2	6	200	182	1,030	13	*1,433	...	...	...	15,028	3,148	5,674	68,173	1,54,541	11,532	254·87	105	25,804	2,83,900	2,79,164	4,736
Hyderabad ...		1	4	166	107	655	...	933	2	13	...	13,043	2,207	3,669	44,125	95,613	3,147	290·588	145·394	13,221	1,75,025	1,75,025	...
Thar and Párkar ...		...	1	106	288	171	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	3,565	32,451	90,387	275	252	108	6,[illegible]01	1,33,479	1,33,479	...
Shikárpur ...		2	5	185	139	785	...	†1,116	...	...	...	8,802	1,880	4,926	52,805	1,10,660	3,249	269·37	93·27	14,062	1,96,384	1,96,384	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...		1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	7,055	1,653	2,270	12,249	34,289	2,174	282·27	99·03	7,859	67,549	67,549	...
Total ...		6	17	697	788	2,782	13	4,303	2	13	...	43,928	8,888	20,104	2,09,803	4,85,490	20,377	1,349·098	551·274	67,747	8,56,337	8,51,601	4,736
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind...	1	31	55	3,275	1,229	14,517	13	19,121	15	69	...	199,998	47,758	77,626	8,41,829	16,89,148	1,01,304	...	...	3,28,571	32,86,234	32,73,648	12,586

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 13 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(3) Column 15 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties. (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.
* The increase of 3 is due to inclusion of 3 additional Constables sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 48, dated 6th January 1892.
† Do. 1 do. 1 Abkári Constable do. do. No. 1637, dated 14th March 1893.

N.B.—The sanctioned strength of the Panch Mahâls though consisting of 785 men, is actually less by 5 privates whose places according to the present custom are filled in by 10 boy-orderlies. These boy-orderlies have been omitted throughout the statement, and hence the usual distribution of the force shown in columns 25 to 34 is less by 5 men.

a 2 vacancies. *b* 1 vacancy. *c* In all 3 vacancies. *d* 3 vacancies. *e* 108 vacancies.
f Exclusive of the figures in columns 10 and 11. *g* Include Court prosecutor.
h Of this Rs. 1,812 are debitable to Imperial Services and are on account of pay of extra Police guard sanctioned for ex-king Theebaw. One police Probationer was in this district for 5 months. Column 16 includes Rs. 1,250 on account of his pay.

N.B.—The two Police Probationers cost Rs. 3,236 is included in the statement in column 13.

D.

and Employment of Police for 1892.

Distribution of Force.																							
In District.																							
Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District, in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (columns 27 and 28).
												To Area (6).			To Population (7).			To Area.			To Population.				
												Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	105	330	36	225	141	555	491	4	3,818	921,712	3·2	2·8	36·5	772·6	540·2	232·3	8·7	13·3	18·2	2,118	1,309	567	1,851	4·25
2	8	111	423	16	68	129	499	88	...	1,609	871,589	2·24	2·22	49·72	1215·6	1,044·93	170·67	3·01	2·98	37·03	1,632·19	1,403·03	229·16	1,043	1·95
4	9	64	368	40	263	108	640	30	...	1,588	313,417	2·03	2·04	2·52	401	359	43	3·67	3·67	1·40	725	647	77	375	·86
1	8	36	140	45	110	82	258	93	...	1,453	341,490	3·34	3·34	98·6	786	605	147	8·2	20·4	·063	1,929	3,701	903	706	3·98
...	...	140	†185	64	265	101	450	205	...	1,662	649,989	2·18	2·17	132	856	679	178	7·38	11·53	33	2,889	2,289	600	853	3·79
...	...	133	560	13	60	146	620	...	...	3,935	819,580	5·12	5·09	25·53	1,067·16	1,050·7	130·58	5·67	5·63	23·1	1,182·51	1,161·38	144·33	2,594	3·74
7	25	489	2,006	214	991	710	3,022	907	4	14,065	3,917,777	3·02	...	...	841·26	...	...	5·63	...	...	1,570·25	...	...	7,422	...
1	4	82	337	16	123	99	464	126	16	6,645	888,755	9·41	9·10	·30	1,258·8	1,146·3	112·5	15·8	15·3	·52	2,116	1,926·9	189·1	521	1·2
6	24	194	620	79	758	*d* 279	*c* 1,402	3	...	10,907	1,460,851	6·46	5·51	1·13	865·91	669·10	157·19	13·34	11·51	1·83	1,788·06	1,459·82	328·24	1,602	1·96
1	3	112	490	14	81	127	574	51	20	5,940	843,582	7·68	7·67	0·01	1,091	1,014	76	9·86	9·85	0 01	1,401	1,295	97	1,232	2·02
...	...	*a* 104	*b* 531	12	71	*a* 116	*b* 602	258	172	5,369·4	1,067,800	1 to 4·67	1 to 4·66	104 to 1	1 to 929	1 to 810	1 to 118	1 to 8·45	1 to 8·43	57 to 1	1 to 1,681	1 to 1,466	1 to 214	1,553	2·44 to 1
1	4	126	553	35	155	162	712	107	...	4,988	1,225,980	1 to 5	1 to 4·98	9·83 to 1	1 to 1,248·46	1 to 1,009·24	1 to 150·48	1 to 7·34	1 to 7·19	6·85 to 1	1 to 1,803	1 to 1,602	1 to 217	1,208	1·8
1	3	68	290	20	99	89	392	91	...	4,521	750,689	7·89	7·88	191	1,310	1,063	247	12·627	12.620	119·3	2,096	1,701	395	635	1·77
10	38	686	2,821	176	1,287	872	4,146	636	208	3,8370·4	6,237,666	6·53	...	...	1,062·45	...	...	10·94	...	...	1,778·63	...	...	6,751	...
1	6	90	340	20	165	111	511	68	...	4,657	1,013,261	6·5	6·5	·002	1,427·1	1,308.9	118·1	10·8	10·8	·004	2,350·9	2,156·2	194·7	1,096	2·5
2	13	77	301	24	184	103	498	63	...	5,695	796,339	8·5	9·4	·06	1,197·5	1,322·8	264·9	15·6	12·9	·05	2,100·7	1,805·7	264·1	939	2·5
1	15	*g* 72	214	46	345	119	574	151	...	4,535	1,051,314	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·3	140·6	1 to 1,242·6	1 to 1,076	1 to 169	1 to 15·9	1 to 15·8	47·5	1 to 3,675·9	1 to 3,186	1 to 503	942	1 to 3·29
2	7	37	150	74	395	113	552	62	...	3,910	446,351	5·37	5·34	31·6	613·1	560·76	52·38	20·9	20·78	8·13	2,386·9	2,183·06	203·83	635	3·39
1	3	91	364	7	70	99	437	...	...	2,137	594,872	3·97	4·34	2·45	1,197	1,098	12·02	4·69	4·65	2·45	13·7	1,353	1,202	575	·79
2	7	83	318	35	232	120	557	144	...	3,922	1,105,926	1 to 4·77	1 to 4·71	·06	1 to 1,345	1 to 1,265	1 to 81	1 to 9·7	1 to 9·6	·13	2,757	2,590	167	610	1·5
9	51	450	1,687	206	1,391	665	3,129	488	...	24,856	5,008,063	5·79	...	...	1,167·65	...	...	11·63	...	...	2,343·50	...	...	4,797	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	114	1,625	6,514	596	3,669	2,247	10,297	2,031	212	77,291·4	15,163,506	5·21	...	...	1023·38	...	...	9·49	...	...	1,863·06	...	...	18,970	...
2	20	109	607	44	275	155	902	366	8	14,178	564,880	9·88	9·86	34·95	394·19	309	85·18	19·8	19·74	17·46	788·93	618·43	170·49	1,434	2
4	26	118	450	29	158	151	634	132	15	9,052·75	918,646	8·70	11·30	9·43	984·61	1,074·72	437·81	15·94	15·91	9·43	1,617·33	1,515·59	437·81	2,826	4·38
12	67	83	301	12	91	107	459	...	...	12,729	298,203	22·49	...	...	526·86	...	...	33·14	...	...	776·57	...	...	621	1·61
2	20	128	468	35	230	165	718	231	...	9,629	915,497	8·62	8·61	63·15	820·33	727·67	92·66	16·15	16·12	33·72	1,536·06	1,362·56	173·50	3,241	5·43
1	3	22	107	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,520	174,548	9·92	9·91	68·46	687·19	630·39	48·8	19·53	19·51	34·77	1,353·08	1,256·99	96·09	449	3·48
21	136	460	1,933	121	789	602	2,858	792	45	48,108·75	2,871,774	51·99	31·07	112·84	667·39	...	...	88·41	55·16	61·66	1,200·08	...	...	8,571	17·50
47	250	2,085	8,447	717	4,458	2,849	13,155	2,823	257	1,25,400·15	18,035,280	6·55	...	...	943·21	...	...	11·90	...	...	1,712·42	...	...	27,541	...

(5) A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(6) Columns 38 to 39, *i.e.*, in District, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

(7) Columns 40 to 42, one policeman to so many of the population.

† Includes Abkári Police.

§ Column 22 does not include the pay of the Inspector-General of Police.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.	
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad	232	959	442	749	...	1	13	30	165	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	23
Kaira	141	575	289	427	...	1	9	10	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	15
Panch Mahás... ...	112	671	512	266	...	1	5	18	145	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	4
Broach	85	348	155	278	...	...	5	20	72	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Surat	143	616	284	475	...	...	12	7	55	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Thána	146	620	299	467	...	2	13	29	33	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	88
Total ...	859	3,789	1,981	2,662	...	5	57	114	487	...	23	...	...	...	1	2	33	13	137
Central Division.																			
Ahmednagar	125	580	325	200	179	1	6	15	111	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	4
Khándesh	282	1,402	738	675	137	...	32	42	296	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	47	1
Násik	137	635	262	510	...	...	9	24	84	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	28
Poona	196	952	349	*b* 362	437	1	14	26	136	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	*c* 58	*d* 6
Sátára	183	798	586	291	103	...	12	63	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	5
Sholápur	103	469	246	199	127	2	1	18	69	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	14	...
Total ...	1,026	4,836	2,506	2,237	983	4	74	188	904	3	18	...	1	...	...	2	24	249	44
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum	124	585	260	27	422	2	8	40	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	39
Bijápur	113	551	259	86	328	...	2	10	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Dhárwár	139	705	419	*e* 483	...	4	15	9	51	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Kánara	120	607	498	229	...	...	6	6	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	17
Kolába	99	437	185	351	...	...	1	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ratnágiri	137	684	308	27	486	...	3	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	‖ 61
Total ...	732	3,569	1,911	1,153	1,236	6	35	82	332	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	10	6	150
Grand Total of Presidency Proper ...	2,617	12,194	6,398	6,052	2,219	15	166	384	1,723	3	43	...	1	...	2	5	67	268	331
Sind.																			
Karáchi	206	1,225	603	369	459	...	20	10	93	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	8
Hyderabad	170	762	387	468	77	2	12	21	30	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	40	...
Thar and Párkar ...	107	459	*524	*22	*...	4	7	10	31	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	18
Shikárpur	190	924	†421	†676	†...	6	25	52	204	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	20	6
Upper Sind Frontier...	41	213	‡92	‡156	‡...	1	12	20	10	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9
Total ...	714	3,583	2,027	1,691	536	13	76	113	368	...	12	...	...	...	5	4	22	61	41
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind.	3,331	15,777	8,425	7,743	2,755	28	242	497	2,091	3	55	...	1	...	7	9	89	329	372

NOTE.—The difference in the total of entries in columns 2 and 3 of this statement and the total of columns 4 to 9 of statement D, is accounted for by the two officers and 19 men entered in columns 10 and 11 of statement D of the Belgaum District, having been included in the former columns.

* The difference between the total of Columns 4, 5 and 6 and 2 and 3 is due to 20 Thána Munshis not having been shown in column 6 as was done last year, because of their not having been provided with any arms.

† 17 Head Constable Munshis have no weapons of any kind.

‡ 6 Head Constable Munshis have not been included as they have no weapons.

MENT E.

Internal Management of the Force for 1892.

Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten year's service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
142	450	...	144	68	417	622	59	1	47	14	8	3	26	56·75	2·1	84 vacancies.
106	234	...	58	80	311	292	16	...	19	10	...	...	19	13·87	2·60	33 do.
64	119	19	234	47	392	272	27	...	48	6	...	2	21	*a* 71·46	2·69	67 vacancies. *a* Actual number of men sick in hospital during the year 1892, is 557. 5 privates (10 boy-orderlies) are without arms.
44	89	...	9	37	219	167	9	...	12	5	1	...	9	42·4	1·91	10 vacancies at the end of the year.
116	299	...	54	77	286	356	18	5	30	12	17	4	7	32·41	0·92	40 do.
108	194	4	68	77	354	329	13	...	39	15	9	...	6	42·29	·78	6 do.
580	1,385	23	567	386	1,979	2,038	142	6	195	62	35	9	88	...	1·89	240 do.
105	273	...	128	38	350	312	27	1	13	7	2	...	7	40·2	·09	The Court Prosecutor has not been supplied with a weapon of any kind. 5 vacancies at the end of the year, and 15 vacancies caused owing to abolition of punitive Post and extra Police men were absorbed by the reversion made in the regular force.
181	394	...	53	145	754	674	82	...	70	32	1	...	27	4·5	1·6	111 vacancies. 23 chief constables' Kárkuns and 22 recruit boys have no weapons of any kind—and 4 vacancies of recruit boys.
108	235	14	135	56	335	332	39	...	15	9	...	...	6	32·77	0·77	49 vacancies.
152	355	12	206	*b* 80	*b* 476	*b* 589	17	...	26	15	2	...	20	40·15	1·74	*b* 3 vacancies. *c* 58 men were promoted for good service. *d* 6 men were rewarded for good service.
144	399	20	105	77	317	587	36	...	13	12	...	..	16	20·15	1·63	
78	184	...	49	36	197	336	26	...	4	3	...	...	3	6·99	·52	3 vacancies.
748	1,840	46	676	432	2,429	2,830	227	1	141	78	5	2	79	...	1·34	171 do. (136 without weapons of any kind).
104	276	4	98	56	323	325	9	...	12	10	...	1	9	19·6	1.2	5 vacancies.
60	124	...	47	27	256	376	8	...	5	2	...	...	5	12·7	·7	5 do.
103	295	...	...	53	370	413	9	...	8	19	3	...	22	26·06	2·60	8 do. *e* This does not include one Court Prosecutor who has not got a sword.
105	275	17	163	43	300	361	13	...	14	6	2	...	11	53·23	1·51	The figures in columns 25 to 27 are exclusive of 23 vacancies.
76	183	2	49	27	185	321	14	...	3	1	1	...	11	14·92	2·05	3 vacancies.
115	334	...	70	42	321	430	28	...	1	3	...	...	11	6·09	1·3	The guard sanctioned for the ex-king Theebaw and the 7 Distilleries, as also 1 Constable out of 2 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7889 of 1891, are included in the statement. There were 28 vacancies at the end of the year, of these 26 were reserved under Government Resolution No. 1594 of 23rd March 1889.
563	1,487	23	427	248	1,755	2,226	81	...	43	41	6	1	69	...	1·6	74 vacancies.
1,891	4,712	92	1,670	1,066	6,163	7,094	450	7	379	181	46	12	236	...	1·59	483 do.
106	152	...	...	150	716	543	20	...	54	20	4	14	37	32·49	2·58	22 vacancies.
92	84	...	...	139	380	401	4	3	99	14	7	6	23	26·93	2·47	12 do.
39	32	...	...	32	215	261	5	...	12	12	...	1	13	36·39	2·29	5 do.
125	208	...	160	145	549	420	8	...	76	31	8	5	29	67·27	2·60	
20	45	3	28	§33	§130	§90	...	...	13	13	1	...	4	13·78	1·57	1 do.
382	521	3	188	499	1,990	1,715	37	3	254	90	20	26	106	...	2·46	40 do.
2,273	5,233	95	1,858	1,565	8,153	8,809	487	10	633	271	66	38	342	...	1·78	523 do.

§ 1 vacancy is excluded from the figures.

‖ In Salt, A'bkári and Forest cases.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of

District.	Race.												Religion											
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			Officers.		Hindus.									
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.				District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.													
	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmins.	Râjputs.	Gurkhâs.	Sikhs.	Banias.	Lingayâts.	Jains.	Marâthas.	Hindustânis.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Northern Division.																										
Ahmedabad ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	220	884	3	92	35	11	..	..	11	..	..	10	..	4	30	21
Kaira	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	135	547	1	74	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	9	17
Broach	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	82	339	1	39	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Panch Mahâls ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	109	599	1	33	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	16	6	9
Surat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	139	578	1	54	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	23
Thâna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	142	616	2	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	4	58
Total ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	11	827	3,563	9	300	114	35	..	..	11	..	..	126	..	20	49	156
Central Division.																										
Ahmednagar ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	122	575	6	49	19	9	..	..	..	3	..	29	..	..	1	11
Khándesh ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	275	1,294	3	113	62	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	58	1	36
Násik	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	†130	†591	1	52	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	54
Poona	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	7	3	..	1	180	948	14	47	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	4
Sátára	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	179	798	3	54	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	1	3
Sholápur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	102	466	1	35	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	7
Total ..	1	8	2	..	4	..	2	8	3	..	12	988	4,672	28	350	149	44	..	..	..	3	..	263	..	63	4	115
Southern Division.																										
Belgaum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	120	582	2	42	18	7	..	..	..	12	2	31	..	..	..	8
Bijápur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	110	548	1	54	12	7	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	15
Dhárwár ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134	699	4	65	15	9	..	..	..	9	..	28	..	..	..	9
Kánara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	116	586	7	48	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	..	..	..	10
Kolába ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	97	435	2	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	22
Ratnágiri ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	133	659	2	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	51
Total ..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	710	3,509	18	227	73	24	..	..	..	25	2	242	..	..	..	115
Grand Total of Presidency Proper	1	19	4	..	4	..	4	8	4	2	32	2,525	11,744	55	877	336	103	..	..	11	28	2	631	..	83	53	386
Sind.																										
Karáchi	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	193	1,204	11	134	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	19	2	..	17
Hyderabad ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	165	751	1	119	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	38
Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	103	412	..	64	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Shikárpur ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	185	924	2	145	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	212	1	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	..	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	686	3,503	15	500	28	7	..	4	..	..	..	17	19	2	..	119
Grand Total of Presidency, including Sind:	1	25	7	6	4	..	4	8	4	2	46	3,211	15,247	70	1,377	364	110	..	4	11	28	2	648	19	85	53	505

NOTE.—The difference in the entry in column 48 of Statement F and the total of columns 3 to in the columns 9 and 10 of Statement D against the Belgaum District, in Statement F and according to the present custom, are filled in by 10 boy-orderlies and by the addition of

F.

Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1892.

OR CASTE.																						
Men.																						
Other Religions.						Hindus.											Other Religions.					
Menghwar.	Pársis.	Jews.	Zoroastrian.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmins.	Rájputs.	Gurkhás.	Sikhs.	Banias.	Lingayáts.	Jains.	Maráthas.	Hindustánis.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Khagus.	Kolis.	Pársis.	Jews.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.	REMARKS.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
..	1	7	..	2	425	86	55	..	..	10	..	..	46	..	54	153	46	..	..	..	7	1,109	84 vacancies.
..	..	..	2	..	311	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	125	36	..	..	..	..	684	33 do.
..	3	..	..	..	152	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	2	..	424	10 do. at the end of the year.
..	..	..	..	1	142	70	22	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	202	31	40	..	..	..	..	712	1 head constable and 9 constables. 68 The sanctioned strength consisting of 785 men all told is less by 5 privates in whose place 10 boy-orderlies are appointed.
..	6	1	..	..	226	51	25	..	1	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	110	..	..	4	..	720	40 vacancies.
..	7	..	..	1	19	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..	..	11	234	..	..	..	3	762	6 do.
..	17	8	2	4	1,275	266	153	..	1	10	..	..	639	..	256	320	624	..	..	6	10	4,411	241 do.
..	..	..	..	4	292	10	29	..	..	..	10	..	115	..	..	14	101	..	..	..	..	702	5 vacancies.
..	..	..	..	10	491	111	3	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	481	5	148	..	..	..	..	1,576	111 do. 22 recruit boys and 4 vacancies.
..	..	..	..	1	224	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	35	228	..	..	..	..	724	† 49 vacancies—(5 officers and 44 constables).
..	1	2	..	3	226	33	43	..	..	..	..	..	512	..	..	16	117	..	..	..	1	1,146	3 vacancies.
..	..	3	..	1	261	17	12	..	..	..	3	..	464	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	2	982	Besides these there is one Police Probationer, who is European by caste.
..	..	..	..	..	208	18	42	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	.	..	51	..	..	..	..	570	3 vacancies.
..	1	5	..	19	1,702	208	129	..	..	..	13	..	1,283	..	565	70	683	..	..	.	3	5,700	171 do.
..	1	..	..	1	218	29	10	..	..	..	30	1	269	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	705	5 vacancies.
..	..	..	..	..	331	22	12	..	..	..	23	1	109	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	660	5 do.
..	..	..	..	5	345	39	32	..	..	..	45	..	176	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	838	8 do.
..	..	..	..	45	195	15	4	..	..	..	1	..	203	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	705	23 do. Sanctionedstrength 72
..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	534	3 do.
..	..	..	..	2	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	198	..	..	..	..	794	28 do.
..	1	..	..	53	1,139	120	58	..	..	..	99	2	1,505	..	..	..	533	..	..	..	..	4,236	72 do.
..	19	13	2	76	4,116	594	340	..	1	10	112	2	3,427	..	821	390	1,840	..	..	6	13	14,347	4 84 vacancies.
..	1	..	..	..	786	57	4	..	49	..	..	..	180	111	1	..	15	1	..	..	..	1,411	22 vacancies.
..	..	1	..	1	628	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	921	12 do.
1	..	..	..	..	320	33	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	2	..	..	*516	5 do. * 6 mounted. 39 armed. 45 reduced *vide* Government Resolutions No. 5253 of 25th September 1890 and No. 5450 of 4th October 1892.
..	..	..	..	..	691	53	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	1,116	
..	..	..	..	..	198	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	254	1 vacancy.
1	1	1	..	1	2,623	184	26	..	56	..	..	..	192	111	1	..	307	1	2	..	..	4,218	40 vacancies.
1	20	14	2	77	6,739	778	366	..	57	10	112	2	3,619	111	822	390	2,147	1	2	6	13	18,565	524 do.

9 of Statement D is accounted for by the inclusion of 2 officers and 17 men shown to the exclusion therefrom, of 5 privates against Panch Mahâls whose places, the number of vacancies in column 49,

H. SCANNEL,
Acting Inspector-General of

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	5	24	29	...	4	20	*a* 17	5	11	6	8	...	...	...	...	17	6	13	44	57	2	*a*26	7	28	...	...	...	44	26	7	*a* 1 case ended in the death of one accused.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	5	15	20	3	8	7	7	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	37	17	54	1	51	7	2	...	...	...	17	51	7	*b* 1 accused died.
3. Dacoities	1	5	6	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	*c* 1 accused died only.
4. Robberies	6	21	27	2	7	14	14	10	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	14	3	1	20	21	3	11	4	7	...	...	...	20	11	4	*d* 1 case ended in the death of one accused.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	38	208	246	7	70	138	138	85	53	50	31	...	...	...	...	138	50	6	125	131	7	118	73	6	...	...	...	125	118	73	
6. Thefts...	70	635	705	44	240	395	377	55	322	298	44	13	2	11	7	388	305	17	667	684	49	626	412	9	20	20	11	687	646	423	
7. Receiving stolen property.	16	121	137	5	46	75	73	2	76	69	8	2	1	1	1	79	70	9	184	193	15	176	118	2	2	2	1	186	178	119	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	7	35	42	4	21	14	13	1	12	7	4	16	1	15	11	28	18	15	162	177	12	*b*164	40	...	61	61	14	223	225	54	
,, II	31	187	218	14	82	105	*d* 102	15	86	59	20	5	1	4	1	106	60	64	297	361	21	*cd*295	92	43	12	12	2	309	307	94	
,, III	55	270	325	14	101	169	169	101	68	61	41	1	1	...	...	169	61	14	198	212	31	164	92	17	1	1	...	199	165	92	
,, IV	1	18	19	1	14	4	4	...	4	3	...	24	17	7	4	11	7	...	21	21	4	17	4	...	71	71	9	92	88	13	
,, V	95	813	908	54	314	499	481	61	420	387	59	72	27	45	26	526	413	27	913	940	66	862	567	12	123	123	42	1,036	985	609	
Total ...	189	1,323	1,512	87	532	791	769	178	590	517	124	118	47	71	42	840	559	120	1,591	1,711	134	1,502	795	72	268	268	67	1,859	1,770	862	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	17	350	367	5	44	306	312	...	311	307	6	5	...	5	4	317	311	15	500	515	11	*a*498	429	5	11	11	9	511	509	438	
Grand Total ...	206	1,673	1,879	92	576	1,097	1,081	178	901	824	130	123	47	76	46	1,157	870	135	2,091	2,226	145	2,000	1,224	77	279	279	76	2,370	2,279	1,300	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	184	...	184
Compounded	...	23	...	23
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	28	...	28
Declared maliciously false ..	15	40	16	56
Declared false owing to some mistake of law or fact ...	72	257	76	285
Total ...	87	532	92	5

	Column 2 of 1892.	Column 11 of 1891.	Difference.	
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	38	37	1	One case of 1888 was brought to trial and conviction obtained during the year under report.
Receiving stolen property ...	16	10	6	3 cases pending under head "theft" in the year 1891 were decided and conviction obtained under sections 411 to 414 during the year under report. 1 case of 1890 and 2 cases of 1891 were brought to trial during the year under report, the accused being finally convicted.
Class I	7	6	1	One case from Class II the accused who was pending trial in 1891 was convicted under section 147, Indian Penal Code, during the year under report.
,, II	31	32	1	Transferred to Class I.
,, III	55	52	3	Of these 1 case of 1888 and 2 of 1891 were brought to trial and conviction obtained during the year under report.
,, IV	1	2	1	One case of 1891 transferred to Class III and was finally disposed of during the year under report.
,, V	95	89	6	6 cases... (1 of 1888, 1 of 1890, 4 of 1891) were brought to trial and finally disposed of during the year under report.
Total ...	189	181	8	
Class VI	17	17	...	
Grand Total ...	206	198	8	

Crime.	Column 18 of 1892.	Column 24 of 1891.	Difference.	Remarks.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	6	5	1	Increase is due to 1 person transferred from head of theft.
Thefts...	17	26	9	1 transferred to head of house-breaking. 8 persons transferred to the head of stolen property.
Receiving stolen property ...	8	...	8	Transferred from head of theft.
Class I	15	8	7	7 persons transferred from Class II.
,, II	64	70	6	7 persons to Class I and 1 person of Class IV is added, making 64.
,, III	14	13	1	1 person from head of theft added.
,, IV	...	1	1	1 person transferred to Class II.

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	35·29	54·54	24·13	26·92
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	71·42	71·42	93·46	13·72
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	21·42	75	28·57	36·36
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	36·23	94·33	58·40	61·86
6. Thefts	79·04	92·54	61·03	65·81
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88·46	90·78	61·78	67·04
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	53·84	58·33	22·59	24·39
„ II	57·84	68·60	28·93	31·18
„ III	36·09	89·70	47·17	56·09
„ IV	75	75	19·04	23·52
„ V	80·45	92·14	61·09	55·17
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	67·23	87·62	48·50	52·93
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·39	98·71	61·11	86·16
Grand Total ...	76·22	91·45	56·95	61·20

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
*16,186	42,938	59,124	25,605	43·30	54	599	653	491	75·19	12,785	Nil.

*Exclusive of amount of Rs. 6,230 which involved in pending cases of previous year e xcluded in 1892.

Annual Police Statement – Supplementary No. 1, District Kaira, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders...	2	9	11	...	3	6	6	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	10	11	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	10	11	5	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	*a* 3	13	16	...	7	6	7	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	15	17	2	13	4	2	...	...	...	15	13	4	*a* 1 Case brought to trial which was disposed of as not brought to trial in the previous year.
3. Dacoities	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	
4. Robberies	*b* 3	20	23	...	11	9	12	3	9	7	...	1	...	1	1	13	8	3	17	20	2	18	10	...	1	1	1	18	19	11	*b* 2 Do. do.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	*c* 24	297	321	3	52	245	233	166	67	62	33	1	1	...	...	233	62	7	111	118	3	109	82	6	1	1	...	112	110	82	*c* 1 Do. do.
6. Thefts	*d* 18	554	572	7	214	340	313	36	277	269	38	3	1	2	2	315	271	...	531	531	27	492	371	12	5	5	3	536	497	374	*d* 9 Do. do.
7. Receiving stolen property.	3	42	45	1	22	20	21	...	21	21	1	...	...	...	...	21	21	3	41	44	1	42	27	1	...	...	...	41	42	27	
				320																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I.	1	26	27	...	11	15	15	...	15	13	1	1	1	...	...	15	13	...	121	121	1	120	66	...	1	8	...	122	128	66	*e* 5 Do. do. *f* 1 prisoner died.
,, II.	*e* 21	205	226	6	116	89	89	8	81	72	15	5	1	4	4	93	76	19	224	243*f*	11	226	102	5	29	29	28	253	255	130	*g* 3 Do. do. *h* 1 do.
,, III.	*g* 30	364	394	3	85	279	267	184	83	75	39	6	2	4	4	271	79	13	162	175*h*	12	150	102	12	19	19	10	181	169	112	
,, IV.	1	8	9	1	6	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	6	8	...	8	1	...	16	16	2	22	24	3	*i* 9 Do. do.
,, V.	*i* 22	639	661	9	268	371	343	37	306	298	41	5	3	2	2	345	300	3	601	604	28	563	407	13	5	5	3	606	568	410	434 False cases. 59 Compounded. 12 Non-cognizable. 505
				19	486																										
Total ...	*j* 75	1,242	1,317	505		756	715	229	486	459	97	26	14	12	12	727	471	37	1,114	1,151*k*	52	1,067	678	30	70	77	43	1,184	1,144	721	*j* 17 Do. do. *k* 2 prisoners died.
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	8	211	219	3	29	182	180	...	180	177	7	1	1	...	...	180	177	4	215	219	4	210	191	5	1	1	...	216	211	191	466 False cases. 59 Compounded. 12 Non-cognizable. 537
				22	515																										
Grand Total ...	*k* 83	1,453	1,536	537		938	895	229	666	636	104	27	15	12	12	907	648	41	1,329	1,370*m*	56	1,277	869	35	71	78	43	1,400	1,355	912	*l* 17 Do. do. *m* 2 prisoners died.

Detail of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Detail of total offences under Indian Penal Code—				
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) of Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Compounded	...	59	...	59
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Found out non-cognizable	...	12	...	12
Declared maliciously false	...	51	...	54
Declared false owing to mistake of law or fact	19	364	22	390
Total ...	19	486	22	515

Percentages, Kaira.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50	60	45·45	45·45
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	57·14	66·66	26·66	30·76
3. Dacoities	100	100	100	100
4. Robberies	58·33	77·77	50	55·55
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26·60	92·53	73·21	75·22
6. Thefts	85·94	97·11	71·48	75·40
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	62·79	64·28
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	86·66	86·66	54·54	55
„ II	80·89	88·88	42·85	45·13
„ III	28·08	90·36	62·57	68
„ IV	100	100	12·5	12·5
„ V	86·88	97·38	68·86	72·29
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	64·19	94·44	60·48	63·54
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	98·33	98·33	89·25	90·95
Grand Total ...	71·06	95·49	65·09	68·05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
2,160	22,430	24,590	8,210	33·38	21	525	546	405	74·17	8,317	Nil.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahâls, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	CASES. Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	CASES. Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	PERSONS. Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	6	8	1	...	6	5	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	8	10	...	8	3	2	3	3	2	11	11	5	*a* Case shown as pending under this head in column 11 of last year's statement having been decided under grievous hurt has been omitted here.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	*a*...	6	6	...	1	5	4	1	3	3	1	1	...	1	1	5	4	1	8	*c* 9	...	6	5	1	1	1	1	9	7	6	
3. Dacoities	1	4	5	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	7	7	...	5	...	2	4	4	...	11	9	...	*b* One case of 1890 brought to trial during the year under report.
4. Robberies	2	8	10	...	4	4	5	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	8	11	...	9	6	2	...	...	...	8	9	6	*c* One case of 1887 and one of 1889 brought to trial during the year under report.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts,..	*b* 12	60	72	1	5	55	*f* 54	27	26	25	12	...	...	...	...	54	25	3	50	53	1	50	42	2	*f* 2	1	1	52	51	43	*d* *Vide* remarks against *b*.
6. Thefts	3	135	138	...	18	117	115	34	81	80	5	6	...	6	6	121	86	1	142	143	...	133	123	10	17	17	16	159	150	139	*e* Two men died.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	14	14	...	...	14	12	...	12	12	2	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	25	25	...	23	22	2	2	2	2	27	25	24	*f* One case ended by the death of the accused (1).
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															*g* Four accused persons concerned in two cases died.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*h* One case ended by the death of the accused (1).
Class I	*c* 2	8	10	...	1	7	9	1	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	28	28	...	28	27	...	1	1	1	29	29	28	
„ II	7	44	51	1	14	30	30	5	25	20	6	2	...	2	2	32	22	12	51	*g* 63	6	46	24	7	7	7	5	58	53	29	
„ III	*d* 16	80	96	1	14	*h* 66	66	32	33	30	15	1	1	...	...	66	30	8	72	80	2	70	53	8	6	5	1	78	75	54	
„ IV	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	
„ V	3	156	159	...	20	136	131	34	97	94	8	7	1	6	6	137	100	1	175	176	...	162	147	14	20	20	18	195	182	165	
Total ...	28	290	318	2	49	241	238	72	165	152	29	10	2	8	8	246	160	21	328	349	8	308	252	29	34	33	25	362	341	277	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI...	1	115	116	...	8	107	107	...	107	105	1	2	...	2	1	109	106	2	87	89	1	87	76	1	62	62	52	149	149	128	
Grand Total ...	29	405	434	59		348	345	72	272	257	30	12	2	10	9	355	266	23	415	438	9	395	328	30	96	95	77	511	490	405	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Total. Col. 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*b*).
Declared false owing to some mistake of facts or law	2	31	2	39
Compounded	...	5	...	5
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	10	...	10

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Total. Col. 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*a*)	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C P C	...	1	...	1
Declared maliciously false ...	...	2	..	2
Total ...	2	49	2	57

Percentages, Panch Maháls.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo moto*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40	66.66	37·50	37·50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75	100	62·50	83·33
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	60	100	66·66	66·66
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	46·29	96·15	82·35	84
6. Thefts	69·56	98·76	92·48	92·48
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	95·65	95·65
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	77·77	87·50	96·42	96·42
„ II	66·66	80·00	42·85	52·17
„ III	45·45	90·90	73·61	75·71
„ IV	50	50	50	50
„ V	71·75	96·90	90·74	90·74
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	63·86	92·12	78·75	81·81
Class VI.—Offiences under other laws	98·13	98·13	86·36	87·35
Grand Total ...	74·49	94·48	80·39	83·03

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pendng cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
539	8,629	9,168	2,205	24·05	16	220	236	159	67·37	2,683	30 1 case in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Broach, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total No. of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						Remarks.
	Pending from previous year, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposals.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year	Total number disposed of by trial within the year	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	5	7	...	...	5	6	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	9	9	...	8	2	1	3	3	...	12	11	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	10	10	...	3	7	4	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	(1) ...	29	(*a*)29	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	29	24	2	(*a*)One accused died after his arrest by the Police and before the case was sent up to the Magistrate, he died in the Hospital at Broach.
3. Dacoities	1	5	6	...	2	3	1	..	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	13	...	8	..	5	6	6	...	13	14	..	
4. Robberies	6	15	21	6	10	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	7	7	2	(1) 5 persons which were sent up last year under culpable homicide were disposed of under grievous hurt.
5. House-breaking in order to commit theft and house-breaking ...	16	148	164	9	47	101	88	66	22	16	20	...	...	...	...	88	16	1	39	40	...	38	23	2	6	...	...	45	38	23	
6. Thefts	41	377	418	31	178	199	174	40	134	119	35	7	2	5	5	179	124	20	283	(*b*)303	3	297	188	2	42	41	9	325	338	197	(*b*)One accused died before his case was decided by the Magistrate, he was sent up by the Police.
7. Receiving stolen property	5	44	49	...	11	33	34	3	31	31	4	...	...	...	...	34	31	2	88	89	...	87	61	2	9	9	8	97	96	69	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	3	26	29	3	12	14	5	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	20	26	...	22	9	4	9	...	...	29	22	9	
,, II	11	117	128	5	45	72	47	6	41	25	31	7	2	5	4	52	29	14	144	(*c*)158	2	139	33	16	54	50	5	198	189	38	(*c*)One accused died after his arrest by the Police and before the case was committed, he died in the Civil Hospital, Broach.
,, III	31	218	249	17	75	143	115	88	27	18	42	5	2	3	1	118	19	7	94	101	...	55	25	46	53	44	1	147	99	26	
,, IV	...	16	16	...	14	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	8	8	...	8	1	...	5	5	1	13	13	2	
,, V	52	502	554	37	251	251	218	43	175	160	48	19	12	7	6	225	166	21	420	(*d*)441	3	433	269	4	83	82	22	503	515	291	(*d*)One accused died after he was committed by the Police to take his trial before the Magistrate, but he died before the case was decided.
Total ...	97	879	976	62	397	482	386	137	249	208	131	34	18	16	12	402	220	48	686	734	5	657	337	70	204	181	29	890	838	366	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	2	118	120	...	13	105	80	1	78	75	27	3	...	3	3	83	78	2	135	(*e*)137	...	111	91	25	4	4	3	139	115	94	(*e*)One of the accused of 1891 died before the Magistrate decided his case. He was sent up by the Police to take his trial.
Grand Total ...	99	997	1,096	62	410	587	466	138	327	283	158	37	18	19	15	485	298	50	821	871	5	768	428	95	208	185	32	1,029	953	460	

	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	1	24	1	24
Turned out non-cognizable	.....	13	.....	13
Declared maliciously false	7	41	7	41
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	54	319	54	332
Total ...	62	397	62	410

Memo. explaining the discrepancies in the figures shown in column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 for 1892, and those in column 11 of the same statement for 1891.

Murder	One undetected case of 1887 was tried in 1892.
Attempt at Murder and culpable homicide.	The case which was shown in column 11 of last year's statement was decided in 1892 under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.
Theft	One case was decided under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.
Receiving stolen property ...	The above case was transferred to this head and 4 belonged to previous years.
Class II	One undetected case of murder of 1887 was detected and tried in 1892.
Class V	Four cases of previous years were taken up for trial in 1892.

Percentages, Broach.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	33·33	50	25	25
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	50	8	3·33
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	66·66	100	100	100
5. House-breaking in order to commit theft and house-breaking.	18·18	72·72	60·52	60·52
6. Thefts	68·39	88·80	62·45	23·29
7 Receiving stolen property ...	91·17	100	70·11	70·11
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80	80	40·90	40·90
„ II	53·19	60·97	23·23	23·74
„ III	15 65	66·66	45·45	45·45
„ IV	100	100	12·5	12·5
„ V	73·39	91·42	61·55	62·12
Total for I. P. C. cases	53·88	83·53	50·75	51·29
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·75	96·15	81·25	81·98
Grand Total ...	60·72	86·54	55·15	55·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,305	17,095	19,400	7,000	36·08	17	324	341	228	66·86	5,903	27,577

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.										Death.		Escapes.		Lunacy.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu*, or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.								
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. Murders	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	(*a*)3	1	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(*a*)...	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	(*b*) 2	10	12	2	4	6	2	...	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft whether theft is committed or not.	(*c*) 17	22	39	12	4	18	17	2	15	14	6	...	...	...	...	17	14	...	29	29	1	23	23	...	1	1	1	30	29	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	(*d*) 19	212	231	12	55	157	156	1	155	153	8	7	4	3	3	159	156	5	183	188	12	176	152	...	67	62	54	250	238	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property	...	7	7	...	2	5	5	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	1	6	6	...	8	8	...	8	6	...	1	1	1	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	...	4	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	10	10	...	10	3	...	2	2	1	12	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II	(*e*) 8	43	51	4	24	19	21	1	18	14	2	7	5	2	1	23	15	(*e*)10	43	53	11	40	15	...	23	23	2	66	63	17	...	...	...	...	2	2
,, III	(*f*) 19	43	62	14	15	28	23	2	21	20	10	2	1	1	...	24	20	...	47	47	4	43	30	...	4	3	2	51	46	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, IV	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	3	1	1	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	9	9	2	11	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, V	(*g*) 23	228	251	15	61	167	167	1	165	163	8	29	19	10	7	177	170	(*g*)6	197	203	12	191	162	...	101	96	60	298	287	222	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	(*h*) 50	320	370	33	103	217	214	4	207	200	20	44	29	15	10	229	210	(*h*)16	299	315	27	286	212	...	139	133	67	438	419	279	...	...	1	...	2	2
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI...	7	376	383	1	21	355	354	...	352	350	7	80	4	76	74	430	424	6	313	319	6	307	285	5	214	208	193	527	515	478	1	1	1	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	57	696	753	34	124	572	568	4	559	550	27	124	33	91	84	659	634	22	612	634	33	593	497	5	353	341	260	965	934	...	1	1	2	...	2	2

No.	Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
		Column 5(*a*).	Column 5(*b*).	Column 5(*a*).	Column 5(*b*).
1	Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	11	...	11
2	Compounded	...	7	...	7
3	Non-cognizable	1	7	1	10
4	Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
5	Declared maliciously false	...	4	...	4
6	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law...	32	74	33	92
	Total ...	33	103	34	121

(*a*) 1 case of attempt at murder in which 1 person was concerned, was dealt with by the Sessions Court under Section 369, Indian Penal Code, consequently it has been transferred from this head to Class II, Serial No. 24.

(*b*) 1 case was pending from last year and 1 undetected case of past year which was investigated and finally disposed of has been added to it.

(*c*) 8 cases were pending at the close of 1891 of which one was declared to be a theft case and has therefore been transferred to "Thefts"; and 10 undetected cases of past years were investigated during the year 1892 and finally disposed of.

(*d*) 11 cases were pending at the close of 1891; to these, 1 case of house-breaking which turned out to be one of theft and 7 undetected cases of past years investigated and finally disposed of have been added. Number of persons remains the same.

(*e*) The number of cases remains the same; but one of the pending cases having been declared a non-cognizable one, 2 persons concerned therein do not appear in this statement. They have been omitted.

(*f*) At the close of 1891, 9 cases were pending of which 1 was declared to be a theft case and has therefore been transferred to Class V, to the remaining 8 eleven undetected cases of past years investigated and disposed of within the year have been added.

(*g*) 15 cases were pending from 1891, to which one case transferred from Class III (*vide* F) and 7 undetected cases of past years investigated and finally disposed of during the year have been added. The number of persons pending remains the same.

(*h*) There were 32 cases pending from 1891 to which 18 undetected cases of past years investigated and disposed of during the year have been added. There were 18 persons pending at the end of 1891, of which 2 were concerned in a case which was consequently declared a non-cognizable one.

Percentages, Surat.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 28 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50	50	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts...	82·35	93·33	79·31	82·14
6. Thefts	98·07	98·70	80·85	86·36
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	75	75
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	100	100	30	30
„ II.	66·66	77·77	28·30	37·50
„ III.	86·95	95·23	63·82	69·76
„ IV.	100	100	100	100
V.	97·60	98·78	79·80	84·81
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	93·45	96·61	67·30	74·12
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	98·87	99·43	90·76	92·83
Grand Total ...	96·83	98·38	79·01	83 81

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property stolen in pending cases previous to the year 1891.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
764 2 7	4,840 4 11	5,604 7 6	3,458 1 0	61·70	10	185	195	178	9·28	1,665 3 6	0 3 0

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	6	7	...	1	5	(*a*) 4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	6	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	6	4	4	(*a*) Include 2 cases in which 2 accused have died before their arrest.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	2	10	12	1	7	3	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	12	16	...	15	10	1	...	...	...	12	15	10	
3. Dacoities	3	7	10	...	5	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	17	17	12	1	1	4	...	...	...	17	1	1	
4. Robberies	3	18	21	1	14	4	4	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	7	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	7	6	4	
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	14	156	170	8	29	127	118	45	73	53	15	...	...	...	...	118	53	11	120	131	2	122	85	7	1	1	...	121	123	85	(*b*) Include 5 persons pending in Magistrates' Courts.
Thefts	36	711	747	24	319	392	385	78	307	199	19	81	3	78	40	463	239	13	507	520	11	509	313	9	(*b*) 150	145	59	657	645	372	
Receiving stolen property.	2	28	30	1	2	26	27	...	27	19	...	1	...	1	1	28	20	3	35	38	...	38	27	...	1	1	1	36	39	28	
				35	377																										
				412																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	6	60	66	...	26	34	37	2	35	14	3	27	4	23	5	60	19	13	155	168	1	167	35	...	152	152	9	307	319	44	
,, II	14	150	164	6	73	77	(*c*) 70	7	59	32	15	18	5	13	6	83	38	21	104	125	5	106	51	14	(*d*) 31	29	6	135	135	57	(*c*) Include 4 cases in which 4 accused persons have died before their arrest.
,, III	26	240	266	16	79	161	149	48	101	66	22	4	2	2	1	151	67	28	196	224	14	195	115	15	5	5	1	201	200	116	(*d*) Include 2 persons pending in Magistrates' Courts.
,, IV	5	28	33	2	17	11	13	1	12	3	1	16	5	11	...	24	3	...	20	20	...	20	4	...	35	35	...	55	55	4	
,, V	49	982	1,031	28	479	503	498	81	417	270	26	165	39	126	44	624	314	19	712	731	13	709	386	9	(*e*) 273	268	66	985	977	452	(*e*) Include 5 persons pending in Magistrates' Courts.
				52	674																										
Total ...	100	1,460	1,560	726		786	767	139	624	385	67	230	55	175	56	942	441	81	1,187	1,268	33	1,197	591	38	496	489	82	1,683	1,686	673	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	46	802	848	11	21	781	(*f*) 789	8	779	655	27	181	1	180	145	969	800	43	890	933	1	909	715	23	(*g*) 429	420	404	1,319	1,329	1,019	(*f*) Include 2 cases in which 2 accused persons have escaped before their arrest.
				63	695																										
Grand Total ...	146	2,262	2,408	758		1,567	1,556	147	1,403	1,040	94	411	56	355	201	1,911	1,241	124	2,077	2,201	34	2,106	1,306	61	925	909	386	3,002	3,015	1,692	(*g*) Include 9 persons pending in Magistrates' Courts.

Details of excluded cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
1. Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
2. Declared maliciously false	3	46	3	46
3. Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	46	505	53	526
4. Compounded	...	20	...	20
5. Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	8	5	8
6. Turned out non-cognizable	2	94	2	94
Tot 1 ...	52	674	63	695
	726		758	

Explanations :—

In column 2 of this Statement—

One case of Class II out of 15 cases of last year's pending cases is decided under Class I and is therefore shown under that class.

In column 18 of this Statement—

Under culpable homicide :—Two persons are shown less than those in column 24 of the previous year's statement as one belonged to a non-cognizable case and another decided under another section of the Indian Penal Code after trial during 1892.

Under Class I :—One more case is shown in the same as it was decided under a section of this class out of Class II.

Under Class II :—Two persons are shown less as one belonged to a non-cognizable case and another decided under a section of Class I.

Percentages, Thána.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	25	100	100	100
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	66·66	66·66
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	7·69	100
4. Robberies	25	50	66·66	66·66
5. House-breaking with the intention of committing theft	44·91	72·6	68·54	69·67
6. Thefts	51·68	64·82	61·25	62·6
7. Receiving stolen property	70·37	70·37	71·05	71·05
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	37·83	40	20·83	20·95
„ II	45·71	54·23	45·94	48·11
„ III	44·29	65·34	55·02	58·97
„ IV	23·07	25	20	20
„ V	54·21	64·74	53·46	54·44
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	50·19	61·69	48·04	49·37
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	83·01	84·08	78·57	78·65
Grand Total ...	66·83	74·12	61·02	62·01

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
4,154	31,994	36,148	14,979	41·43	18	613	631	507	80·34	4,586	Nil.

Note.—Last year the value in pending cases of property lost was ... ... Rs. 5,089
Deduct value of property in 16 cases excluded in pending cases of last year, 1891 ... „ 935
Rs. 4,154

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct, Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total Number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	13
1. Murders	1	15	16	...	5	10	6	...	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	25	25	...	(*a*) 14	7	10	1	1	...	26	15	7	(*a*) 1 accused was made approver.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	7	7	...	2	5	4	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	11	11	...	(*b*) 10	10	...	...	...	...	11	10	10	(*b*) 1 do. do.
3. Dacoities	...	4	4	...	1	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	7	...	7	4	...	5	5	...	12	12	4	
4. Robberies	...	17	17	...	9	8	5	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	15	15	1	14	3	...	...	...	...	15	14	3	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	4	100	104	1	57	43	38	13	25	23	8	...	...	...	...	38	23	1	47	48	...	(*c*) 36	27	6	5	5	...	52	41	27	(*c*) 6 accused with 2 cases transferred to the Moglai.
6. Thefts	6	262	268	5	186	76	74	4	70	66	3	11	3	8	7	82	73	...	150	150	1	(*e*) 139	112	3	74	74	9	224	213	121	
7. Receiving stolen property	...	14	14	...	6	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	3	3	...	16	16	13	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I.	...	22	22	...	6	16	14	...	14	13	2	5	3	2	2	16	15	...	26	26	...	25 (*a*, *b*, *d*)	18	1	46	46	8	72	71	26	
,, II.	3	89	92	2	50	39	31	...	(*d*) 30	27	9	8	4	4	3	35	30	...	86	86	1	72	43	10	15	15	3	101	87	46	(*d*) 1 accused in one case died before trial.
,, III.	8	148	156	1	86	62	55	16	39	30	14	12	10	2	1	57	31	2	77	79	1	(*c*) 64	30	8	44	44	3	121	108	42	
,, IV.	...	23	23	...	20	3	3	1	2	2	...	18	18	...	...	3	2	...	4	4	...	4	1	...	24	24	1	28	28	2	
,, V.	7	358	365	5	263	95	91	4	87	82	6	96	62	34	30	125	112	...	185	185	1	(*e*) 174	140	3	278	277	63	463	451	203	(*e*) 7 accused with 1 case transferred to the Moglai.
Total ...	18	640	658	8	425	215	194	21	(*d*) 172	154	31	139	97	42	36	236	190	2	378	380	3	(*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*) 339	241	22	407	406	78	785	745	319	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	2	116	118	...	18	98	100	...	100	95	...	98	12	86	85	186	180	2	157	159	2	157	137	...	216	216	184	373	373	321	
Grand Total ...	20	756	776	8	443	313	294	21	(*d*) 272	249	31	237	109	128	121	422	370	4	535	539	5	(*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*) 496	378	22	623	622	262	1,158	1,118	670	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Maliciously false	...	29	...	29
False but not malicious	8	345	8	361
Non-cognizable	...	11	...	13
Compounded...	...	4	...	4
Refused under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Proceded Code.	...	33	...	33
Transferred	...	3	...	3
Total ...	8	425	8	443
Grand Total ...	433		451	

NOTE.—3 cases transferred to the Nizáms Territory have been included in Column 5, because there is no other place to show them. These offences were committed by the offenders who were the subjects of the Nizám, and extradition not being practicable or refused under the treaty, the complainants were referred to the Nizám's Court and the cases classed as "Transferred" by the Magistrates. The result of the cases was not communicated to the Police of this District by the Nizám's Court, if they were decided. In any case as the British Police could not be answerable for the result of a prosecution in a foreign Court the cases have been shown in Column 5.

NOTE.—*Vide* Inspector-General's No. 2147, dated 20th November 1891. The difference between the totals of Column 2 of this year's statement and that of Column 11 of previous year's, is owing to the inclusion in the former of 1 case disposed of last year which was taken up again and brought to trial during the year under report.

Percentages, Ahmednagar

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	83·33	83·33	46·66	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	90·9	100
3. Dacoities	33·33	50	57·14	57·14
4. Robberies	40	40	20	21·42
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	60·52	92	64·28	75
6. Thefts	89·18	94·28	76·19	80·57
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	100	100
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	92·85	92·85	72	72
„ II	87·09	90	56·57	59·72
„ III	54·54	76·92	54·92	60·93
„ IV	66·66	100	25	25
„ V	90·1	94·25	76·92	80·45
Total for I. P C. cases ...	79·38	89·53	67·31	71·09
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95	95	86·16	87·26
Grand Total ...	84·69	91·54	73·11	76·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of Property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of cases in which Property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of Property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
620	18,862	19,482	4,252	21·8	5	144	149	131	87·9	11,457	...

NOTE.—The amount refers to the amount of property stolen in pending cases for one year only, *vide* Inspector-General's Circular No. 9475, dated 1st December 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks. Details of Column 7. Cases ended by death of the accused.	Cases ended by lunacy of the accused.	Cases ended by escapes of the accused.	Details of Column 20. Number of persons died.	Number of persons became lunatics.	Number of persons escaped.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
1. Murders	5	21	26	3	3	18	14	3	11	9	6	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	18	18	...	11	10	7	...	...	...	18	11	10	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	11	11	...	6	5	4	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	9	9	1	7	6	1	...	...	...	9	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	8	30	38	...	3	27	31	10	21	15	4	1	...	...	1	32	16	...	105	105	...	84	27	21	6	6	3	111	90	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	19	75	94	4	30	45	43	19	24	14	17	...	...	...	...	43	14	1	50	51	7	40	29	4	...	...	...	50	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	62	335	397	19	103	232	227	140	87	57	48	...	...	...	...	227	57	6	134	140	22	93	87	25	...	...	...	134	93	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	87	811	898	52	392	419	378	86	288	259	76	12	5	7	7	385	266	17	584	601	91	483	409	22	11	11	7	595	494	416	...	3	1	...	3	2
7. Receiving stolen property	5	69	74	3	19	50	48	3	45	41	4	2	...	2	1	50	42	...	83	83	2	76	56	5	3	3	1	86	79	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																					
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	12	78	90	5	53	25	23	1	22	20	9	14	10	4	3	27	23	62	159	221	37	175	61	9	114	114	14	273	289	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II	33	148	181	13	75	73	72	29	43	37	21	21	12	9	5	81	42	40	116	156	10	126	54	20	38	38	5	154	164	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, III	117	480	597	23	157	323	343	201	142	88	74	3	...	3	2	346	90	9	308	317	72	195	145	50	9	9	4	317	204	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, IV	3	49	52	3	30	19	13	4	9	5	6	23	20	3	1	16	6	5	29	34	3	29	16	4	16	16	1	45	45	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, V	136	1,009	1,145	71	496	513	485	121	360	315	93	51	27	24	17	509	332	17	748	765	112	609	485	39	104	104	42	852	713	527	...	3	1	...	3	2
Total ...	301	1,764	2,065	115	811	953	936	356	576	465	203	112	69	43	28	979	493	133	1,360	1,493	234	1,134	761	120	281	281	66	1,641	1,415	827	...	3	1	...	3	2
				926																																	
Other Offences.																																					
Class VI	26	461	487	7	86	375	370	15	355	346	24	51	10	41	34	411	380	34	502	536	21	498	408	17	98	98	54	600	596	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				122	897																																
Grand Total ...	327	2,225	2,552	1,019		1,328	1,306	371	931	811	227	163	79	84	62	1,390	873	167	1,862	2,029	255	1,632	1,169	137	379	379	120	2,241	2,011	1,289	...	3	1	...	3	2

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code...	15	50	16	54
Compounded	1	3	2	3
Turned out non-cognizable	5	17	5	28
Declared maliciously false	12	75	12	77
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	82	662	87	731
Reported under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	.....	4	.....	4
Total ...	115	811	122	897

Percentages, Khándesh.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	64·28	81·82	90·91	90·91
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	66·67	75	85·71
3. Dacoities	48·39	71·43	32·14	32·14
4. Robberies	32·56	58·33	61·70	72·5
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	25·11	65·52	75·65	93·55
6. Thefts	68·52	89·93	70·64	84·68
7. Receiving stolen property ...	85·42	91·11	71·79	73·68
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	86·96	90·91	28·77	34·86
„ II	51·39	86·05	39·71	42·86
„ III	25·66	61·97	54·31	74·36
„ IV	38·46	55·56	50	55·17
„ V	64·95	87·05	66·80	79·64
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	49·68	80·73	55·43	67·11
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·51	97·46	78·61	81·93
Grand Total ...	62·01	87·11	61·78	71·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
10,445	90,131	1,00,576	29,927	29·76	125	899	1,024	629	61·43	21,107 1892 Rs. 1,588 1891	9,674

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	5	6	11	2	2	4	5	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	3	11	1	9	2	1	...	...	...	3	9	2	(*a*) 1 escape from custody. (*b*) 1 death. (*c*) 1 escape from custody, same as (*a*). (*d*) allow for (*a*) and (*b*). (*e*) allow for (*d*).
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	...	7	7	...	3	4	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	
3. Dacoities	...	12	12	...	...	13	(*a*) 11	3	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	55	(1) 55	2	50	18	...	...	...	...	55	50	18	
4. Robberies	7	44	51	3	31	13	17	3	14	11	...	3	3	...	...	17	11	8	44	52	...	52	25	...	4	4	1	48	56	26	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	29	253	282	5	54	199	188	133	55	49	35	2	2	...	...	188	49	5	109	114	5	103	70	6	14	14	3	123	117	73	(1) 3 men escaped. (2) 1 died. (3) vide 1. (4) vide 1 and 2. (5) vide 4.
6. Thefts...	54	689	743	26	341	348	334	120	214	193	42	24	17	7	5	341	198	15	374	389	4	376	223	9	81	81	29	455	457	252	
7. Receiving stolen property...	4	23	27	3	4	19	20	...	20	16	...	1	1	...	...	20	16	2	45	47	1	46	33	...	1	1	...	46	47	33	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
Class I.	2	25	27	1	8	17	18	1	17	17	...	4	4	...	...	18	17	1	59	60	...	60	45	...	26	26	1	85	86	46	
,, II.	21	136	157	14	84	52	(*b*) 50	6	43	33	9	15	10	5	4	55	37	15	89	(2) 104	2	76	47	25	23	22	10	112	98	57	
,, III.	44	353	397	12	114	239	(*c*) 228	146	81	68	43	15	8	7	5	235	73	16	229	(3) 245	8	228	118	6	36	36	11	265	264	129	
,, IV.	...	13	13	...	5	8	8	...	8	6	...	14	9	5	1	13	7	...	14	14	...	14	6	...	20	20	3	34	34	9	
,, V.	70	855	925	35	444	411	388	136	252	221	58	135	89	46	30	434	251	20	459	479	5	461	290	13	264	264	74	723	725	364	
				62	655																										
Total ...	137	1,383	1,520	717		728	(*d*) 693	289	402	346	110	183	120	63	40	756	386	52	852	(4) 904	15	841	508	44	369	368	99	1,221	1,209	607	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	7	189	196	5	53	136	129	3	126	116	9	108	27	81	75	210	191	4	164	168	5	154	110	9	271	270	176	435	424	286	
				67	708																										
Grant Total ...	144	1,572	1,716	775		864	(*e*) 822	292	528	462	119	291	147	144	115	966	577	56	1,016	(5) 1,072	20	995	618	53	640	638	275	1,656	1,633	893	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Total. Col. 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	15	...	15
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Non-cognizable ...	5	67	7	70
Maliciously false ...	4	99	4	99
False owing to mistakes of fact or law.	53	474	56	524
Total ...	62	655	67	708
		775		

The difference between the Column 11 of previous year's statement and Column 2 of this year's—

	Column 2.	Column 11.	
Class II.	21	20	One undetected case of 1891 was brought to trial during the year.
Class III.	44	43	One undetected case of last year was brought on register.
Class V.	70	67	Three undetected cases of last year were brought on register.
Class VI.	7	10	Three cases of last year having been decided under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were omitted.

	Column 2.	Column 11.	
Attempt at murder and culpable homicide. ...		1	The one pending case of last year was decided under 304 A.
House-breaking ...	29	31	Two cases of last year were decided under "receiving stolen property."
Thefts	54	56	do. do.
Receiving Stolen Property.	4	...	Two cases from "house-breaking" and 2 from "theft" were transferred to this head.

The difference in the figures in column 24 of last year's statement and column 18 of this year's, is due to 3 persons whose cases turned out non-cognizable were omitted. The similar difference noticeable under Class VI, is due to 3 accused proceeded against Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, having been omitted. The net difference therefore against Grand total is 2.

Percentages, Násik.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40	50	20	22·22
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	75	100	100	100
3. Dacoities	36·36	57·14	32·72	36
4. Robberies	64·70	78·57	48·07	48·07
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	26·06	89·09	64·81	67·96
6. Thefts	57·78	90·18	58·68	59·30
7. Receiving stolen property ...	80	80	70·21	71·73
Abetments	100	100	100	100
Class I	94·44	100	75	75
„ II	66	76·74	59·49	61·84
„ III	29·82	83·95	49·37	51·75
„ IV	75	75	42·85	42·85
„ V	56·95	87·69	62·23	62·90
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	49·92	86·06	59·06	60·49
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	89·92	92·06	69·18	71·42
Grand Total ...	56·20	87·50	60·64	62·11

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of Property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of cases in which Property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of Property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	1889
13,251	2,64,439	2,77,690	1,28,018	46·10	51	555	606	362	59·73	18,493	Rs. 114
											1890
											Rs. 2,520.

Annual Police Statement—Supplemantary No. I, District Poona, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (Column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	16	18	...	3	13	*k* 11	1	9	8	4	...	...	...	...	11	8	1	27	*k* 28	...	21	8	5	...	...	...	27	21	8	*a*. 2 cases disposed of in 1891 brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	6	6	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	*b*. 5 do. do.
3. Dacoities	*a* 7	25	32	1	6	19	25	11	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	11	39	*j* 50	...	47	24	1	...	...	...	39	47	24	*c*. 3 do. do.
4. Robberies	*b* 19	46	65	...	26	20	34	9	25	16	5	...	...	...	...	34	16	11	26	37	1	31	9	5	...	...	...	26	31	9	*d*. 2 do. do.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	22	252	274	16	61	191	181	106	75	69	16	...	...	...	...	181	69	4	100	104	6	98	69	...	5	5	...	105	103	69	*e*. 1 do. do.
6. Thefts...	*c* 72	1,122	1,194	22	514	608	583	230	353	315	75	11	5	6	3	589	318	19	508	527	16	504	337	7	69	69	13	577	573	350	*f*. 1 do. do.
7. Receiving stolen property	*d* 4	48	52	2	13	35	36	4	32	28	1	...	...	...	...	36	28	...	61	61	3	58	38	...	...	...	...	61	58	38	*g*. 7 do. do.
																															h. 4 do. do.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															*i*. 1 accused committed suicide and 1 was made approver.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*j*. 2 accused were made approvers.
Class I	*e* 3	53	56	...	32	21	24	1	23	20	...	7	4	3	1	27	21	7	96	103	...	103	39	...	50	50	5	146	153	44	*k*. In one case the accused having committing murder committed suicide.
„ II	*f* 15	128	143	5	56	72	*k* 64	5	58	48	18	14	6	8	5	72	53	8	139	*l* 147	1	131	69	12	25	25	7	164	156	76	*l*. 2 accused committed suicide and one was made approver.
„ III	*g* 59	415	474	24	133	282	280	152	128	100	37	9	4	5	2	285	102	29	190	*j* 219	10	198	102	9	22	22	2	212	220	104	
„ IV	3	33	36	...	22	11	6	1	5	3	8	14	12	2	2	8	5	4	2	6	...	5	1	1	41	41	9	43	46	10	
„ V	*h* 78	1,316	1,394	24	633	683	650	237	413	368	87	94	55	39	10	689	378	20	609	629	21	598	393	10	274	274	34	883	872	427	
Total ...	158	1,945	2,103	53	876	1,069	1,024	396	627	539	150	136	81	57	20	1,081	559	68	1,036	1,104	32	1,035	604	32	412	412	57	1,448	1,447	661	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	6	212	218	...	2	210	215	1	214	164	1	28	3	25	10	240	174	5	243	248	...	247	182	1	95	95	23	338	342	205	
Grand Total ...	164	2,157	2,321	53	878	1,279	1,239	397	841	703	151	166	84	82	30	1,321	733	73	1,279	1,352	32	1,282	786	33	507	507	80	1,786	1,789	866	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
1. Non-cognizable ...	1	52	1	52
Compounded ...	...	19	...	19
Disposed of under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
2. Declared maliciously false ...	10	104	10	104
3. False through mistake of fact ...	42	700	42	702
Total ...	53	876	53	878

Percentages, Poona.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	72·72	88·88	34·78	38·09
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	36	64·28	48·97	51·06
4. Robberies	47·05	64	28·43	29·03
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	38·12	92	66·34	70·40
6. Thefts	54·03	89·23	64·80	66·86
7. Receiving stolen property ...	77·77	87·5	62·29	65·51
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	83·33	86·95	37·86	37·86
„ II	75	82·75	51·11	52·59
„ III	35·71	78·12	48·57	51·51
„ IV	50	60	20	20
„ V	56·61	89·10	63·48	65·72
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	52·63	85·96	56·34	58·35
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	76·27	76·63	73·68	73·68
Grand Total ...	56·73	83·59	59·59	61·31

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
9,154 3 3	57,313 6 9	66,467 10 0	20,573 13 5	30·95	76	851	927	522	56·31	6,765 15 3	Nil.

Annual Police Statement —Supplementary No. I, District Sátára, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.												Remarks.
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	18	20	1	3	15	13	...	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	27	27	...	25	16	2	...	...	...	27	25	16	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	9	9	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	
3. Dacoities	* 2	4	6	...	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	5	2	...	20	20	...	20	16	...	7	7	...	27	27	16	
4. Robberies...	5	41	46	3	22	19	12	6	6	6	9	1	...	1	...	13	6	1	22	23	1	16	12	6	3	3	...	25	19	12	
5. House-breaking with the intention of committing theft	32	141	173	15	43	98	92	39	53	38	23	...	...	...	...	92	38	7	96	103	...	87	66	16	...	...	...	96	87	66	
6. Thefts	87	891	978	73	545	346	294	89	205	190	66	8	2	6	5	300	195	8	409	417	41	352	249	24	17	17	9	426	369	258	
7. Receiving stolen property	...	10	10	...	3	7	7	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	10	10	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	10	10	6	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	4	34	38	4	18	16	6	...	6	6	10	5	2	3	1	9	7	...	10	10	...	6	5	4	33	33	9	43	39	14	
,, II	28	146	174	14	72	74	60	5	55	40	28	13	5	8	4	68	44	1	80	81	...	69	45	12	85	85	25	165	154	70	
,, III	42	155	197	30	77	78	55	25	30	23	35	8	6	2	1	57	24	2	61	63	3	53	41	7	46	46	13	107	99	54	
,, IV	4	29	33	4	20	9	4	...	4	2	5	16	12	4	1	8	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	23	23	10	26	26	10	
,, V	129	1,181	1,310	95	688	493	423	130	293	251	104	260	204	56	45	479	296	15	540	555	41	473	331	41	646	646	109	1,186	1,119	440	
Total ...	207	1,545	1,752	147	875	670	548	160	388	322	182	302	229	73	52	621	374	18	694	712	44	604	422	64	833	833	166	1,527	1,437	588	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	37	334	371	19	14	320	294	...	294	249	44	21	4	17	16	311	265	14	298	312	...	312	264	...	37	37	23	335	349	287	
Grand Total ...	244	1,879	2,123	1,055		990	842	160	682	571	226	323	233	90	68	932	639	32	992	1,024	44	916	686	64	870	870	189	1,862	1,786	875	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded ...	2	12	2	12
Turned out to be non-cognizable.	1	8	8	12
Declared maliciously false ...	6	26	6	26
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	138	829	150	839
Total ...	147	875	166	889

* One accused in a case of dacoity in 1890 was arrested and convicted during the year 1892, hence there is a difference of 1 in column 2 against Dacoities and Class III.

Percentages, Sátára.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	76·92	76·92	64	64
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75	75	33·33	33·33
3. Dacoities	50	66·66	80	80
4. Robberies	50	100	70·58	75
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41·3	71·69	75·86	75·86
6. Thefts	64·62	92·68	63·35	70·73
7. Receiving stolen property... ...	71·42	71·42	60	60
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100	100	83·33	83·33
„ II	66·66	72·72	65·21	65·21
„ III	41·81	76·66	73·21	77·35
„ IV	50	50	.....	.....
„ V	59·33	85·66	64·39	69·97
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	58·75	82·93	65·12	69·86
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	84·69	84·69	84·61	84·61
Grand Total ...	67·81	83·72	71·45	74·89

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
11,413	46,132	57,545	31,595	54·90	129	540	669	410	61·28	17,630	*62,587

*The above is the property stolen in the year 1890, including the property stolen in the pending cases of 1889.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Number shown in column 11 of last year's Statement.	Number of previous year's undetected cases detected this year.	Remarks as to the discrepancies in the number of persons shown in column 24 of the last year's statement and in column 18 of this year's. Number shown in column 24 of last year's Statement.	Decrease in the number of column 33—*vide* remarks column for its reasons.	Details of the discrepancy between column 20 and the total of columns 21, 22 and 24. Transferred to other District.	Admitted as an approver.	Escaped.	Total of column 35 to 37.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Murders	4	9	13	..	2	7	8	1	7	7	3	..	..	..	..	8	7	4	16	20	8	10	7	1	..	..	..	16	10	7	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	8	8	..	5	3	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	One case with an accused transferred to Class II being disposed of under Section 325, I. P.C.
3. Dacoities	3	2	5	1	..	2	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	22	22	..	19	10	3	..	..	..	22	19	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Robberies	2	16	18	2	10	6	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	4	3	2	13	15	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	13	15	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	14	105	119	7	39	66	64	40	24	22	9	..	..	..	..	64	22	9	53	62	3	55	34	4	3	3	..	56	58	34	11	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	One case with an accused transferred to this class from Class III.
6. Thefts	18	380	398	12	213	167	148	47	101	98	25	7	6	1	1	149	99	1	254	255	16	228	126	10	17	17	6	271	245	132	14	5	4	..	..	..	1	1	One case with 3 accused transferred to receiving stolen property.
7. Receiving stolen property	1	13	14	.	6	7	7	..	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	3	21	24	3	20	9	1	..	..	..	21	20	9	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																							
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	7	72	79	4	46	26	23	4	19	18	6	4	2	2	1	25	19	1	179	180	2	170	88	8	22	22	6	201	192	94	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,, II	12	99	111	5	49	50	50	5	45	43	7	9	5	4	3	54	46	11	89	100	10	87	52	2	14	14	3	103	101	55	10	2	11	..	..	1	..	1	
,, III	27	188	215	16	94	94	88	51	37	33	17	8	8	..	..	88	33	15	122	137	3	127	62	7	23	23	..	145	150	62	22	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	
,, IV	..	23	23	..	19	4	4	2	2	2	..	25	24	1	1	5	3	..	20	20	..	20	2	..	39	39	1	59	59	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, V	23	487	510	15	288	199	172	51	121	118	35	109	84	25	25	197	143	13	352	365	19	325	159	20	238	238	49	590	563	208	17	6	13	..	..	..	1	1	
				40	496																																		
Total	69	869	938	536		373	337	113	224	214	65	155	123	32	30	369	244	40	762	802	34	729	363	37	336	336	59	1,038	1,065	422	52	17	40	..	..	1	1	2	
Other Offences.																																							
Class VI	2	52	54	1	11	41	41	1	40	40	1	78	17	61	61	102	101	1	51	52	..	51	41	1	171	171	115	222	222	156	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
				41	507																																		
Grand Total	71	921	992	548		414	378	114	264	254	66	233	140	93	91	471	345	41	813	854	34	780	404	38	507	507	174	1,320	1,287	578	54	17	41	..	..	1	1	2	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Transferred to other Districts	..	3	..	3
Refused under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. Code	1	9	1	9
Maliciously false	..	31	..	31
False but not malicious	39	410	40	421
Compounded under Section 345, C. P. Code	..	21	..	21

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Turned out non-cognizable	..	21	..	21
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. Code	..	1	..	1
Total	40	496	41	507
	536		548	

Percentages, Sholápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	87·50	100	36·84	70
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	40	40
3. Dacoities	50	100	52·63	52·63
4. Robberies	75	100	46·66	46·66
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	34·37	91·66	58·62	61·81
6. Thefts	66·21	97·02	51·42	55·26
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	39·13	45
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	78·26	94·73	51·16	51·76
„ II	86	95·55	53·06	59·77
„ III	37·50	89·18	47·69	48·81
„ IV	50	100	10	10
„ V	68·60	97·52	46·08	48·92
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	63·50	95·53	47·45	49·79
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	97·56	100	80·39	80·39
Grand Total ...	67·19	96·21	49·50	51·79

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
1,716	30,981	32,697	10,419	31·86	14	241	255	178	69·80	9,125	14

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases Disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	(*a*) 3	11	14	...	2	9	10	(*f*) 2	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	19	19	...	18	3	1	2	2	...	21	20	3	(*a*) Of the 4 pending last year, 1 disposed of under Section 335 ; hence difference.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	14	15	...	2	12	11	2	9	9	2	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	20	22	...	21	14	1	1	1	...	21	22	14	(*b*) Of the 5 pending last year, 1 disposed of under Section 379 ; and of the 5 persons pending, 4 have been included in 37 in Column 18.
3. Dacoities	1	2	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	(*c*) One case of theft disposed of under Section 411 ; hence difference.
4. Robberies	(*b*) 4	27	31	3	14	13	12	5	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	12	7	(*b*) 1	28	29	1	28	19	...	...	...	...	28	28	19	(*d*) Of the 18 pending last year, 1 disposed of under Section 379 ; hence difference ; and of the 5 persons pending 4 included in 43 in Column 18 under Class V.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	6	48	54	2	4	44	37	28	9	9	11	...	...	...	...	37	9	...	35	35	...	32	23	3	1	1	...	36	33	23	(*e*) There were no cases pending at the close of last year.
6. Thefts	(*c*) 69	502	571	35	101	401	358	125	233	219	77	3	1	2	2	360	221	(*b*) 37	496	533	13	510	360	10	51	51	9	547	561	369	(*f*) One case in which accused committed suicide.
7. Receiving stolen property	(*e*) 4	15	19	...	1	14	16	...	16	12	2	...	...	...	...	16	12	4	28	32	...	30	14	2	2	2	1	30	32	15	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	...	10	10	...	3	7	7	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	38	38	1	37	27	...	...	...	...	38	37	27	
„ II	18	116	134	1	31	85	83	(*f*) 10	72	60	19	...	...	...	...	83	60	6	221	227	3	215	109	9	34	34	11	255	249	120	
„ III	(*d*) 17	96	113	10	26	70	54	37	17	15	23	...	...	...	...	54	15	(*d*) 1	86	87	5	78	42	4	1	1	...	87	79	42	
„ IV	3	15	18	2	6	9	4	1	3	2	6	1	...	1	1	5	3	...	22	22	...	20	3	2	6	6	1	28	26	4	
„ V	(*d*) 83	559	642	41	117	442	398	127	271	247	86	10	2	8	7	406	254	(*d*) 43	580	623	13	596	402	14	82	82	20	662	678	422	
				54	183																										
Total ...	121	796	917	237		613	546	(*f*) 176	369	330	134	11	2	9	8	555	338	50	947	997	22	946	583	29	123	123	32	1,070	1,069	615	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI...	12	271	283	1	...	271	276	4	272	228	6	6	...	6	6	282	234	10	310	320	...	317	246	3	16	16	11	326	333	257	
Grand Total ...	133	1,067	200	238		884	822	(*f*) 180	641	558	140	17	2	15	14	837	572	60	1,257	1,317	22	1,263	829	32	(*e*) 139	139	43	1,396	1,402	872	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*c*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded	...	5	...	5
Turned out non-cognizable	2	20	2	20
Declared maliciously false...	22	158	23	158
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law.	30	...	30	...
Total ...	54	183	55	183

Percentages, Belgaum.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*, Column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	30	42·85	16·66	16·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	81·81	100	66·66	66·66
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	58·33	100	65·51	67·85
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	24·32	100	71·87	71·87
6. Thefts	61·17	93·99	68·83	70·58
7. Receiving stolen property	75·	75	46·66	46·66
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	85·71	100	71·05	72·97
„ II	72·28	83·33	50	50·69
„ III	27·77	88·23	50·60	53·84
„ IV	50	66·66	15	15
„ V	62·06	91·14	66·66	67·44
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	60·43	89·43	60·22	61·62
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	82·60	83·82	77·60	77·60
Grand Total ...	67·88	87·05	64·51	65·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
8,048	48,721	56,769	25,415	44·76	80	426	506	333	65·81	14,390	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, Bijápur District, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS. Details of excluded Cases under Indian Penal Code.	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders	19	16	26	2	4	12	(1) 15	2	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	15	2	4	21	(1) 25	3	19	2	2	2	2	...	23	21	2			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	2	6	8	1	2	4	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	18	19	...	13	...	6	4	4	1	22	17	1			
3. Dacoities	2	21	23	...	2	19	17	5	12	11	4	...	...	...	...	17	11	4	103	107	...	82	42	25	11	...	...	114	82	42			
4. Robberies	6	31	37	3	20	11	10	3	7	5	4	1	...	1	1	11	6	...	13	13	1	11	8	1	4	4	3	17	15	11			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	38	167	205	6	34	133	130	87	43	42	35	...	...	...	...	130	42	4	84	88	16	65	53	7	1	1	...	85	65	53			
6. Thefts	39	464	503	19	217	247	(2)199	51	147	133	68	6	3	3	3	202	136	34	332	(2)366	37	314	212	14	22	22	7	354	336	219			
7. Receiving stolen property	2	29	31	2	6	23	20	...	20	19	3	...	...	...	...	20	19	...	50	50	1	46	38	3	...	...	...	50	46	38			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Class I	6	70	76	2	45	25	17	5	12	11	12	8	5	3	1	20	12	24	121	145	...	134	60	11	58	58	7	179	192	67			
,, II	24	136	160	9	77	59	(3) 48	2	44	23	26	8	4	4	...	52	23	16	99	(3)115	11	89	28	13	22	22	2	121	111	30			
,, III	32	219	251	10	71	148	133	64	69	56	37	8	3	5	2	138	58	10	236	246	6	200	120	40	62	49	7	298	249	127			
,, IV	7	42	49	5	30	12	7	...	7	3	7	8	7	1	1	8	4	5	21	26	...	14	14	1	35	40	19						
,, V	85	673	758	41	322	351	(4)297	105	191	174	98	39	21	18	8	315	182	46	420	(4)466	49	399	285	17	92	92	22	512	491	307			
				67	545																												
Total ..	154	1,140	1,294	612		595	502	176	323	267	180	71	40	31	12	533	279	101	897	998	66	848	511	81	248	235	39	1,145	1,083	550			
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI.	10	106	116	9	21	85	(5) 79	1	77	40	7	14	...	14	11	93	51	3	93	(5) 96	8	87	54	...	41	41	21	134	128	75			
				76	566																												
Grand Total ..	164	1,246	1,140	642		680	581	177	400	307	187	85	40	45	23	626	330	104	990	1,094	74	935	565	81	289	276	... 60	1,279	1,211	625			

Details of those entered against Grand Total.	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code		6
Compounded	2	18
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...
Turned out non-Cognizable ...	8	34
Total ...	10	58
Declared maliciously false ..	11	121
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law	55	387
Total ...	66	508
Grand Total ...	76	566
		642

1. One case of murder ended by the death of the accused.
2. One case of theft ended by the escape of the accused.
3. Two cases under Class II ended by the death of two accused persons.
4. One case under Class V ended by the escape of the accused.
5. One case under Class VI ended by the escape of the accused.
   Hence there is a difference of 4 against grand total between columns 7 and 8 + 9.
6. Column 11 of last year's statement does not coincide with column 2 of this year's statement in some instances, which are as under.

	Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
Murders ...	9	10

The reason is that a case of murder classed as undetected in 1886, is detected and brought to trial this year.

7. One case of dacoity classed as "not brought to trial" in 1891 was subsequently detected and brought to trial in 1892.
   House-breaking with intent to commit theft.

Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
28	38

One case of "theft" is decided under "house-breaking with intent to commit theft," and 9 cases of previous years classed as undetected are detected and brought to trial this year.

	Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
Theft ...	40	39

For reason, vide remark just above.

9.

	Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
Class I. ...	8	6

At the end of 1891, two riot cases were pending. They were tried conjointly, the accused being the same in both the cases, therefore only one is shown as pending. Another in this class is decided under Class III. Hence the difference.

10. Class II. There is an increase of one, for reasons shown under "Murder".

11.

	Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
Class III. ...	28	32

One case under Class I is decided under Class III. Three cases classed as "Not brought to trial" in the previous year have been detected and brought to trial this year.

12.

	Column 11, 1891.	Column 2, 1892.
Class V. ...	78	85

Seven cases of previous year classed as "not brought to trial" are detected this year.

13.

	Column 24, 1891.	Column 18, 1892.
Persons accused ...	37	24

Two riot cases were decided as one case, as there were the same 13 accused in each case, hence the difference above.

14.

	Column 24, 1891.	Column 18, 1892.
Class II. ...	17	16
Class III. ...	11	10

One case in each of the above classes turned out "non-cognizable," hence the difference.

Percentages, Bijápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	13·33	16·66	8·69	10·52
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50	50	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	64·70	91·66	51·21	51·21
4. Robberies	50	71·42	66·66	72·72
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	32·30	97·67	65·43	81·53
6. Thefts	66·83	90·47	60·22	67·4
6. Receiving stolen property ...	95	95	80·85	82·53
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	64·70	91·66	44·77	44·77
„ II	47·91	52·27	27·45	31·46
„ III	42·10	81·15	58·25	60
„ IV	42·85	42·85	69·23	69·23
„ V	58·58	91·09	63·47	71·42
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	53·18	82·66	55·72	60·25
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	50·63	51·94	56·25	62·06
Grand Total ...	52·83	76·75	55·77	60·42

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
6,002	66,180	72,182	27,961	38·73	52	391	443	296	66·81	29,152	779

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from, Column 2.	Cases excluded from, Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the inervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	(*a*) 4	16	20	1	4	12	12	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	25	27	1	22	6	4	1	1	...	26	23	6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(*b*) 2	5	7	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	8	...	8	5	...	5	4	...	10	12	5
3. Dacoities	(*c*) 1	18	19	1	4	14	10	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	28	28	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	28	17	...
4. Robberies	3	44	47	1	26	18	15	10	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	15	2	1	15	16	...	16	2	...	2	2	...	17	18	2
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft, whether it is committed or not ...	4	269	273	1	77	192	175	130	45	41	20	...	...	...	...	175	41	...	121	121	2	113	70	6	2	2	...	123	115	70
6. Thefts...	(*d*) 27	432	459	21	172	260	235	78	157	144	31	5	2	3	3	238	147	6	341	(1)347	27	310	208	9	34	34	6	375	344	214
7. Receiving stolen property	(*e*) 3	22	25	1	7	15	17	...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	2	32	34	...	34	21	...	3	3	1	35	37	22
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	(*f*) 5	16	21	3	7	9	10	...	10	5	1	9	3	6	3	16	8	1	38	39	1	37	10	1	48	48	6	86	85	16
„ II	(*g*) 17	131	148	5	60	71	62	20	42	34	21	23	16	7	7	69	41	23	122	145	2	133	61	10	53	52	11	175	185	72
„ III	((*h*) 8	144	152	5	63	81	69	40	29	13	15	1	1	...	...	69	13	4	91	95	...	83	25	12	15	15	...	106	98	25
„ IV	...	33	33	...	30	3	1	...	1	1	2	19	15	4	3	5	4	...	8	8	...	7	1	1	45	45	5	53	52	6
„ V	(*i*) 37	888	925	24	305	583	536	307	229	206	60	34	25	9	6	545	212	8	510	(1)518	30	473	305	14	143	143	15	653	616	320
Total ...	67	1,212	1,279	37	465	747	678	367	311	259	99	86	60	26	19	704	278	36	769	805	33	733	402	38	304	303	37	1,073	1,036	439
Other Offences.																														
Class VI	16	102	118	9	37	65	66	...	66	65	6	22	5	17	16	83	81	1	77	78	...	75	49	3	86	84	51	163	159	100
Grand Total ...	83	1,314	1,397	46	502	812	744	367	377	324	105	108	65	43	35	787	359	37	846	883	33	808	451	41	390	387	88	1,236	1,195	539

REMARKS.

31

(*a*). A murder case of 1891 was decided as one of culpable homicide in 1892, which leaves 2 cases pending from 1891. To these, 2 cases are added, 2 undetected murder cases of previous years which were detected in 1892.

(*b*). A murder case of 1891 was decided to be one of culpable homicide in 1892, and one case under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, which was omitted to be shown, through oversight in the last year's statement, have been shown in this column.

(*c*). One case under Section 147, which was pending at the end of 1891, was disposed of as one of dacoity in 1892 by the Magistrate.

(*d*). Out of 27 pending cases of 1891, one was decided under Section 411 in 1892 and one case had been shown in excess, through oversight in the last year's statement. Therefore if these two cases are deducted from the 27 pending ones of 1891, 25 are left, to which are added two undetected cases of previous years, which were detected in 1892, which makes 27 cases of previous years.

(*e*). One case of theft of last year was decided under Section 411 in 1892.

(*f*). One case was transferred to Class III.

(*g*). Two undetected cases of previous years were detected during 1892.

(*h*). One case was transferred to this class from Class I and one undetected case of previous years was disposed of during 1892.

(*i*). Two undetected cases of previous years were detected in 1892. Vide Note D.

(1) One accused having committed suicide has not been shown in columns 21, 22 and 24.

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Indian Penal Code.				
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
Compounded	...	7	...	7
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	19	...	19
Declared maliciously false ...	8	48	8	48
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	29	390	(*a*) 38	(*b*) 427
Total ...	37	465	46	502

(*a*) Include 8 excluded cases of other offences.
(*b*) Include 27 excluded cases of other offences.

	Column 24 of 1891.	Column 18 of 1892.	
Murder ...	5	2	A case reported as one of murder in 1891 was decided in 1892 to be one of culpable homicide, consequently the three persons arrested in connection with it were transferred to the head "culpable homicide" in this year's statement. The difference of 3 is explained in the above note.
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...		

	Column 24 of 1891.	Column 18 of 1892.	
Thefts ...	7	6	The difference of 1 is owing to the transfer of one arrested person to the head "receiving stolen property", as a case of theft of 1891 was decided in 1892 under section 414.
Receiving stolen property ...	1	2	The difference of one is explained in the above note.

(1)

Percentages, Dhárwar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, colnmn 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of columd 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	41·66	62·50	26·08	27·27
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66·66	100	62·50	62·50
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	13·33	40	12·50	12·50
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft whether it is committed or not.	23·42	91·11	60·86	61·94
6. Thefts	61·27	91·71	61·53	67·09
7. Receiving stolen property	82·35	82·35	61·76	61·76
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50	50	26·31	27·02
„ II	54·82	80·95	45·18	45·86
„ III	18·84	44·82	30·12	30·12
„ IV	100	100	14·28	14·28
„ V	38·43	89·95	60·51	64·48
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	38·20	83·27	52·41	54·84
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	98·48	98·48	65·33	65·33
Grand Total ...	43·54	85·94	53·56	55·81

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
*762 0 0	42,423	43,185	22,855	52·92	10	428	438	309	70·54	9,938	117

* Exclusive of the amount of the Rs. 3,586 involved in pending cases of 1891 that were excluded in 1892, and the sum of Rs. 428 involved in pending cases of 1891 which remain still pending at the end of 1892.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kánara, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Total number for disposal.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	5	8	...	1	4	6	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	12	15	...	14	5	1	...	...	...	12	14	5	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dacoities	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	
4. Robberies	3	17	20	3	11	6	3	...	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	10	10	...	10	3	...	4	4	...	14	14	3	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	15	122	137	3	14	108	95	76	19	13	25	...	...	...	...	95	13	1	52	53	2	47	27	4	5	4	...	57	51	27	
6. Thefts	44	317	361	26	152	165	159	65	94	87	24	25	10	15	13	174	100	25	208	233	2	229	120	2	114	110	19	322	339	139	
7. Receiving stolen property	...	10	10	...	4	6	6	...	6	5	...	4	1	3	2	9	7	...	12	12	...	12	10	...	5	5	2	17	17	12	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				216																											
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	1	18	19	1	9	9	9	1	8	3	...	3	2	1	1	10	4	...	45	45	5	40	7	...	22	22	5	67	62	12	
,, II	7	30	37	1	19	11	14	1	13	11	3	9	7	2	2	16	13	6	40	46	...	32	14	14	27	27	2	67	59	16	Two cases of lunatics pending last year are shown in column 2.
,, III	22	165	187	7	37	128	110	79	31	19	33	5	5	...	...	110	19	3	81	84	2	76	34	6	18	18	...	99	94	34	One case of a lunatic pending last year and the case of one accused of last year arrested this year are shown in column 2, and one new case from undetected cases of previous year was shown.
,, IV	2	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	12	12	...	15	15	...	
,, V	48	362	410	29	176	186	173	69	104	96	32	55	33	22	18	195	114	25	229	254	2	249	133	3	160	154	25	389	403	168	Two cases of lunatics pending last year, one transferred from column 3, and one case brought to trial from the undetected cases of last year are shown in column 2.
Total ...	80	579	659	285		334	306	150	156	129	68	74	49	25	21	331	150	34	398	432	9	400	188	23	239	233	32	637	633	220	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	2	83	85	2	23	60	59	1	58	57	1	148	12	136	136	195	193	...	83	83	2	81	59	...	175	175	154	258	256	213	
Grand Total ...	82	662	744	310		394	365	151	214	186	69	222	61	161	157	526	343	34	481	515	11	481	247	23	414	408	186	895	889	433	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	.....	3	.....	3
Compounded	.....	2	.....	2
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turned out non-cognizable	1	5	1	5
Declared maliciously false	3	43	3	44
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	36	192	38	214
Total ...	40	245	42	268

Explanation of the difference in the figures of Column 24 of previous year's statement and Column 18 of this year's :—

Class I.—The five accused that were pending last year are not shown, as the case against them was classed as non-cognizable.

Class II.—In this class, 2 more accused are shown who are lunatics and not included in last year's figures.

Class III.—One lunatic included as above.

Class V.—Two lunatics included as above.

Percentages, Kánara.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	83·33	83·33	35·71	35·71
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	100	100	100	100
4. Robberies	66·6	66·6	30	30
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	13·68	68·42	55·1	57·44
6. Thefts	54·71	92·55	51·94	52·4
7. Receiving stolen property ...	83·3	83·3	83·3	83·3
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	33·33	37·5	15·5	17·5
„ II	78·57	84·61	43·75	43·75
„ III	17·27	61·29	43·58	44·73
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	55·49	92·30	52·98	53·41
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	42·15	82·69	45·96	47
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	96·61	98·27	71·08	72·88
Grand Total ..	50·95	86·91	50·203	51·35

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,089 11 4	30,095 10 9	37,135 6 1	9,001 9 11	24·238	28	363	391	243	62·148	13,148 10 3	1 8 0

Description of Crime.	Cases.													
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.			
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Murders	3	4	7	...	1	3	6	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	3	4	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	2	9	11	...	4	5	5	...	5	4	2	1	...	1	1
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts...	17	75	92	1	13	62	49	29	20	17	29	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	64	395	459	36	183	212	149	54	95	88	91	18	10	8	8
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	4	4	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
				242											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	7	57	64	6	39	18	11	...	11	10	8	15	13	2	1
,, II	17	67	84	7	38	29	27	8	19	15	12	13	10	3	1
,, III	24	153	177	4	42	111	80	38	42	37	51	2	1	1	1
,, IV	1	16	17	1	11	5	1	...	1	1	4	2	2	...	...
,, V	79	576	655	47	322	254	177	63	114	105	109	68	53	15	15
				65	452										
Total ...	128	869	997	517		417	296	109	187	168	184	100	79	21	18
Other Offences.															
Class VI	4	60	64	2	14	46	43	3	40	36	5	52	9	43	43
				67	466										
Grand Total ...	132	929	1,061	533		463	339	112	227	204	189	152	88	64	61

Details of excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	12	.....	12
Compounded	2	37	2	37
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	1	.....	1
Turned out non-cognizable	10	43	10	44
Declared maliciously false	6	33	6	34
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	47	326	49	338
Total ...	65	452	67	466

No. I, District Kolába, for 1892.

Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of.		PERSONS.													REMARKS.
		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
6	3	2	8	10	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	
1	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	
3	2	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	10	9	
6	5	...	14	14	...	14	8	...	2	2	1	16	16	9	
49	17	2	47	49	2	45	25	2	...	...	...	47	45	25	
137	96	6	180	186	2	183	117	1	101	101	26	281	284	143	
1	1	...	7	7	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	7	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	11	10	106	116	...	109	53	7	84	84	10	190	193	63	
30	16	4	43	47	2	44	14	1	33	32	5	76	76	19	
81	38	6	106	112	3	106	65	3	20	11	1	126	117	66	
1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	27	27	...	29	29	2	
192	120	12	257	269	4	261	143	4	269	269	35	526	530	178	
317	186	32	514	546	9	522	277	15	433	423	51	947	945	328	
86	79	2	76	78	5	71	58	2	113	112	92	189	183	150	
403	265	34	590	624	14	593	335	17	546	535	143	1,136	1,128	478	

Description of Crime.	1891.		1892.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	
	11	24	2	18	
1. Murders...	3	2	3	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	1	.....	.....	.....	1 case pending at the close of the year was transferred to robbery.
4. Robberies	1	2	2	.....	1 case transferred from dacoities. 1 case transferred from thefts and 1 case and 2 persons transferred to a case under section 436, Indian Penal Code.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	19	3	17	2	2 cases and 1 person transferred to a case under Sections 451 and 454, Indian Penal Code.
6. Thefts	65	6	64	6	1 case transferred to robbery.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	1	3	.....	.....	Remains in the same class, but is changed into a case under Sections 406 and 408.
Offences under Indian Penal Code					
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Class I	8	10	7	10	1 case transferred to Class II.
,, II	16	4	17	4	1 case transferred from Class I.
,, III	25	6	24	6	2 cases transferred to Class V. 1 case transferred from Class V.
,, IV	.....	.....	1	.....	1 case transferred from Class V.
,, V	78	10	79	12	1 case and 2 persons transferred from Class VI. 2 Cases transferred from Class III. 1 case transferred to Class IV. 1 case transferred to Class III.
Total ...	127	30	128	32	
Other Offences.					
Class VI	5	4	4	2	1 case and 2 persons transferred to Class V.
Grand Total ...	132	34	132	34	

Percentages, Kolába.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50	60	30	37·5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	50	50
3. Dacoities	66·6	100	90	90
4. Robberies	80	80	57·14	57·14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	34·69	85	53·19	55·5
6. Thefts	59·06	92·63	63·24	63·93
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	16·6	16·6
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	90·90	90·90	48·62	48·62
„ II	55·5	78·94	30·43	31·81
„ III	46 25	88·09	59·63	61·32
„ IV	100	100	100	100
„ V	59·32	92·10	53·96	54·78
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	56·75	89·83	52·16	53·06
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	83·72	90	76·31	81·69
Grand Total ...	60·17	89·86	55·18	56·49

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4,042	36,253	40,296	7,589	18·83	43	299	342	143	41·81	22,234	1 0 0

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ratnágiri, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Column 2.	Cases excluded from: Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	...	5	5	...	...	5	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	8	8	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	8	7	3	(*a*) This includes 1 person pending from previous year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	(*b*) This includes 4 persons pending at the end of 1891.
3. Dacoities	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	(*c*) 11 persons pending at the end of 1891 are included in column 25.
4. Robberies	...	12	12	...	9	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	10	10	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	(*d*) This includes 6 persons pending at the end of 1891.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	8	107	115	2	42	65	65	25	40	39	6	...	...	...	...	65	39	1	61	62	1	60	49	1	6	4	1	67	64	50	(*e*) The difference of 3 cases between column 11 of last year's statement and column 2 of this is, as 3 cases which were disposed of during previous years were brought to trial this year.
6. Thefts	30	574	604	21	440	134	121	22	99	98	22	15	13	2	2	123	100	5	143	148	5	141	112	2	(*a*) 110	109	9	253	250	121	
7. Receiving stolen property.	2	3	5	1	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	13	13	...	13	8	...	(*b*) 6	6	...	19	19	8	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	7	33	40	7	27	6	6	...	6	5	...	8	5	3	2	9	7	6	30	36	...	36	18	...	(*c*) 72	72	3	102	108	21	
,, II	1	61	62	1	31	30	27	2	25	24	3	1	...	1	1	28	25	...	56	56	1	54	32	1	10	10	3	66	64	35	
,, III	10	145	155	2	74	71	73	25	48	45	6	2	2	...	...	73	45	27	79	106	2	103	56	1	14	12	2	93	115	58	
,, IV	...	28	28	...	26	2	1	...	1	1	1	7	6	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	54	54	...	55	55	1	
,, V	43	700	743	33	555	145	131	22	109	106	24	37	27	10	7	141	113	5	180	185	6	171	126	8	(*d*) 243	242	24	423	413	150	
				43	715																										
Total ...	61	967	1,028	756		254	238	49	189	181	54	55	40	15	10	253	191	38	346	384	9	365	233	10	393	390	22	788	755	265	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	2	132	134	...	29	103	104	...	104	104	1	165	13	152	148	256	252	2	141	143	9	133	117	1	208	208	181	349	311	298	
				43	742																										
Grand Total ...	(*e*) 63	1,099	1,162	785		357	342	49	293	285	55	220	53	167	158	509	443	40	487	527	18	498	350	11	601	598	213	1,088	1,066	563	

Details of excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) C. P. C. ...	...	39	...	39
Compounded ...	1	23	1	23
Turned out non-cognizable	...	18	...	19
Declared maliciously false	...	12	...	12
Declared false owing to mistake of fact,	42	617	42	645
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C. ...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	43	713	43	742

Percentages, Ratnágiri.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	75	75	42·85	42·85
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	100	100
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100	100	50	50
5. House-breaking with the intention of committing theft	60	97·5	80·32	81·66
6. Thefts	80·99	98·98	76·71	79·43
7. Receiving stolen property	75	75	61·53	61·53
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	83·33	83·33	50	50
„ II	88·88	96	58·18	59·25
„ III	61·64	93·75	53·33	54·36
„ IV	100	100	100	100
„ V	80·91	97·24	71·18	73·68
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	76·05	95·76	62·29	63·83
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	100	100	82·39	87·96
Grand Total ...	83·33	97·26	67·82	70·28

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,014	21,895	23,909	12,407	51·89	12	200	212	155	73·11	6,665	37

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Karáchi, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders...	1	8	9	...	2	6	5	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	(*a*) 2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	(*a*) 1 person sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	10	10	...	...	10	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	15	15	...	6	6	9	...	...	...	15	6	6	(*b*) 1 case of previous years was enquired into during the year.
3. Dacoities	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 10 cases and 1 person transferred to thefts and 1 case of previous years enquired into during the year.
4. Robberies	(*b*) 3	24	27	...	10	14	14	2	12	12	3	...	...	...	...	14	12	2	15	17	1	16	16	...	2	2	2	17	18	18	(*d*) 10 cases and 1 person transferred from house-breaking. 11 cases of previous years enquired into during the year. 2 cases and 1 person struck off as non-cognizable offence.
5. House-breaking ...	(*c*) 8	180	188	3	40	140	127	60	67	62	18	...	...	...	...	127	62	(*c*) 2	115	117	6	108	89	3	3	3	3	118	111	92	
6. Thefts	(*d*) 65	747	812	22	221	526	517	126	391	372	52	23	7	16	16	533	388	(*d*) 25	566	591	30	540	486	21	125	124	92	691	664	548	
7. Receiving stolen property.	(*e*) 14	90	104	6	46	44	45	4	41	27	7	2	1	1	1	46	28	4	76	80	1	76	29	3	10	10	3	86	86	32	(*e*) 4 cases of previous years enquired into during the year.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															(*f*) 1 case of previous year and 9 persons transferred to Bombay. 2 persons died. 2 cases of previous years enquired into during the year.
Abetments	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
Class I	(*f*) 6	39	45	1	21	18	21	3	18	18	2	15	10	5	3	26	21	31	80	(*f*) 111	...	100	80	...	100	100	13	180	200	93	(*g*) 1 person sent to the Lunatic Asylum. 1 person died.
,, II	10	71	81	4	26	45	42	7	35	30	9	12	5	7	3	49	33	16	75	(*g*) 91	1	75	44	13	52	52	5	127	127	49	(*h*) 9 cases transferred to class V. 2 cases of previous years enquired into during the year.
,, III	(*h*) 13	224	237	3	64	160	148	60	88	81	22	6	...	6	2	154	83	5	134	139	7	129	108	3	39	39	25	173	168	123	(*i*) 1 case transferred from class V.
,, IV	(*i*) 1	5	6	...	4	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	4	2	...	10	10	...	10	1	...	2	2	1	12	12	2	(*j*) 3 persons died. 9 cases transferred from class III. 1 case and 1 person transferred to class IV. 13 cases of previous years enquired into during the year. 2 cases struck off as non-cognizable.
,, V	(*j*) 84	966	1,050	31	330	636	617	148	469	450	72	43	18	25	21	642	451	31	697	728	34	666	528	25	176	176	105	873	842	633	
Total ...	114	1,306	1,420	39	446	860	830	218	614	569	105	78	33	45	30	875	590	83	1,002	1,085	48	980	761	41	369	369	149	1,371	1,349	910	
Other Offences.																															(*k*) 16 persons disposed of as stated above.
Class VI	(*k*) 12	477	489	...	33	444	450	6	444	441	6	40	...	40	40	490	481	8	566	574	...	559	526	15	48	48	48	614	607	574	(*l*) 1 case of previous year enquired into during the year.
Grand Total ...	126	1,783	1,909	39	479	1,304	1,280	224	1,058	1,010	111	118	33	85	70	1,365	1,071	91	1,568	1,659 (*m*)	48	1,539	1,287	56	417	417	197	1,985	1,956	1,484	(*m*) 16 persons died, &c.

Details of excluded cases.	I. P. C. Cases.		Other offences.		Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	...	...	3
Declared maliciously false	2	25	...	...	2	25
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	37	418	...	33	37	451
	39	446	...	33	39	479

Percentages, Karáchi.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	20·0	100·0	50·0	100·0
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	85·71	100·0	94·11	100·0
5. House-breaking	48·81	92·53	78·07	82·4
6. Thefts	71·95	95·14	80·0	84·4
7. Receiving stolen property ...	60·0	65·85	37·66	38·15
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	85·71	100·0	72·07	80·0
,, II	71·43	85·71	56·41	58·6
,, III	54·72	92·64	79·41	83·72
,, IV	50·0	50·0	10.0	10·0
,, V	69·69	91·68	75·1	79·27
Total for I. P. C. cases. ...	67·47	91·50	72·89	77·65
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·0	99·32	94·09	94·09
Grand Total ...	78·20	94·79	80·28	83·62

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
3,152	57,360	60,512	24,677	40·78	44	726	770	591	76·75	5,330	...

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, Hyderabad District, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	17	21	...	8	9	*11	...	*10	7	2	1	...	1	...	12	7	4	12	16	...	15	7	1	4	4	...	16	19	7	*The difference of 1 is due to death of accused.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	5	10	15	2	3	7	8	...	8	7	2	...	...	...	...	8	7	6	10	16	...	15	8	1	...	...	...	10	15	8	
3. Dacoities	2	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	4	..	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	
4. Robberies	5	17	22	2	11	6	8	...	8	6	1	4	2	2	1	10	7	6	10	16	...	16	7	...	2	2	1	12	18	8	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	32	449	481	8	126	323	†315	†173	†141	130	32	1	...	1	...	316	130	7	286	293	11	271	196	10	4	4	1	290	275	197	†The difference of 1 is due to death of accused.
5*a* Thefts	118	1,285	1,403	50	428	857	‡826	‡193	‡626	605	99	146	76	70	32	896	637	58	1,071	1,129	49	1,008	823	64	268	164	43	1,239	1,172	866	‡The difference of 7 is due to 3 cases in which 4 men were concerned ended in escapes and 4 cases in which 4 men were concerned ended in death.
6. Receiving stolen property.	6	69	75	5	34	35	31	2	29	28	5	2	...	2	1	33	29	4	69	73	3	66	39	4	10	10	3	79	76	42	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I.	10	54	64	2	9	45	45	10	35	33	8	157	68	89	37	134	70	8	130	138	...	112	67	24	750	717	189	880	829	256	The difference of 2 is due to deaths of accused.
,, II.	25	215	240	6	102	113	112	11	99	90	20	32	9	23	10	135	100	32	228	260	36	189	123	34	55	55	15	283	244	138	The difference of 2 cases and 1 man is due to the death of accused.
,, III.	44	544	588	11	163	381	377	185	191	175	37	26	7	19	9	396	184	16	354	370	15	340	246	14	45	41	15	399	381	261	Do. do. of 1 do. do.
,, IV.	1	9	10	...	5	4	5	1	4	4	...	8	3	5	1	10	5	1	5	6	1	5	4	...	7	6	1	12	11	5	
,, V.	135	1,487	1,622	60	529	958	924	203	714	691	109	186	90	96	41	1,020	732	63	1,251	1,314	76	1,161	931	69	254	235	55	1,505	1,396	986	The difference of 7 is due to 3 cases in which 4 men were concerned ended in escapes and 4 cases in which 4 men were concerned ended in death.
Total ...	215	2,309	2,524	79	808	1,501	1,463	410	1,043	993	174	409	177	232	98	1,695	1,091	120	1,968	2,088	128	1,807	1,371	141	1,111	1,054	275	3,079	2,861	1,646	The difference of 10 cases in which 12 men were concerned is due to 3 escapes and 7 deaths. 4 men escaped and 8 died.
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	6	403	409	2	21	382	359	1	357	352	27	191	...	191	184	550	536	4	468	472	5	435	394	31	196	196	187	664	631	583	The difference of 1 is due to the death of accused.
Grand Total ...	221	2,712	2,933	81	829	1,883	1,822	411	1,400	1,345	201	600	177	423	282	2,245	1,627	124	2,436	2,560	133	2,242	1,765	172	1,307	1,250	464	3,743	3,492	2,229	The difference of 11 cases in which 13 men were concerned is due to escapes in 3 cases and deaths in 8 cases. 4 men escaped and 9 died.
				910																											

Details of excluded cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	6	...	6
Compounded	...	28	...	28
Found to be non-cognizable	1	33	1	33
Declared Maliciously false	21	213	21	213
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	57	528	59	549
Total ...	79	808	81	829

Percentages, Hyderabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police, *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	63·64	70·0	46·67	46·67
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	87·5	87·5	53·33	53·33
3. Dacoities	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
4. Robberies	75·0	75·0	43·75	43·75
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	41·27	92·20	69·26	72·32
5*a*. Thefts	73·24	96·65	77·28	81·65
6. Receiving stolen property	90·32	96·55	56·52	59·09
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	73·33	94·29	58·77	59·82
„ II.	80·36	90·91	54·42	65·08
„ III.	46·42	91·62	69·10	72·35
„ IV.	80·0	100·0	66·67	80·0
„ V.	74·78	96·78	74·78	80·19
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	67·87	95·21	70·42	75·87
Class VI.—Offencies under other laws ...	98·05	98·60	89·34	90·57
Grand Total ...	73·82	96·07	73·91	78·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.
2,741	61,619	64,360	34,450	53·53	48	1,144	1,192	841	70·55	12,556	.....

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thar and Párkar, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.												Remarks.
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 1.	Column 2.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	4	8	2	1	3	5	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	5	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	Serial No. 5—4 cases and 4 persons were pending at the close of last year. One case was transferred to Class V (ordinary thefts, Section 379) and 1 case and 1 person were transferred from Class V (Serial No. 47 of Statement A) to this Serial No. 4 cases and 5 persons are therefore shown in columns 2 and 18.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies	4	5	9	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	Serial No. 6—Last year there were 62 cases and 10 persons pending. 3 cases of previous years (2 of 1891 and 1 of 1890) were detected during the year. This makes 65 cases and 10 persons, out of these 1 case with 1 man turned out non-cognizable (Section 403). 2 cases with 2 persons (Section 411) were transferred to Serial No. 7 of this statement. There were thus 62 cases and 7 persons.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	4	50	54	...	10	40	42	18	24	22	2	1	...	1	...	43	22	5	34	39	...	39	31	...	1	1	...	35	40	31	
6. Thefts	62	303	365	23	...	303	297	111	186	163	45	13	...	13	12	310	175	7	308	315	15	294	213	6	30	30	21	338	324	234	
7. Receiving stolen property	2	17	19	1	3	14	15	...	14	12	...	2	...	2	1	17	13	2	21	23	...	23	14	...	3	3	2	24	26	16	Serial No. 7—2 cases and 2 persons were transferred from Serial No. 6, *vide* remarks against that No.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	...	16	16	...	10	6	3	2	1	1	3	22	11	11	5	14	6	...	19	19	6	13	6	...	137	137	18	156	150	24	* One case and 1 person ended by death of accused and this accounts for the difference of 1 in cases and persons of this class.
,, II	5	28	33	2	13	15	14	1	*12	9	4	6	3	3	2	17	11	2	21	23	...	20	11	2	13	13	5	34	33	16	
,, III...	†112	63	75	5	17	46	50	21	29	27	3	4	1	3	1	53	28	11	46	87	...	57	45	...	5	5	1	51	62	46	† Pending last year 11 cases and 10 persons. One case transferred to Class V (Serial No. 44 of Statement A, ordinary theft) and 2 cases and 1 person were received in this class from Class V (Serial Nos. 43 and 47 of Statement A, Part I).
,, IV...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
,, V	‡67	519	586	24	197	322	318	113	§202	176	47	23	6	17	15	335	191	9	332	341	15	317	227	6	58	58	26	390	375	253	‡ Pending last year 66 cases 11 persons; of this 1 case with 1 person concerned in it turned out non-cognizable, 2 cases and 1 person transferred to Class III, 1 case received from Class III and 3 from previous years.
Total ...	84	627	711	31	237	390	386	137	245	214	57	55	21	34	23	420	237	22	419	441	21	408	290	8	213	213	50	632	621	340	§ 2 cases transferred to the dormant file and in one case the prisoner died, total 3.
Other Offences.																															‖ 1 prisoner died and 2 prisoners were transferred to foreign territory.
Class VI...	3	69	72	2	9	60	55	2	53	53	6	20	...	20	16	75	69	...	70	70	...	65	53	5	25	25	16	95	90	69	
Grand Total ...	¶87	696	783	33	246	450	441	139	298	267	63	75	21	54	39	495	306	‖ 22	489	511	21	473	343	13	238	238	66	727	711	409	¶ Last year 85 were shown. The difference is due to 1 case having turned out non-cognizable, Section 403, (*vide* Commissioner's No. 1806 of 1st October 1892) and 3 cases of previous years having been included.

‖ Last year 23 were shown. The difference is due to one man concerned in a case that turned out non-cognizable, having been omitted.

Details of excluded cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	1	.....	1
Compounded	.....	1	.....	1
Turned out non-cognizable...	1	41	1	41
Declared meliciously false	6	55	8	55
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	24	139	24	148
Total ...	31	237	33	246

Percentages, Thar and Párkar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40·00	50·00	50·00	50·00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33·33	100·00	33·33	33·33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	52·38	91·66	79·48	79·48
6. Thefts	54·88	87·63	68·93	72·45
7. Receiving stolen property ...	80·00	85·71	60·87	60·87
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	33·33	100·00	31·58	46·15
„ II	64·28	75·00	52·38	55·00
„ III	54·00	93·10	78·94	78·94
„ IV	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
„ V	55·34	87·12	67·76	71·60
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	55·44	87·34	66·97	71·07
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·36	100·00	81·53	81·53
Grand Total ...	60·54	89·59	68·88	72·51

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
4,016	16,362	20,378	8,172	40·10	42	356	398	229	57·53	2,358

The difference between the figures of column 2 and those shown in column 11 of the last year's statement amounts to Rs. 1,204 and is due to the cases of previous years in which this amount was stolen having been excluded in the year under report, *vide* Inspector General's circular No. 545 of 23rd January 1892.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikárpur, 1892.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murder	7	26	33	...	11	15	18	1	17	8	4	...	...	...	...	18	8	32	39	71	3	61	9	5	...	...	...	39	61	9	2 accused died.
2. Attempt at murder and culpable homicides.	2	7	9	1	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	4	13	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	4	10	2	
3. Dacoities	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	9	9	...	16	16	...	
4. Robberies... ...	10	49	59	6	22	27	28	14	14	12	3	8	7	1	1	29	13	1	28	29	1	28	16	...	8	8	5	36	36	21	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	32	471	503	10	109	362	326	231	95	87	58	1	1	...	...	326	87	10	229	239	6	205	111	27	25	20	11	254	225	122	1 accused escaped.
6. Thefts	171	1,496	1,667	59	615	881	815	347	468	442	178	113	100	13	11	828	453	45	865	910	32	827	540	50	209	197	42	1,074	1,024	582	1 accused died.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	19	157	176	11	95	62	50	5	45	41	20	4	4	...	...	50	41	...	136	136	4	119	58	12	8	8	...	144	127	58	1 accused died.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	16	104	120	9	62	42	33	7	26	19	16	179	158	21	15	54	34	34	136	170	...	163	74	7	1,131	1,131	107	1,267	1,294	181	
,, II	33	264	297	12	157	107	88	13	75	60	40	45	34	11	10	99	70	56	239	295	26	237	80	30	101	100	28	340	337	108	1 accused escaped. 1 accused died in jail.
,, III	56	632	688	21	188	444	404	260	143	129	75	51	41	10	8	414	137	16	344	360	10	318	165	29	145	140	40	489	458	205	2 accused escaped. 1 case ended by the accused having been adjudged lunatic.
,, IV	2	18	20	...	14	4	3	1	2	1	3	19	19	...	...	3	1	3	8	11	....	11	5	...	33	33	...	41	44	5	
,, V	212	1,915	2,127	81	828	1,087	986	437	549	514	232	229	211	18	14	1,004	528	48	1,072	1,120	39	1,014	626	65	507	505	51	1,589	1,519	677	2 accused died.
Total ...	319	2,933	3,252	1,372		1,684	1,514	718	795	723	366	523	463	60	47	1,574	770	157	1,799	1,956	75	1,743	950	131	1,927	1,909	226	3,726	3,652	1,176	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	58	921	979	2	92	829	859	1	857	847	26	33	7	26	26	885	873	57	962	1,019	7	992	867	19	41	41	28	1,003	1,033	895	In one case 1 accused excaped.
Grand Total ...	377	3,854	4,231	1,466		2,513	2,373	719	1,652	1,570	392	556	470	86	73	2,459	1,643	214	2,761	2,975	82	2,735	1,817	150	1,968	1,950	254	4,729	4,685	2,071	

Details of excluded cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), C. P. Code ...	...	6	...	6
Compounded	1	43	1	43
Withdrawn under Section 248, C. P. Code	...	1	...	1
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. Code	...	...	...	...
Found out non-cognizable	3	88	3	89

Details of excluded cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Declared maliciously false	35	319	35	322
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law...	84	792	86	880
Total ...	123	1,249	125	1,341

Percentages, Shikárpur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	44·44	47·05	13·63	14·75
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·66	100·0	15·38	20·0
3 Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	42·85	85·71	55·17	57·14
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	26·68	91·57	52·35	54·14
6. Thefts	54·23	94·44	62·79	65·29
7. Receiving stolen property ...	82·0	91·11	46·77	48·73
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57·57	73·07	45·39	45·39
„ II	68·18	80·0	30·18	33·75
„ III	31·93	90·20	49·84	51·88
„ IV	33·33	50·0	45·45	45·45
„ V	52·12	93·62	59·33	61·73
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	47·75	90·94	52·05	54·50
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·60	98·83	86·70	87·39
Grand Total ...	66·16	95·03	64·31	66·43

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before 1891.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,409	58,034 14 4	64,063 3 4	21,207 6 0	33·25	137	1,402	1,539	768	49·90	19,841 13 0	619 5 0

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Upper Sind Frontier, for 1892.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the investigation of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	16	18	...	2	14	15	...	15	13	1	1	...	1	1	16	14	10	17	*27	...	24	17	2	4	4	4	21	28	21	*1 person died.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(*a*) 2	5	7	1	2	3	3	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	(*a*) 2	9	11	...	6	1	5	5	5	...	14	11	1	(*a*) Of these 2 cases 1 is of former years which has been brought to trial this year and 1 case and 2 persons were disposed of under Section 307 instead of under Section 328, I. C. P.
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
4. (*a*) House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	(*b*) 9	68	77	2	11	57	59	34	25	20	5	...	...	...	...	59	20	1	58	†59	1	49	32	8	1	1	...	59	50	32	(*b*) 3 cases of former years have been brought to trial this year. †1 person escaped.
5. Thefts	(*c*) 12	242	254	2	81	161	161	51	110	101	10	20	13	7	5	168	106	9	229	238	10	227	150	1	30	30	9	259	257	159	(*c*) 3 cases of former years have been brought to trial this year.
6. Receiving stolen property.	1	24	25	1	12	12	9	...	9	9	3	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	29	30	4	25	11	1	1	1	...	30	26	11	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I.	(1) 1	14	15	...	4	10	9	1	8	8	2	12	8	4	4	13	12	...	96	96	8	74	42	14	57	57	23	153	131	65	(1) 1 case of former years brought to trial this year.
,, II.	(2) 4	48	52	1	20	28	27	2	25	21	4	6	4	2	1	29	22	12	61	†73	1	61	28	10	26	25	15	87	86	43	(2) Do. do. †1 Person died.
,, III.	(3) 9	67	76	2	14	53	58	31	27	22	2	3	3	...	...	58	22	(4) 3	56	59	1	57	40	1	2	2	...	58	59	40	(3) 3 cases of former years brought to trial this year.
,, IV.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	(4) In a case of cattle theft that occurred in 1891 and tried in 1892 2 men who were arrested were covicted each under Sections 428 and 379, Indian Penal Code, and consequently 2 additional persons were shown against class III.
,, V.	(5) 13	284	297	3	99	185	179	56	123	114	16	32	24	8	5	187	119	10	274	§284	14	260	166	9	42	42	9	316	302	175	§ 1 escaped.
Total ...	27	414	441	6	138	276	273	90	183	165	24	55	41	14	10	287	175	25	488	513	24	453	276	34	131	130	47	619	583	323	(5) 3 cases of former years brought to trial this year.
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	46	47	...	6	40	40	...	40	40	1	72	6	66	66	106	106	1	45	46	2	43	41	1	100	100	85	145	143	126	
Grand Total ...	28	460	488	6	144	316	313	90	223	205	25	127	47	80	76	393	281	26	533	559	26	496	317	35	231	230	132	764	726	449	

Details of excluded cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	4	...	4
Turned out non-cognizable	...	14	...	16
Declared maliciously false	...	28	...	28
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	6	92	6	96
Total ...	6	138	6	144

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	86·6	86·6	68·0	70·83
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	33·3	33·3	16·6	16·6
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	... ..
4. Robberies	50·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
4. a House-breaking with intent to commit theft	33·9	80·0	62·74	65·31
5. Thefts	62·73	91·82	63·29	66·08
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100·0	100·0	37·93	44·0
Abetments				
Class I	88·8	100·0	51·22	56·75
„ II	77·7	84·0	44·4	45·9
„ III	37·93	81·48	68·97	70·18
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	63·69	92·68	60·36	63·85
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	60·44	90·16	57·62	60·93
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	100·0	100·0	91·1	95·35
Grand Total ...	65·5	91·93	60·5	63·91

Property Stolen and Recoveerd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
342	9,103	9,445	5,418	57·36	11	223	234	149	63·68	1,842	...

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Penalties.		Remarks.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Cases.	Amount of Fine imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.				
Northern Division.						Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	5	144	(*a*) 412	250	53	440 0 0	In 4 cases, imprisonment only was the sentence. (*a*) 52 licenses for guns and 92 for guns and swords, &c.
Kaira	3	55	512	11	22	231 2 0	
Panch Mahals	2	179	368	...	13	35 5 0	This includes 101 licenses on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms.
Broach	3	89	195	1	(*b*) 9	28 0 0	(*b*) In 9 cases, convictions were obtained.
Surat	(*c*) 10	150	19	5	2	4 0 0	(*c*) 3 dealing in ammunition, 1 for blasting powder, 6 for fireworks.
Thána	18	1,179	29	...	(*d*) 15	129 4 0	(*d*) One case discharged.
Total ...	41	1,796	1,535	267	114	867 11 0	
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	33	812	78	6	14	56 1 0	154 licenses for fire-arms and other arms together have been shown under fire-arms. 26 shops were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar. 11 inspections were made by the Police Inspector, Northern Division. 10 inspections were made by the Police Inspector, Southern Division.
Khándesh	(*e*) 42+19	639	286	17	24	122 8 0	Out of these, 458 were issued on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms. (*e*) For manufacture and sale of guns and blasting powder.
Násik	16	(*g*) 462	(*g*) 197	6	(*f*) 18	367 0 0	(*f*) Out of 18 cases, 3 discharged. (*g*) 659 licenses were issued on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms.
Poona	47	(*h*) 135	(*h*) 92	...	18	91 8 0	(*h*) 135 for fire-arms. 26 for swords. 66 for swords and fire-arms. 227
Sátára	20	(*i*) 243	(*i*) 126	1	4	20 0 0	(*i*) Out of 369, 43 licenses were for combined purposes, *viz.*, for swords and fire-arms. In all 326 licenses were issued and renewed.
Sholápur...	(*j*) 36	(*k*) 709	(*k*) 264	77	9	17 8 0	(*j*) Of these, 16 shops were of salt petre. (*k*) Of these, 178 were issued or renewed for both fire-arms and other arms together.
Total ...	213	3,000	1,043	107	87	674 9 0	
Southern Division.							
Belgaum...	22	969	204	4	8	119 0 0	No licenses on the combined account of fire-arms and other arms were issued during the year.
Bijápur	5	542	120	...	7	70 0 0	Out of 542, 60 were issued or renewed on account of swords and guns. 120 were for swords and other arms alone.
Dhárwár...	21	(*m*) 704	59	7	(*l*) 1	10 0 0	(*l*) Besides this one case reported during the year is pending. (*m*) Of these, 385 are for guns and swords and 319 for guns only.
Kánara	10	1,061	7	(*n*) 58	(*o*) 23	224 8 0	(*n*) 57 of these were for fireworks. (*o*) In connection with these 23 cases, 23 persons were arrested, of whom 20 were convicted and 3 discharged.
Kolába	8	1,379	35	5	9	79 0 0	
Ratnágiri	55	3,894	16	...	6	18 0 0	
Total ...	121	8,549	441	74	54	520 8 0	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper ...	375	13,345	3,019	448	255	2,062 12 0	
Sind.							
Karáchi	26	564	91	610	29	422 0 0	
Hyderabad	17	738	254	7	13	245 0 0	Only Rs. 205 recovered.
Shikárpur	14	496	170	33	14	250 0 0	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	260	27	2	6	40 0 0	
Thar and Párkar ...	6	390	3	53	9	68 0 0	
Total ...	66	2,448	545	705	71	1,025 0 0	
Grand Total of the Presidency including Sind.	441	15,793	3,564	1,153	326	3,087 12 0	

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Recaptures during the year 1892.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	From the Custody of		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	Remarks.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	1	3	...	1	5	5	100	One was at large from District Jail in 1891, but recaptured in the year under report.
Kaira	...	...	3	1	4	4	100	
Panch Mahâls	1	...	1	...	2	(*a*) 3	50	(*a*) This includes two men who escaped in the former years (1 in 1887 and 1 in 1889) and were recaptured in 1892.
Broach...	...	...	(*b*) 1	(*c*) 1	2	2	100	(*b*) The accused in this case was a woman. She was immediately apprehended by the same Police constable, from whose custody she attempted to escape. (*c*) The village Police was fined by First Class Magistrate Mr. Batchelor for allowing the accused to escape.
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	(*d*) 1	...	(*d*) This prisoner escaped in 1891 and re-captured and prosecuted in 1892. He was convicted and sentenced under Section 224 of Indian Penal Code.
Thâna	3	...	8	2	13	13	100	
Total ...	5	3	13	5	26	28	92·30	
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	
Khándesh	...	3	1	...	4	3	75	
Násik	...	3	3	...	6	3	50	
Poona	...	2	2	...	4	(*e*) 5	100	(*e*) Includes 1 of the previous year recaptured this year.
Sátára	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Sholápur	1	2	1	...	4	1	25	
Total ...	1	10	9	...	20	13	60	
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	...	3	1	4	3	75	
Bijápur	...	...	4	2	6	5	83·3	
Dhárwár	3	...	...	(*f*) 1	4	3	75	(*f*) 1 accused escaped from the custody of the village Police and immediately after committed suicide by drowning himself.
Kánara	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	
Kolába	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	
Ratnágiri	...	...	2	8	10	10	100	
Total ...	3	...	14	12	29	26	89·65	
Grand Total of the Presidency Proper	9	13	36	17	75	67	89·33	
Sind.								
Karáchi	2	...	6	...	8	5	62·5	
Hyderabad	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1 recaptured in January 1893.
Shikárpur	4	4	6	...	14	6	42·85	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	Do. do.
Thar and Párkar	...	...	5	...	5	5	100	
Total ...	6	4	21	...	31	16	51·61	
Grand Total of the Presidency including Sind.	15	17	57	17	106	83	78·30	

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports :—

Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

No. 1503 OF 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1894.

Letter from the Inspector General of Police, No. 10722, dated the 8th December 1893—

"I have the honour to forward a complete printed copy of the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1892.

"2. I regret very much the great delay that has occurred in submitting this report. To reach Government by the 1st July, the date fixed for its submission, it is necessary that the report should leave this office not later than 15th April, in order to give time for the Government Press to print it and to allow the Commissioners time to read and remark upon it.

"3. This year the report did not leave the Inspector General's office for the Press until 1st August, that is three months late. For this lengthy delay this office is responsible. From enquiry I find that the delay was caused in the first instance in the incorrect submission of statistics by several districts, especially Broach, Kaira, Kolába, and Bijápur. To some districts the returns had to be returned for correction no less than three times. Another cause was that the Personal Assistant, whose duty it is to draft the report during the absence of the Inspector General on tour, was placed in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, during Mr. Scannell's tenure of the office of Inspector General of Police. Mr. Maidment gave but little of his time to the Personal Assistant's work, and the entire drafting had to be done without his assistance. The third and last cause was that the compilation of the statistics which involve great labour and much time was done this year with the assistance only of two untrained clerks. Hitherto four clerks have been employed.

"4. The delay this year has been extraordinary; at the same time I would beg to point out the great difficulty experienced in submitting this report in time. Last year, with the assistance of 4 clerks the report was late; in previous years even with the assistance of trained clerks from the offices of the Commissioners, as was then the practice, it was impossible to submit the report by the date ordered. I will, in future, however, take great care that no unnecessary delay shall occur, and will endeavour to comply strictly with the orders on this subject."

RESOLUTION.—It is to be regretted that, for the reasons given in the Inspector General's forwarding letter No. 10722, dated the 8th December 1893, Government have again to remark on the delay this year of more than five months in the submission of the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1892. The delay appears to have been mainly due to the inaccuracy of the statistics at first submitted by certain Superintendents of Police, and also to the inability of the Personal Assistant, while in charge of the G. I. P. Railway Police from the 19th April 1893, to devote his whole time to the preparation of the report. The Inspector General should in future spare no efforts to ensure the punctual submission of the report, and should issue such instructions as may be necessary to Police Superintendents with a view to securing accuracy in their returns. It appears to the Governor in Council that time would have been saved, and accuracy equally secured, had the report been sent to the Press without waiting for corrected returns from certain districts. When correcting the proofs, it would have been possible also for the Inspector General to insert the necessary alterations.

2. Turning to the report itself, it appears from Statement A., Parts I and II., that during the year 1892 there were reported in the Presidency proper and Sind 145,089 cognizable and non-cognizable offences against 140,366 in 1891. The number of persons who appeared in Court for trial rose from 136,477 to 206,058; of these 57,659 or 27·98 per cent. were convicted as compared with 57,874, or 31 per cent. in 1891. These figures would at first sight seem to show that the year 1892 was marked by a serious increase of crime, and that the endeavours of the police to cope with it were less successful than in 1891. This, however, was not the case, as the increase was entirely confined to non-cognizable crime. Taking the returns for cognizable and non-cognizable

offences separately, it appears that the number of the former reported during the year was only 26,249 as against 28,201 in 1891 and 31,191 in 1890, while the number of persons arrested was 39,354 against 39,951 in 1891 and 40,691 in 1890. These figures represent the totals for Sind as well as the Presidency proper, but in examining the percentages it will be necessary to consider the results for Sind separately, as in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 718, dated 1st February 1893, the figures for Sind are kept separate in the body of the report. In the Presidency proper out of 26,942 persons arrested for cognizable offences, 14,039 or 52·1 per cent. were convicted, while the proportion of cognizable cases ending in conviction to those decided was 77·27. The results in Sind were even better, being 53·5 and 91·2 respectively. Separating cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code from all other cognizable cases, it appears that out of 20,108 persons arrested in the Presidency proper, 8,846 or 43·9 per cent. were convicted, while in Sind out of 9,821 persons arrested 4,395 were convicted, giving a percentage of 44·7 per cent. The corresponding percentage for the whole Presidency for 1891 was 42·9. Out of 6,834 persons arrested in the Presidency proper and 2,591 in Sind in connection with cognizable offences under other laws, 5,193 and 2,247 respectively were convicted giving percentages of 75·9 and 86·7, and for the whole Presidency 78·9 against a percentage of 77·4 in 1891. On the whole, therefore, the police were more successful in prosecuting cognizable offences to a conviction than in the previous year.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported in 1892 was 118,840 against 112,165 in 1891 and 74,707 in 1890. There was a remarkable increase in this form of crime in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, the total number of cases in the former district, which in 1890 was only 5,388, rising from 14,894 in 1891 to 17,996 in the year under review, and in the latter from 6,145 to 14,174. As remarked by the Inspector General of Police, some explanation should have been given of this sudden increase in the latter district. The number of persons appearing before the Courts in connection with these cases was 167,940, of whom 147,871 belonged to the Presidency proper and 20,069 to Sind. The percentage of convictions declined in the Presidency proper from 26·7 to 21·7 and rose in Sind from 16·8 to 23·84. The police, however, were only employed to investigate 1,327 or 1·11 per cent. of the total number of cases.

3. An examination of Supplementary Statement No. I. shows that the number of cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police and Magistrates during the year under review showed a decrease both in the Presidency proper and Sind, the totals being 21,111 and 8,709 against 22,440 and 9,289 in 1891. Of these 10,136 cases in the Presidency proper and 3,613 in Sind were excluded by order of the Magistrate as compared with 10,438 and 3,905 respectively in the previous year. This gives the percentage of cases excluded as false at 48·01 for the Presidency and 41·4 for Sind, as against a percentage of 45·2 for the whole Presidency in the previous year. The extremely large number of cases excluded has called forth a repetition of the protest made by several District Superintendents in their reports for 1891 against the idea that it is in any way caused by anxiety on the part of the police to get cases excluded as false which were really undetected. The Inspector General regards the large number of exclusions as the necessary consequence of malice on the one hand and ignorance on the other, and thinks that as long as the habits and condition of the great bulk of the population of the Presidency remain what they are, it will be impossible to expect any improvement in this respect.

The District Magistrates of the Panch Mahâls, Surat, and Ahmednagar consider that the classing of offences by the Magistrates in their districts is satisfactory, and may be accepted, while the Commissioner, S. D., sees no reason to mistrust the returns for Ratnâgiri, which, as in 1891, are higher than those of any other district of the Presidency, owing to the well-known tendency on the part of the people of that district to seek an adjudication of their civil disputes in the Criminal Courts. The Commissioner, N. D., also mentions that in Kaira, where the percentage of cases excluded shows a marked increase, the late District Magistrate examined the records of all excluded cases in two tâlukas, and found no fault with the order passed in any one of them. The Governor in Council,

while noticing with satisfaction the efforts made by the Magistrates in Kaira, Surat, Sátára, Shikárpur, and Kolába, and other districts, to carry out the orders contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, by testing a certain proportion of the cases for themselves, is unable altogether to accept the conclusions arrived at by the Inspector General of Police. It seems to the Governor in Council that in more than one instance the remarks made in the review of the report for 1891 as to the necessity of greater care on the part of both the police and the magistracy in disposing of cases of this description were more than justified. In Ratnágiri and Kolába, for example, where the percentages in 1891 were 75·1 and 61·65, the effect of more careful enquiry into the merits of each case has been to reduce the percentage to 67·55 and 50·23 during the year under review. It thus appears that closer supervision on the part of District Magistrates has already borne fruit, and it may reasonably be hoped that if their efforts are not relaxed the number of excluded cases may in time be reduced to a more moderate figure. With regard to complaints classed as maliciously false, the Governor in Council notices that the Inspector General of Police has commented frequently in the course of his review on the enormous disproportion between the number of cases entered as such, and that of prosecutions sanctioned and convictions obtained. The Governor in Council, while admitting the force of the remark made by the Commissioner, C. D., that moral certainty cannot always be accompanied by actual proof, and that some considerable disproportion must necessarily exist, considers that it is larger than it need be. This fact of itself would seem to show that the classing of cases lacks something in point of accuracy. It is probable that with greater care and circumspection on the part of the Magistracy in passing final orders on cases, the disproportion complained of by the Inspector General of Police will sensibly diminish.

4. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in each district of the Presidency, compared with that for 1891, will be apparent from the following table :—

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Sind.			*Central Division.*		
Karáchi	944	—905	Ahmednagar ...	319	—257
Hyderabad	1,755	—1,733	Khándesh	1,380	—996
Thar and Párkar ...	423	+424	Násik	743	+791
Shikárpur	1,939	—1,744	Poona	1,205	—1,126
Upper Sind Frontier ...	323	—290	Sátára	842	—743
			Sholápur	418	—405
Total ...	5,384	5,096	Total ...	4,907	4,318

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Northern Division.			*Southern Division.*		
Ahmedabad ...	1,143	—862	Belgaum	593	+622
Kaira	836	—768	Bijápur	767	—626
Panch Mahals ...	254	—249	Dhárwár	653	+773
Broach	479	+498	Kánara	383	—359
Surat	334	—232	Kolába	380	+438
Thána	995	—961	Ratnágiri	278	—269
			Total ...	3,054	3,087
Total ...	4,041	3,570	Grand Total ...	17,386	16,071

5. The figures for the year show a gratifying decrease in the amount of actual crime everywhere except in the Southern Division, where there was a slight increase. The diminution in the amount of actual crime in Sind was unexpected, as the famine in Thar and Párkar and the scarcity in the other districts of the Province, combined with the low standard of education and efficiency among the lower ranks of the police force generally, were circumstances tending to produce an opposite effect. The Commissioner indeed seems to doubt if the decrease in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur districts is altogether real,

and suggests the possibility of subordinate police officers in those districts having acquired the habit of trying cases for themselves and omitting those which appear false or in which there is no chance of detection. The Governor in Council hopes that this suspicion may prove unfounded, but at the same time cannot altogether disregard it. District Magistrates and Superintendents should endeavour by careful personal inquiries into this matter during their tours to ascertain to what extent the practice prevails, and to suppress it, if it is found really to exist. The Governor in Council is disposed to believe that a portion of the improvement in the results may more justly be ascribed to the praiseworthy energy displayed by the superior officers of the force, of whom Messrs. Vincent and Cox are specially mentioned by the Commissioner.

6. In the Northern Division, Broach was the only district in which the amount of actual crime showed an increase; this moreover was mainly due to a larger number of cases of receiving stolen property having been discovered, a fact which may indicate greater detective activity on the part of the police. Other districts of the Division show a marked decrease, especially Surat and Ahmedabad, where the totals for the year under review were 30 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively below those of the previous year. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the favourable remarks passed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the work of the Superintendents in these two districts. In the Central Division, the total amount of crime diminished in every district except Násik, but this was due to a decrease in the number of offences of a minor kind such as thefts and robberies, whereas crime in its more serious form showed an increase. Dacoities were especially prevalent in the districts of Poona, Násik, and Khándesh. In the first of these districts the perpetrators were for the most part gangs of Kolis, resident on the Ghâts. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the excellent work done by the Poona police under Major Macpherson and Mr. H. Kennedy in suppressing these gangs, and hopes that the punishment which many of them have received and the special measures which have been taken by the employment of additional police at the cost of the inhabitants in nineteen villages will check this form of crime. In Khándesh the District Superintendent complains that the offenders were mostly Bhils from foreign territory, and the difficulties involved in their arrest and extradition prevented the police from dealing successfully with them. The District Superintendent of Police will doubtless note the remarks of the Inspector General of Police in this connection, and the Governor in Council hopes that closer supervision on the part of the local police in the vicinity of Bhusával may prevent those offences from being so frequent in future. In the Southern Division the totals for three districts were larger, and for three smaller, than in the previous year. The net result was a slight increase in the total amount of crime. The most noticeable features of the record are a large increase in the number of dacoities and robberies in Bijápur and Dhárwár, and of the latter crime in Belgaum. This, in the opinion of the Commissioner, Southern Division, in which the Governor in Council concurs, was mainly due to the after-effects of the scarcity of 1891, which made themselves felt in the first six months of 1892, and drove a certain proportion of the population to crime as a means of subsistence.

7. Taking the Presidency as a whole, it appears that the number of serious offences against human life slightly diminished, being only 302 against 315 in the previous year. The decrease, however, was far from general, as offences of this description were unusually numerous in Khándesh, and the Upper Sind Frontier District. In Kaira, where serious crime of this sort shows a gratifying decrease, the improvement may be partly attributed to the employment of additional police at the cost of the inhabitants in villages to which individuals strongly suspected of murder belonged but against whom the inhabitants refused to give evidence. Dacoities in the Presidency proper increased from 95 to 120, no less than 68 of these being committed in the Central Division. As already stated above, the three districts of Poona, Násik, and Khándesh in the Central Division, and those of Bijápur and Dhárwár in the Southern Division, were mainly responsible for the rise in the number of offences of this description. In the Northern Division there was a marked diminution in this form of crime in every district except the Panch Mahâls, and here the offences, though technically

dacoities, were not of a serious description. In Sind only four cases have occurred in the last three years. Robberies, cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and thefts proper, including cattle thefts, decreased in the Presidency proper notwithstanding that they were much more frequent in the Southern Division than in 1891; in Sind the number of offences of the first two classes rose while that of thefts fell. This is attributed by the Commissioner in Sind to the fact that owing to the scarcity of fodder the cattle of the Province were in such poor condition as to be not worth stealing; the cattle thieves consequently turned their hands to robbery and house-breaking for which the unprotected state of house property, caused by the flight of a large number of the inhabitants during the cholera epidemic, offered unusual facilities.

8. Cases of receiving stolen property have again fallen both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the figures for the year under review being 370 and 172 against 406 and 194 in 1891 and 434 and 234 in 1890. The Governor in Council is disposed to agree with the Inspector General of Police and Commissioner in Sind that this decrease is to be regretted, inasmuch as it probably indicates a lack of detective power on the part of the police. It is hoped that the detective branch of the police force may gradually effect some improvement in this direction, for as long as facilities for the disposal of stolen property exist, it is impossible that there can be any material decrease in the number of thefts and kindred offences. The returns for the year show that property to the value of Rs. $8\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs in the Presidency proper and Rs. 2 lákhs in Sind, was stolen against Rs. $7\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs and Rs. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs respectively in the previous year. The percentages of recoveries showed a marked decline, being 39 for the Presidency and 42·9 for Sind against 48·0 and 47·4 respectively in the previous year.

9. Turning to the success of the police in the disposal of their work, it is gratifying to note that the number of cases pending at the close of 1892 was smaller both in the Presidency proper and Sind than in the previous year, the figures being 1,908 and 726 against 2,040 and 759. The discrepancy noted in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, between the number of cases shown as pending at the end of 1892 (2,335) and those pending at the beginning of 1891 (2,559) has been explained in the present report by the Inspector-General of Police as being due to undetected cases of 1890 having been brought to trial in 1891. There is a similar discrepancy to be noted in the report for the year under review, the figures shown in column 11 of Supplementary Statement No. I. for cases being pending at the close of 1891 being 1,925 for the Presidency proper and 674 for Sind, while those in column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. I. for 1892 for cases pending at the beginning of that year are 2,040 and 759. Including the arrears there were in all 29,611 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal during the year 1892 as against 31,394 in 1891; of these, 13,124 as against 14,020 in 1891 were excluded. Deducting these and 2,634 cases pending at the close of the year, it appears that there were 13,853 cases disposed of within the year. Of these 4,694 or 33·8 per cent. were undetected against 5,343 out of 14,775 or 36·2 per cent. in the previous year. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the percentage has been steadily declining for the last four years, the percentages since 1889 being 46, 42·4, 36·2, and 33·8. Of the 6,245 cases disposed of by trial in the Presidency proper, 5,295 or 84·7 per cent. ended in conviction, against 82·3 per cent. in the previous year; in Sind also there was an improvement in this respect, 2,655 or 92·25 per cent. of the 2,878 cases decided ending in conviction against 90·3 in the previous year. Including all Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of rose from 52 to 56 in the Presidency proper and from 58·15 to 59·44 in Sind. The following table compares for each Division separately the percentages of cases ending in conviction during the year under review with those for 1891:—

	1891.	1892.
1. Sind (Indian Penal Code cases)	58·1	59·44
2. Northern Division (Indian Penal Code cases) ...	59·7	62·18
3. Central Division ,, ...	47·3	54·66
4. Southern Division ,, ...	50·5	51·98

10. With regard to persons there is again a discrepancy between column 24 of the report for 1891 and column 18 of that for the year under review, the totals of the former being 1,364 and of the latter 1,334. As far as the Presidency proper is concerned the difference of 19 is explained by the Inspector General of Police in his note to Supplementary Statement No. I.

Taking the figures in column 18 as correct, there were altogether, in Indian Penal Code cases, 21,168 persons to be dealt with as against 22,313 in 1891. Of these 1,065 as against 1,316 in 1891 were released and never brought to trial, 90 died, escaped, or went mad, and 1,109 against 1,364 in 1891 were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. The total number of persons disposed of by trial was therefore 18,904, of whom 11,606 were convicted, the percentages being for the Presidency proper 58·89 and for Sind 67·6 against 56 and 66·5 in the previous year. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that the percentages of persons arrested and subsequently released without trial has fallen from 6·0 to 5·09 in the Presidency proper and from 5·44 to 4·86 in Sind. In Ahmedabad, where the tendency on the part of the police to arrest persons without sufficient grounds was commented on in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, reviewing the report for 1891, the percentage fell from 11·5 to 7·83, mainly owing to the special measures taken by the District Superintendent to prevent it. This result, though it still leaves room for improvement, shows that the matter was one which only required special attention in order at once to effect an improvement, and the attention of all District Superintendents of Police should be directed to the necessity for exercising proper vigilance in the matter. In this connection the attention of the Inspector General of Police should be drawn to the tabular statement appearing in paragraph 5 of the Sind police report, which shows at a glance in comparative form the percentage results of the working of the police both with regard to persons and cases. The form is convenient and might well be adopted in future reports for the Presidency.

11. With regard to stolen property Government note with satisfaction that the result of the suggestion made by the Inspector General of Police in his report for 1891 and approved by Government in Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, has been to secure uniformity between the returns of stolen property in Statement A., Part I., and Supplementary Statement No. I. The Commissioner in Sind was not able to procure the statistics for the new column 12 of Supplementary Statement No. I. ("Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the year 1891") in time for insertion in the report. Both the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind suggest that to give a real value to the returns in this column, an additional column should be added to show separately how much of the property referred to in column 12 as having been stolen more than twelve months prior to the year under report had been recovered. It appears to the Governor in Council that the object will be attained if the information be given as a footnote to the statement. The following statement contrasts the amount of property stolen and the percentages recovered with the figures for 1891 :—

Year.	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.	
1891	11,11,743	48·3
1892	12,00,725	40·4

The improvement in the percentage of recoveries noted last year was not maintained, and there was a sharp decline during the year under review especially in the Presidency proper, where the percentage has fallen from 48 to 39. In Sind the fall is not quite so marked, the percentage being 42·9 against 47·4 in 1891. With the decline in the recoveries, there was a large increase in the value of property alleged to have been stolen in cases pending at the end of the year,

which amounted to Rs. 2,59,559 against Rs. 1,94,027 in 1891; of this amount no less than Rs. 95,528 were in the Southern Division.

12. The total number of cases under Class VI. (special and local laws) reported to the police during the year was 6,006 as against 6,058 in the preceding year; the number of persons who appeared for trial in connexion with these cases was 6,399, of whom 5,393 or 84·2 per cent. were convicted. The falling off in the number of cases is, it seems probable, due, as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind in his review of the Upper Sind Frontier district, to the apathy of the police in detecting and arresting offenders against the excise and opium laws. The small rewards given by the Magistrates may, of course, account to some extent for this want of interest; but there seems to the Governor in Council to be no reason why the zeal shown by the Police of Surat and Thána should not be emulated elsewhere, and Government trust that the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner in Sind will impress on all the Superintendents under them the necessity of devoting more attention to the detection of these offences, and he should report fully in 1895 on the measures adopted to attain this end.

13. The large increase of non-cognizable crime appears to be mainly due to the large number of criminal prosecutions instituted for the recovery of arrears of municipal taxes; and as such it is not to be regarded with anxiety. With regard to the remarks of the Inspector General in paragraph 28 of his report on the subject of the low percentage of convictions in Sessions cases, Government adhere to the opinion expressed in the review of the report for 1891, that it cannot be attributed to any one cause.

14. The subject of *post-mortem* examinations by Hospital Assistants is again brought to the notice of Government both by the Inspector General of Police and by the Commissioner in Sind. As directed in paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, the former officer has called for reports from the District Superintendents subordinate to him of any cases in which Hospital Assistants in the districts had yielded to the temptation of bribes and given false evidence. No specific instance of misconduct appears to have been given, but several cases are mentioned in which the action of certain Hospital Assistants in criminal cases was open to very grave suspicion. The District Magistrate of Surat suggests that Hospital Assistants should be bound to enter in their *post-mortem* case-book the date and hour at which they commenced and concluded the *post-mortem* examination; and that they should send to the Chief Constable a full copy of the authorized memorandum on the case by the hand of the police sepoy who brings the body to them. This would have the advantage of preventing any delay, would assist the police in their investigation, and would prevent the Hospital Assistant from subsequently toning down or altering his opinion. The proposal is a good one, and an extract of the remarks of the District Magistrate of Surat on the subject should be sent to the Surgeon General, who should be requested, in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, to take such steps as are necessary in order to give practical effect to the suggestion.

15. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that there is again an increase in the number of cases under Chapter VIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number of persons brought before the Magistrates under the provision of the chapter being 2,084 against 1,790 in 1891, and of those ordered to give security 1,391 against 1,192 in the previous year. In paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, it was remarked that the good effects of taking security from bad characters seemed to be proved by the success which had attended the measures taken in this connexion during the latter half of 1891 in the Sátára District, and especially in the vicinity of the Karád-Chiplun and Karád-Sátára roads, the number of robberies in the district during the last six months being nearly one-third less than in the first six months of the year. At the same time it was remarked that those figures were not conclusive, as the traffic during the last six months was probably less than in the earlier part of the year. It is gratifying to observe that the conclusions arrived at last year have been more than justified by the figures given for 1892. Notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity which naturally predisposed many of the

lower classes to crime, the number of offences in the district during the first half of the year was only 742 as compared with 955 in the first half of 1891, and the Karád-Chiplún and Karád-Sátára roads were absolutely free from crime during the year. The Inspector General of Police further points to the diminution of crime in Kaira as a proof of the usefulness of measures under this chapter, and he is supported by the Commissioner in Sind, who points to the large decrease of 127 in the number of offences under Class V. in the Shikárpur District as the direct result of similar precautions.

16. The information given by the Commissioner, Central Division, in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his remarks is useful as comparing the work done by the various Superintendents, and should in future find a place in the body of the Inspector General of Police's report. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the improvement effected in the Dhárwár and Ahmedabad Police forces, which were at the end of 1891 in a very disorganized state. Mr. Mactier especially seems to have displayed great energy in bringing the police of the latter district into shape. For the rest the Governor in Council notices with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Inspector-General on the work of Messrs. Austin (Surat), Dhanjisha (Thána), and H. Kennedy (Ahmednagar), of Major Macpherson (Poona), Messrs. Down (Sátára), Holland (Belgaum) and Bulkley (Rátnágiri), and by the Commissioner in Sind on the work of Messrs. Vincent (Karáchi) and Cox (Shikárpur).

17. The total strength of the District Police in 1892 was 14,813 in the Presidency proper and 4,304 in Sind, or in all 19,117 against 19,143 in 1891. Of this number 6,603 or 44·58 per cent. in the Presidency and 903 or 21·01 per cent. in Sind were able to read and write. Taking the entire Presidency the percentage of educated men was 39·2 as against 38·8 in 1891. As the percentages for 1890 and 1889 were 38·4 and 36, the proportion of educated men in the force would seem to be slowly but steadily increasing. The total number of punishments inflicted rose in the Presidency proper from 2,022 to 2,409, but declined in Sind from 857 to 613. The decrease in Sind is apparently due to the directions issued by the Commissioner in Sind to his Superintendents to avoid, as far as possible, the infliction of petty fines. The district mainly responsible for the rise in the number for the Presidency proper was Sátára, where a large number of officers and men were fined for failing to carry out the Superintendent's orders regarding the supervision of bad characters; in the Belgaum, Ahmednagar, and Broach districts also the number of punishments was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Government however agree with the Inspector General of Police that it is impossible to draw any inference as to the discipline or conduct of the force from the number of punishments inflicted on members of it, as the police work in the four districts just mentioned has certainly not been bad. The Inspector General of Police is possibly right in his supposition that the large number of punishments in some districts is due to the poor pay and prospects of promotion which makes the men careless whether they do well in the force or not; and it is to be hoped that petty offences may become more rare when the reorganization scheme is introduced. At the same time the attention of Superintendents should be drawn to the practice in Sind, and the infliction of small but vexatious fines should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be avoided as far as possible. The number of rewards by promotion and money grants in the Presidency proper fell from 312 and 397 in 1891 to 268 and 331 during the year under review; in Sind, on the other hand, there was a marked increase, the totals being 61 and 41 respectively against 5 and 27 in the previous year. The decrease in the Presidency proper appears to be due in the first place to the carrying out of the orders contained in para. 15 of Government Resolution No. 7068, dated 13th December 1892, by which all rewards by promotion other than those granted for special good conduct and efficiency are to be left out of consideration, and in the second to fewer rewards having been granted for detecting offences against the opium or ábkári laws. For the increase in Sind no sufficient reason can be assigned.

18. The results of the police administration of the year 1892 are on the whole satisfactory. With scarcity prevailing in the Southern Division and parts of Sind during part of the year, and an indifferent harvest in North Gujarát, it is extremely gratifying to Government to be able to record a decrease in

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the amount of real crime. The efforts of the police in detecting offences and prosecuting the offenders to conviction seem on the whole to have been attended with greater success than in 1890 and 1891. The adoption of special measures for the prevention of crime by close supervision over bad characters, by the wider application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and by the employment of additional police in certain villages under Section 25 of Bombay Act IV of 1890, has been attended with excellent results. The detective branch of the force has been brought into working order and has made good progress within the task assigned to it of elaborating arrangements for facilitating the identification of habitual offenders and the suppression of organized crime. The outlook is on the whole a favourable one, and when it is possible to introduce the reorganization scheme, which has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and so improve the stamp of recruits entering Police service, some substantial advance may confidently be looked forward to.

19. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind.
The Commissioner N. D.
The Commissioner C. D.
The Commissioner S. D.
The Inspector General of Police.
The District Magistrates,
The District Superintendents of Police, } including Sind.
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar.
The Compiler of the General Administration Report.
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (with the extract referred to in paragraph 14 of the Resolution).
The General Department.
The Political Department.
The Editors' Table.
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona.
The Branch Editors' Table, Dhárwár.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.